Golden AGE

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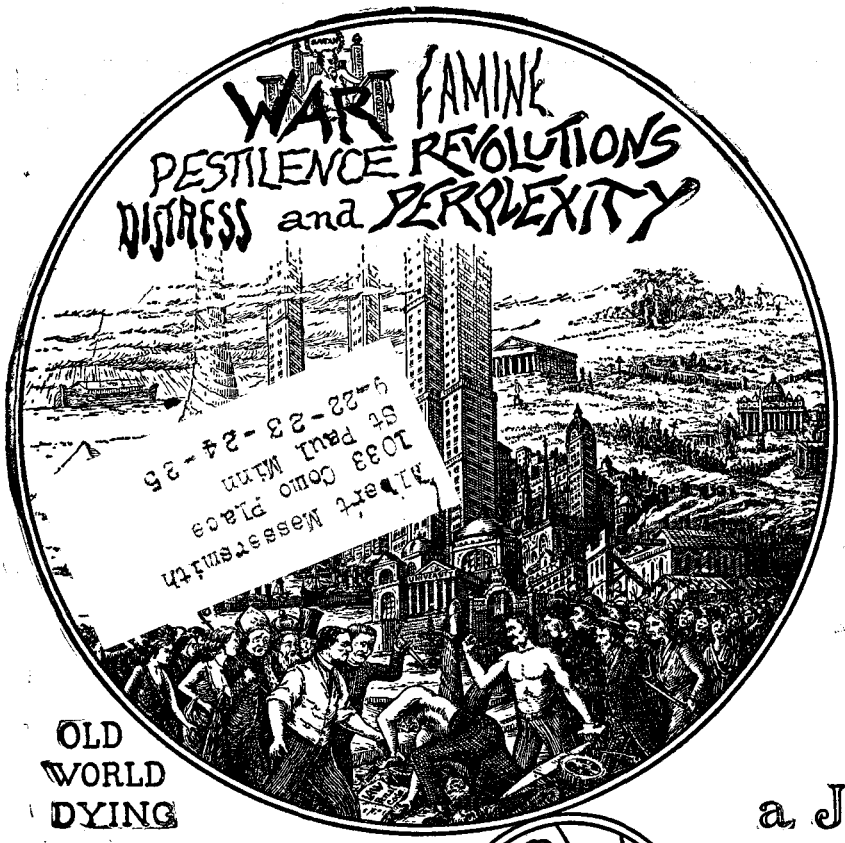
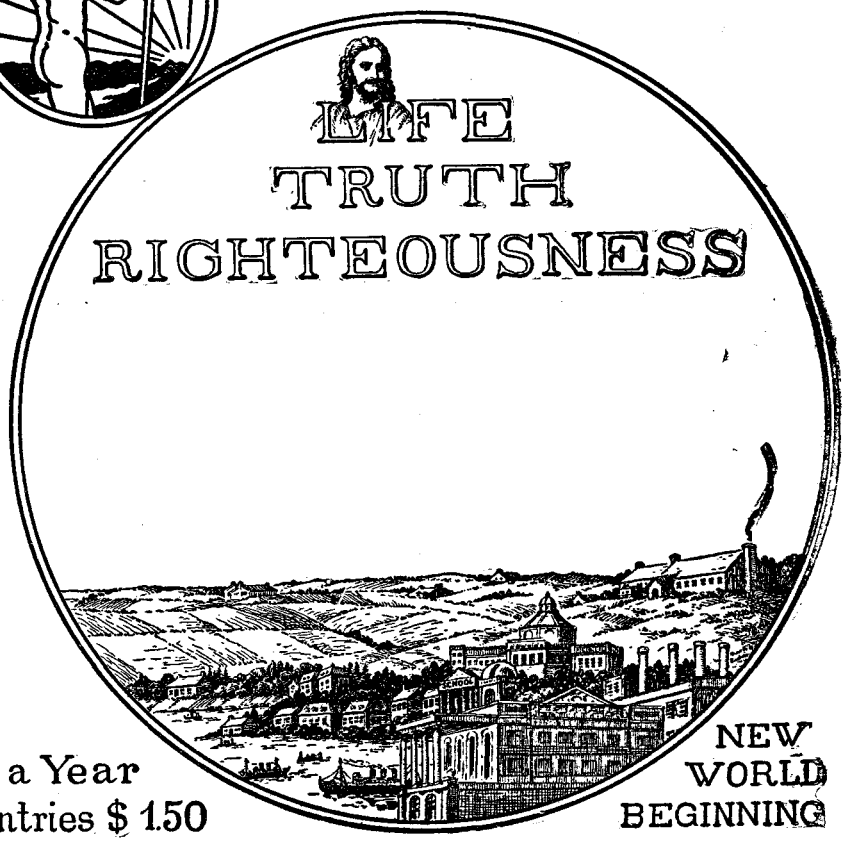


OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 139
January 14, 1925



NEW WORLD BEGINNING

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

MAINTAINING GOOD HEALTH

THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF LONGEVITY

THE MILLENNIUM

5¢ a copy — $ 1.00 a Year
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The Golden Age

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Something About Inventions and Discoveries

THE inventions that have changed the face of the world have been largely the work of the British and the Americans. To be sure, the world owes an incalculable debt to the Italian Marconi for his discovery of wireless, in 1896; but Italy has not been prolific of inventions.

The world owes a tremendous debt to France for the invention of the knitting machine by Jeandean in 1806, of the bicycle by Michaux in 1855, of the airship by Santos-Dumont in 1901, and for the discovery of radium by Madame Curie in 1898. But France is more noted for industry, economy, and style than for invention. The French are too industrious to be inventive.

In a sense the world owes infinite gratitude to Germany for Gutenberg's invention of movable type in 1438, for the invention of Fahrenheit's thermometer in 1709, and for Roentgen's X-rays in 1895. But Germany's inventions and discoveries as a rule have not been startling in their nature. They have been painstaking developments of inventions made by others, as witness the submarine.

It is when we get to Britain that we really get into inventive atmosphere. We have the steam engine of Watt in 1775, the iron plow of Small in 1784, the steel pen of Wise in 1803, the life preserver of Edwards in 1805, the locomotive of Stephenson in 1814, the calculating machine of Babbage in 1822, Guthrie's use of chloroform in 1831, the discovery of the art of photographing on paper by Wm. H. Fox Talbot in 1839, Bessemer's steel of 1856, and the rotary steam turbine of Parsons in 1891. All these inventions and discoveries are epochal, startling.

In the United States we have Whitney's cotton gin of 1794, Fulton's steamboat of 1807, Walker's friction matches of 1827, Morse's electric telegraph of 1832, McCormick's reaper of 1834, Goodyear's vulcanized rubber of 1839, Thurber's typewriter of 1843, Howe's sewing-machine of 1846, Woodruff's sleeping-car of 1856, Otis' elevator of 1861, Westinghouse's airbrake of 1869, Bell's telephone of 1876, Edison's phonograph of 1877, Edison's incandescent lamp of 1878, Mergenthaler's linotype of 1884, Eastman's kodak of 1888, and Wright Brothers' flying machine of 1903. All of these inventions also are epochal.

It is the British ancestry and the sudden changes of the American climate from extreme heat to extreme cold that have had most to do with making Americans inventive. It is literally true that necessity is the mother of invention. In a new country men must make one tool do the work of two.

Invention and Research

MANY of the great inventions were purely accidental. Rather, we should say that they are to be attributed to the hand of God, the due time for them to appear having arrived. The invention of the cotton gin came about because a woman overheard some cotton planters protesting the great amount of labor required to gin the cotton by hand. She said to them: "Why not ask my friend, Mr. Whitney, to make a machine to do it? He can make a machine to do anything."

The way the balloon came to be invented was that a French lady set her husband at work airing her gown. He tried airing it over a small fire, and noticed that when inflated it tended to rise. A half hour later he was sending up paper balloons, and subsequently he went up in a silk one.

The invention of the pneumatic tire came about by a length of rubber hose coming in contact with the wheel of a wheelbarrow. The stationary steam engine came into general use when a lazy boy discovered that if he tied a string to one of the engine parts he could make it move back and forth the slide valve which he had been paid to operate. A woman, simply

changing the shape of a saucepan lid, made an invention that saves over sixty percent of the fuel used in cooking; for it prevented the waste of escaping steam and heat.

Some of Mr. Edison's inventions have been accidental, but most of them have been the result of painstaking research and indefatigable industry. In searching for a filament for his incandescent lamp, he is said to have tried over eight hundred substances before he found what he wanted. Several years ago he had taken out more than nine hundred patents.

The greatest corporations now have their own research departments. The Bell Telephone Company owns literally thousands of patents, the majority of which were developed in their own laboratories. In these research departments highly trained men devote their entire time to studying industrial processes, trying to find a better, less expensive way.

It is research that has made the automobile what it is today. No expense has been spared to search out alloys of steel that would accomplish safely the service that is required of some automobile parts. A flaw in the part might mean death to the driver and the occupants of the car.

Inventors Often Unrewarded

IN Messrs. Bell, Marconi, Edison and Ford we see inventors turned into millionaires; but many excellent inventions have bestowed no material rewards upon those who brought them to perfection. Whitney's invention of the cotton gin was stolen by a score of imitators; and though he was given $50,000 by the state of Georgia to recompense him for the great good he did to the state, yet it was insufficient to pay the lawyers he engaged to try to protect him in his patent rights. He made his living in other ways.

The inventor of the sewing-machine died worth $2,000,000, but his wife died from privations forced upon her while the machine was finding its way to popularity. At one time Howe himself was discharged from the works where his machines were being manufactured because he was not considered worth the $15 per week paid to him. At one time a half interest in his patent was sold for $500.

The inventor of roller skates made nothing out of his invention until just before his patents expired, when the country suddenly went roller-skate crazy and he became a millionaire. The inventor of the motion picture and the motion picture machine died in poverty in London in 1920, and was given a charity funeral by some who had made millions in the motion-picture industry. His name was W. Friese Greene. At one time he was imprisoned on charges growing out of his efforts to finance his inventions.

It sometimes happens that young mechanics or mill operatives make improvements which are valuable inventions, but do not know their value and part with them for nothing or for a song. A story is told that a person walking through the tape room of a Lancashire mill noticed that a taper had a device of his own on his machine which saved him work. The visitor asked all about the device, paid the taper a shilling, and subsequently made a fortune by patenting the device as his own idea.

It was five hundred years after the chemical discovery of ether before it was used as an anæsthetic to annul the shock of pain from the operating knife.

Encouragements and Discouragements

THE Miller-Reese-Hutchinson Company, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York, and the Society of Inventors, London, England, aim to provide facilities for poor inventors to complete their inventions, demonstrate their ideas, and gain legal and financial assistance in putting their inventions before the people. The London Society has 1,200 members all over the world.

On the other side of this proposition is the fact that most inventors lose out because they seek to interest others before their ideas have clarified even in their own minds. Some lose out because their patent attorneys are incompetent or crooked, and others because their ideas are worthless. Often a patent or series of patents amounts substantially only to the right to begin a series of expensive lawsuits, lasting from two to fifteen years.

The Patent Office is peculiar in that the laity cannot deal directly with it. The work must be done through lawyers, who usually receive $15 for filing an application and $20 for obtaining the patent. This is about the minimum. The Patent Office does not cost the public anything. The inventors pay the entire cost, and a great deal more, in their fees. In

issuing a patent the Government does not guarantee anything. If there are infringements the inventor must fight for his rights in the courts.

Again, it often happens that after an idea has been patented it takes many years and several fortunes to get it into actual use. This was the case with the Cottrell multicolor press, the Ingersoll watch and the Blickensderfer typewriter. After the first patents were issued on the "Blick" it required an expenditure of $400,000 to fit it for the market.

Some patents are bought up by large corporations, and suppressed because better ways of accomplishing the same ends are subsequently found. No reasonable objection can be offered to this, from the standpoint of efficiency; but from the standpoint of public policy it is bad practice. It tends to make the great corporations ever greater, with a less and less chance for the common people.

Inventors Need Common Sense

IT SOMETIMES happens that inventors perfect a process for doing what nobody cares to have done, like the one who laboriously worked out the details of a plan to do away with metallic type in newspaper offices, only to find to his surprise that the same metal was used over and over again with no loss.

No doubt, too, most of our readers have heard of the man who invented a hen's nest, so designed as to switch the newly laid egg out of sight, and thus bluff the hen into thinking she had not accomplished what she supposed, with a view of getting her to lay another in its place.

Perpetual-motion machines have caused six hundred people in Britain to part with their hard-earned money; and so many such machines have been offered for patent in this country that the Patent Office has a form letter which explains to the unfortunates that in the end their ideas will not work, and that they had better save their money.

Men have invented beds that would collapse unless lazy occupants rose at the proper time. Women have invented such useful articles as a cow-tail holder, a reinforced bowl in which to beat eggs, and an artificial eyelash, for which the immediate market is not apparent. However, artificial eyelashes may come into style at any moment.

No End to Inventive Genius

THERE will never be an end to human inventive genius. There will always be new things to discover, and plenty who will find their joy in trying to make the discoveries.

One of the clerks resigned from the Patent Office in 1833 because he was convinced that every possible idea had been invented and patented and that the office would soon have to close up shop. Since then, in one year, seventy thousand patents have been applied for. Four thousand a month is considered a small number.

The crazy idea of one generation becomes the home comfort of the next. When Thomas A. Edison first conceived the idea of the phonograph he thought it such a crazy idea that he even laughed at himself. Now in millions of homes the phonograph is the family's source of entertainment.

A few years ago nobody knew anything about electricity, and nobody knows what it is even yet. But this strange force is now able to unmake the great cities which are such a blot upon the landscape, because all the comforts they furnish can now be distributed far and wide.

In the domain of war, invention has reached such a pitch that everybody now knows that our Lord foretold the exact situation confronting humanity when He prophesied of this day that "unless those days should be shortened there should no flesh be saved". Even during the World War the Germans shot shells larger than a grown man a distance of seventy-five miles. But that is nothing in destructiveness to the new gas warfare. Every new scientific discovery gives rise to thousands of inventions.

Some of the Things Desired

SOME of the things that even now are wanted in the home are a furnace that will conserve most of the heat which it generates, a process that will make flannel unshrinkable, a key that will not lose its identification, a new game of skill, a plan by which house refuse can be easily and cheaply destroyed at home, and a greatly simplified clothing which is not strange in appearance.

In the mechanical arts there is desired a glass that will not bend, a motor engine that will not weigh more than one pound per horsepower generated, a method of reducing friction,

an internal combustion turbine, a method of using atomic energy and the power of the tides, and an improved method of electrical storage and power transmission.

In the field of transportation there is desired a noiseless airplane, one that can be easily and safely managed by a boy or girl, a smooth road surface that will not be slippery in wet weather, a horse-shoe that will enable a horse to keep its feet on smooth surface roads, a motor headlight that will light the road surface without dazzling the eyes of others, and a means whereby a ship's officers can inform themselves accurately of the position, speed and direction of approaching ships.

Some other things which are desired and upon which inventors are at work, as they are upon all the items just mentioned, are a process of instantaneous color photography, a selective method of radio communication with really sharp tuning, a method of conveying speech directly and readably to paper, and a means of regulating the rain supply or of inducing and preventing rain.

Social-Educational Inventions

ONE may go to a French post office, at any time since the first of the year 1924, write a letter on a revolving cylinder, illustrate the letter by charts or diagrams, and sign his name; and the whole matter will be received by telegraph by the person to whom the letter is addressed, with everything so accurately reproduced telautographically that the transmitted signatures are valid in court.

There is also now available but not yet in general use, a device for potting telephone messages. A calls up B, and finds him out. He sets in motion a recording instrument; and the message which he dictates is impressed upon a steel ribbon at the receiving end, which on being run through another simple device repeats the message as received.

Admiral Fiske has invented a vest-pocket machine which, if it comes into general use, will do away with fifty-nine sixtieths of the paper and ink now used in printing. A complete set of encyclopedias can be comfortably carried on the person and read with ease, all by a simple process of magnifying.

Another benefactor of the male species has invented a combined handle and rubber bulb which produces immediately and lays upon the face a rich lather, thus doing away with the old-time shaving brush. This device is said to be cleanly, and eminently satisfactory to those who have tried it. Some of the new shaving creams, put on with the finger tips, are also quick, easily applied and in every way desirable.

Agricultural Inventions

THE inborn desire of the Briton and the Yankee to find some way to get work done without having to do it themselves will in time solve most of the problems of labor on the farm. Indeed, many of them have been solved already.

Ever since cotton was first used, the picking of it has been a drudgery. Now Mr. G. R. Bennett, of Wilkinsburg, Pa. has invented a machine which picks, cleans, and gins cotton in a single operation. This is bound to work vast changes in the South. It is estimated that the invention of this one machine will effect a saving of $500,000,000 a year. Concerning this invention the Pittsburgh *Post* naively says: "There is a possibility that some of the savings will be passed along to consumers of cotton goods."

Another invention which is full of hope for the human family as a whole, even though it is filled with terror for the producer, is the container invented by Dr. H. Barringer Cox of Cleveland, Ohio, in which fruits and vegetables may be preserved indefinitely without the use of ice or chemicals, the earth's magnetism being the preservative force.

Dr Cox has just died; and there is much wonderment as to what will become of his invention. He was a noted inventor; and this invention was declared by scientists who examined it to be simple, inexpensive, and practical. It would be an unspeakable calamity if his device should fall into the hands of the beef trust.

It is claimed that the new Hamshaw rotary plow pulverizes ninety percent of the soil in the first operation, chopping up all surface vegetation and mixing it thoroughly with the seedbed thirteen inches deep. It is expected that this will greatly reduce the farmer's work of preparing his soil for seeding.

The invention of a Minneapolis man, Dr. Julius Hortvet, of the State Dairy and Food Commission, enables him to tell in eight minutes exactly what amount of water has been

added to cows' milk. This can be done, no matter how thin or how thick the milk was when first produced.

Inventions for the Home

A SAN FRANCISCO inventor named Eigholz has produced a non-inflammable, non-explosive and non-poisonous liquid which eradicates rust without the slightest injury to the metal; and which when poured upon the surface of ordinary wood, leaves no more effect than ordinary water.

A stainless silver has been discovered in England, and is actually on the market, much to the trepidation of dealers who are stocked with the old-style goods. They fear, and rightly so, that when people find that they can buy silver which never tarnishes, they will not purchase the kind that requires constant polishing to keep presentable. Any metal article may now be made stainless by an electro-deposition of chromium.

Inventions for Mechanics

ALBERT OLIVER has invented a new machine for plastering which will do in one day as much work as is now done by eight men in the same time.

The thread from silk cocoons, hitherto unreeled by hand, is now unreeled by machinery, and may reduce the cost of silk to a point where it can compete with cotton and linen.

Richard Soderberg, of the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburgh, has applied for patents for a device which controls the vibrations set up by small bodies revolving at high speeds. This invention is expected to prove of great value in railway and electrical work.

By means of the thermoinic valve it is possible to measure the two-billionth part of an inch or the one-billionth part of a second. By the use of this device, if a half grain of radium were to be divided into equal shares and distributed share and share alike to every person on earth, it would be possible to recognize any one of the shares.

Transportation Inventions

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, inventor of the telephone, is credited with two important inventions in the field of transportation. One is a speed boat which literally flies over the water at a speed of seventy-one miles an hour. Another is a device for travelers crossing the desert. By breathing in air through the nose and expelling it through a glass tube into a bottle, as much as an ounce of water was obtained in an hour, sufficient to maintain life.

The rolling of steamships is counteracted by a U-shaped tank, placed crosswise of the vessel, and of such proportions that the period of oscillation of the water in the tank is exactly one-half the period of oscillation of the boat. As the ship tips one way, the water in the tank rises on the opposite side, with a steadying and quieting effect.

The Diesel motor is making such changes in shipping that as high as twenty-four men have been omitted from the crew of a single vessel after it has been equipped with these motors.

French aviators are said to regard as an event of the near future the mail airplane which will fly without a person aboard and deliver its cargo safely, guided to its destination by radio.

The necessity of some definite plan of traffic control has led a scientist to declare that within five hundred years all public thoroughfares will be underground and as smooth as a billiard ball. This seems like a wild guess, but it may be so. The present situation is intolerable.

Electricians predict that within the next six years the electric service will be doubled. This means that electricians will be called upon to create as much within that time as has been created so far in the entire history of the industry.

Mining and Sea Inventions

A NEW miners' lamp has been invented which sings when the air of a coal mine contains more than two percent of firedamp, thus warning the miner of impending danger.

An engineer in Johannesburg has invented an automatic drill-sharpening furnace which, it is stated, will enable the profitable working of huge quantities of ore hitherto considered unprofitable.

A Frenchman, M. Eugene Royer, has invented a device which enables a diver to light and operate an oxy-acetylene flame at a depth of 130 feet below the surface, and to saw through thick steel plates at the rate of fifteen

inches per minute, or six times faster than by the old methods.

A Norwegian, Captain N. A. Lybeck, has constructed an apparatus which attracts fish by a powerful searchlight, catches them by a paddle wheel rotating at great velocity, and literally showers the deck with fish as the boat moves through the water. It is claimed to be the most efficient fishing device ever tried.

Power Transmission Inventions

IT WAS only fifteen years ago that electrical transmission of power was first attempted. The first transmission was over a line thirteen miles long. Today, in southern California, 220,000 volts are transmitted 250 miles.

William Emmet's invention of the mercury boiler is hailed as the most important since the steam turbine. It is hoped to drive both by mercury vapor and by water vapor from the same fuel source, resulting in a gain of about fifty percent in the work obtained from the fuel used.

There is an urgent need for economy in fuel. It is stated that at present out of 2,000 pounds actually exploited, 600 pounds of coal are lost in mining, 126 pounds consumed at the mine, 446 pounds go up the stack in gas, 102 pounds go into the ashpit, 650 pounds are lost in converting heat into power; and that only 76 pounds actually perform the work intended.

Inventors express themselves as thinking that discoveries along the lines of power production and power transmission mean more to the world than do any other. Samuel Insull, for many years Edison's private secretary, believes that the age of transportation is now merging into the age of power.

With sufficient power at their disposal mankind can do almost anything. French engineers have estimated that with a unit of electricity equal to one horse-power for forty-five minutes sufficient power is developed to make nine pounds of ice, or boil two gallons of water, or grill fifteen cutlets, or plow one hundred twenty square yards of land a foot deep, or thresh one hundred forty sheaves of wheat, or make four hundred pounds of butter, or pump a thousand gallons of water into a tank fifty feet above ground, or light for twenty-five hours a hall thirty feet wide and fifty feet long.

Renewed Interest in Water Power

THE great things that have been done for the people of Ontario by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission are causing sane people on this side of the line to sit up and take notice. For $1.25 per month the Canadian within the territory covered by the Commission can light his house, wash his clothes, and cook his food. It used to cost him seven times as much.

The United States has a Federal Power Commission, struggling along with eighteen clerks and twelve other men, entrusted with the leasing of Uncle Sam's water-power sites to private corporations. There is enough water power going to waste in the United States to do all the work of the country.

Experiments at Pittsburgh have demonstrated that 1,000,000 volts can be loaded upon a wire, and that with such a load electricity can be safely and economically transported a thousand miles. This means that no matter how remote the source of power it can be made to do useful work. A plant in the mid-Rockies would furnish power to any point west of the Missouri River; one in the mid-Appalachians, to any point east of it.

America is far behind Europe in water-power development. Perhaps three-fourths of the water-power sites of Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Sweden are in use, while in New York State only about one-fourth is used. America has 35,000,000 horse-power undeveloped water power.

California is the most advanced of any American state in the use of its water sites. It has an unbroken interconnected system twelve hundred miles long; and the Edison Company of Los Angeles is about putting another project into effect near the Imperial Valley that will cost $100,000,000.

Searching High and Low

THE search for power extends up into the clouds and down into the bowels of the earth. A German professor named Krist thinks that he has found a way to cause the upper atmosphere to discharge constantly its electrical energy and tension into receiving stations located upon terra firma; and that if his plans can be sufficiently developed, electrical storms will disappear. The Plauson plan, as it is termed, would require the use of batteries of

stationary balloons, with metal covered surfaces. The first cost would be high.

The internal heat of the earth has been used in volcanic regions in Italy, Hawaii and Bolivia; and it may be used soon in California and some other American states where the earth's crust is broken. But it does not seem possible to break the crust except where nature has assisted. It is estimated that at five miles depth we should reach 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which would give us superheated steam; but the deepest well ever bored never went deeper than a mile and a half.

Tidal power is utilized a little, in a few places. There are one or two points on the Pacific Coast and a few places in Europe where the tides are used; but the contrivances are admittedly clumsy makeshifts. Impounding of tide waters is declared impractical. Here is a problem of which inventors have not yet found the key. The power is there; but how to make a wise use of it appears not.

At a point in Utah where the winds are always vigorous there has been installed or will shortly be installed a gigantic wind turbine weighing 246 tons. Surplus power will be conserved by a system of electric storage batteries. This source of power might be much more widely used.

It is significant that Marconi and Steinmetz have both expressed their confidence that the ultimate source of power for mankind will come from the discovery of a way to utilize atomic power. Indeed, a Leipzig engineer reported in 1920 that he had actually discovered it; but as far as the public are concerned, the invention is still in the making. If this discovery is ever made, it will put an end to all transportation and power problems. A man could then carry on his person enough stored power to drive an aeroplane around the world.

We have no doubt that the Lord will permit such a discovery some time soon, perhaps just a little while before man is fit to use it. That seems to be the Lord's way. Man knows so much about war now that he is afraid of himself. He knows that he has it in his power to destroy his race. In due time the Lord will teach him to use his powers for the good of all.

We close with reference to a new method of transmitting power discovered by a Rumanian professor. We have had five methods in use: Steam, direct mechanical, electric, compressed air, and hydraulic. The professor discovered a wave power which travels at the speed of sound through water, i.e., at about a mile a second; and which will do, without danger of fire or explosion, anything that can be done by an alternating electric current. He discovered this through experimenting with a violin string. All of this goes to show the curious way in which inventions come about.

We cannot say that the Lord set the professor to playing with the violin string, although He might even have done that. But we do think that the Lord's due time had come to make the secret known, and that He used such an instrumentality and such a method as suited His own purposes for bringing the truth to the light of day. He has done this regarding His plan of salvation, the greatest and best of all discoveries.

Distressed When the People Learn

NOTHING distresses the clergy so much as to have the people learn anything about what the Bible teaches respecting the wages of sin. When the people find that the Bible really teaches that the wages of sin is death and not eternal torment, the clergy business ceases to be a paying proposition. This is the true explanation of the following despatch from Gadsden, Alabama, which appeared in the Birmingham *News* recently:

"Negroes of Gadsden, Attalla and Alabama City will gather at the Mt. Zion Church in Attalla Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to burn a lot of books said to teach that there is no actual hell, that there is no eternal, conscious torture.

"It is said that the preachers and leaders among the Negroes of the three towns recently learned that many such books had been sold, and that they might have a bad influence on many of the race. As a consequence they went around and collected the books; and Sunday the volumes will make a big bonfire. It is said that the pastors of the white churches, at least of the Methodist and Baptist, will deliver addresses at this unique ceremony."

Interesting Items of American News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

Social and Educational

AN OFFICIAL of the American Federation of Labor, testifying before a Senate committee, furnished the interesting information that the labor cost in a ton of anthracite coal, which sells in New England for $16 per ton, is $2.40. High cost of finance! Eh! What!

In the year 1919 the employés of General Motors Corporation saved and invested in the company's savings and investment fund the average sum of $97.60. The company has just made a settlement for these loans, resulting in an average return to each investor of $292.70. The corporation adds fifty cents to each dollar saved and invested by the employé, and assures employés a minimum return of better than twenty percent a year for the five-year period.

The doctors of Washington have organized a union, officially known as the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. The rates for consultation vary from $2 to $10 and for major operations from $300 to $5,000. It is against the rules to diminish the fees except for motives of charity and benevolence. Offenders against the members will be blacklisted. Members agree to assist one another in the collection of obligations.

Near Syracuse, New York, a few days before Thanksgiving, thieves stole from an old man ninety-five years of age his flock of turkeys, upon which he depended for his support. A man who would stoop to so mean a robbery is in a class with the man who holds out to his fellows a prospect of eternal torture after their having lived and died in wretchedness and misery in this life.

Having millions more than he knew what to do with, Joseph Leiter, a Massachusetts gentleman, foresaw prohibition coming and stocked his cellar with $50,000 worth of high-priced tanglefoot, only to have some ungracious hijackers invade the premises in his absence, break in his front door, and carry off all his wild juices in a truck. From now on he will have to depend upon the more or less regular, and more or less unsatisfactory, services of professional bootleggers.

In the city of Washington, D. C., there are thirty-three apartments that are mortgaged for nine million dollars more than they would sell for in a fair market. The tenants, few of whom could rightly be said to be overpaid if they work for the Government, are compelled to pay rents based upon the interest requirements of these mortgages; and two thousand of them have begged the President to give them army tents and places to camp in the parks so that they may not have to give all their earnings to the usurers.

Mary A. Kellogg, of Washington, D. C., writing to *Labor,* of that city, says: "I moved into the Clifton Terrace apartment house in 1920. My apartment has one room, a kitchenette and bath. I paid $27.50 a month when I moved in. I am now paying $40. I have received notice (three days after election) to sign a new lease at $55 if I wish to keep my apartment. My annuity from the Government, as retired employé, yields $55.16 a month. If I pay the rental now asked, it will leave me sixteen cents of my monthly pension."

Finance and Transportation Items

NEW YORK is developing a financial center around Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Central Station. In 1906 there were only five banks in this section. Now there are more than one hundred of them, twenty-five of this number being within one block of the point indicated. One of these banks, the Harriman National, has just paid $304 a square foot for an adjoining property, the highest price ever paid for land in New York. The bank will erect a $5,000,000 structure on the site.

At the close of 1923 sixteen of the great American corporations held cash and investments totaling $1,200,000,000. The steel trust headed the list with $346,000,000; the General Electric was next with $91,000,000; then came the American Telephone and Telegraph with $88,000,000, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with $87,000,000, the General Motors with $84,000,000. It is anticipated that the cash on hand at the end of 1924 will be still greater.

The foreign loans in the United States during 1924 were three times the total foreign loans of 1923 and twenty-five percent more than in any previous year. Since the close of the war the total foreign loans in the United States amount to over four billion dol-

lars, or about $40 for every man, woman and child in the country.

At least one Construction Company operating New York is paying off its men with money sent by airplane, fearing the holdups now so common on the highways. This is all right and ought to work well, until some hijacker who learned how to manage an airplane during the war concludes that he should turn his talent in that direction.

The motor vehicles of the United States travel three hundred million miles daily during the month of heaviest traffic, which is July. This information is gleaned from the amount of gasoline consumed. Where the roads are good, the same amount of mileage can be covered for seventy cents that will require one dollar where the roads are bad.

The Bear Mountain Bridge, fifty miles up the Hudson from New York, was opened on Thanksgiving Day, on which occasion five thousand automobiles crossed the bridge, connecting Peekskill with the western shore of the Hudson. This bridge has a total length of 2,257 feet, making it at this time the world's longest suspension bridge.

The fastest distance run ever made was on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, between Chicago and Buffalo, October 25, 1895. The total weight of engine and train was 408,000 pounds. It made the 510 miles between Chicago and Buffalo in 7 hours, 50 minutes and 20 seconds, an average speed of 64.8 miles per hour. Between Erie and Buffalo it reached a speed of 92 miles an hour at one point.

Governmental Notes

IN THE christening of the ZR-3 the age-old custom of breaking a bottle of champagne on the bow of the giant airship was set aside. Reports had it that not even water was used, and certainly no one can say that any reason exists why any should have been. The reports at hand stated that the ceremony of christening would probably consist of Mrs. Coolidge's pulling some ribbons and releasing some pigeons. This seems an eminently fitting ceremony. The old champagne custom was foolish, and harked back to the days when wine flowed freely everywhere.

There is good news from Florida. A county sheriff, a county judge, and two deputy sheriffs have been indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of peonage; and along with them there are also in the toils of the law two turpentine operators, a commissary manager and a bookkeeper. These folks could have kept out of trouble by subscribing to THE GOLDEN AGE, and reading the thrilling exposé of conditions there a few years ago, and the steps taken by the good people of Florida at that time to prevent a recurrence of such scandals.

Major W. O. Watts, former head of inspection service of the Veterans' Bureau, District No. 2, is reported as having resigned because he could not see the wisdom or justice of a system which necessitated an average outlay of nearly $1,000 to pay $10 compensation to a disabled veteran. He thought that something ought to be done to cut down the expense and so resigned. He made a mistake. He should have stayed in, and made the other fellows resign. If the country had a few more real patriots like Mr. Watts the costs would come down, sure.

If Uncle Sam gets into another war he expects to save at least a billion dollars by getting into it so quickly that the other fellow will wonder how it happened. This, in effect, is alleged to have been the end in view when Mr. Gary of the steel trust, Mr. Schwab of Bethlehem, and other great industrialists visited West Point on November thirteenth and consulted with experts there as to the initial steps that would be taken in event of a new war. In Chicago, the day previous, 148 men were mobilized by radio inside of two hours.

In collecting the data from which its cotton crop reports are completed, the United States Department of Agriculture makes use of seven hundred county reporters, each of whom has four or five assistants. Then it receives reports from 16,000 cotton gins, 12,000 cotton planters, 1,000 rural carriers, and 15,000 special reporters; such as bankers, merchants, etc.

Carl Thompson, Secretary of the Public Ownership League, asks the following questions: "If the city of Tacoma has found a way to deliver electric service to its people for one cent a kilowatt hour for cooking and heating in their homes, is there any reason why Tarkio and Trenton should not hear about it? If Cleveland has found a way to deliver electricity to its people for 3 cents a kilowatt while others pay 9, is

it a crime for Chillicothe and Corning to hear about it? And if Ontario has discovered and applied the principles of a new system in the electric power field whereby a whole state is served with power at one-third the cost elsewhere, must the very pillars of the republic be pulled down rather than allow Osage, Onawa, and Odeboldt to find out about it?"

Science and Health

ON THE night before Thanksgiving numerous European broadcasting stations were heard in various parts of the North American continent. Winters, California, received London, England; Regina, Saskatchewan, received Turin, Italy; Yakima, Washington, received Newcastle, England; Sedalia, Missouri, received Aberdeen, Scotland; Duluth, Minnesota, received Madrid, Spain.

Before shooting any more birds it would be a good idea to look up what the Department of Agriculture has to say about mice. In one Kansas orchard five thousand trees were girdled and ruined in a single fall before the middle of December. A mouse has no sense. It starts to gnaw, and gnaws clear around the tree in a circle until the tree is ruined. The natural foes of mice are owls, hawks, shrikes, cranes, herons, crows, and magpies. Foxes, skunks, raccoons, and weasels also give them plenty of excitement.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, one of America's most successful surgeons, announces that two Australians have discovered a method of curing rigid paralysis, which he has tried several times within the last year with success. By removal of certain sympathetic nerves, the patient's ability to change his position quickly is restored; and after the operation the patient usually gains in muscular power.

One kind of trouble at once is enough for most people; but in the wholesale drug business they now have to keep track of 50,000 proprietary articles, each one of which is supposed to be good for something that ails somebody. The human family as a whole would be better off if they would dump all these on a scow, and take the scow out to sea and sink it.

When a horse has a holiday its caretaker, if he is wise, cuts down on its feed. When a human being has a holiday, he proceeds to stuff himself about twice as full as usual. The natural result follows that after every holiday, within about forty-eight hours, there is always a marked increase in the number of sudden deaths of persons over forty years of age. After last Thanksgiving Day there were sixteen such deaths in New York city in forty-eight hours.

Miscellaneous Items

ADMITTING, as all must, that the farmer is not the one that gets the money for the wheat which he produces, a hint as to the real situation is afforded by the organization of the $500,000,000 bakers' trust, and the statement of its chairman: "The business of baking bread and cake looms brightly on the horizon of business enterprise. It is classed high in the scale of industries in the United States, and yet the baking business is in its infancy." The new corporation plans to take over bakeries in all large cities of the United States.

A showman in Philadelphia was using three elephants in a vaudeville stunt, but they broke loose and put on an act not on the program. They became frightened at a balky automobile, broke their chains, and started to explore the city. It was breakfast time; and they came in through the back door of a house, taking the door with them. Incidentally they had smashed a fence on the way. Arrived in the kitchen, one of them was burned by the stove and became peevish, mussing up all that part of Philadelphia. They were finally captured.

Thousands of ducks, returning from their northern haunts to winter homes in the tropics, have lost their lives this past season by alighting in tanks of oil, mistaking these for water tanks. The oil permeates their feathers; and they never rise again even if, as is sometimes the case, they do manage to flop over the edge of the tank to the ground below. What a warning is this to the Teapot Dome oil magnates! Or is it?

Religion—Professional and Amateur

UNDER this heading an editor, who might have put his time and space to better use, has collected some supposedly wise sayings of Bernard, Augustine, Faber, Galway, Hehel, and Cæsarius to tell what a bad place purgatory is—a place not once mentioned in the Bible. The editor should have headed his article differently. It should have read "Unsanitary

Thoughts", instead of "Salutary Thoughts". Fear always does harm; never does it do any good.

God dwelleth not in temples made with hands, said St., Stephen, just before martyrdom. Nevertheless Bishop Manning wants a twelve-million dollar collection in January, so that he can complete the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; and he tells why he wants it, as follows:

"The cathedral which we are now to build will bring the Church again into view. Standing on these heights, where nothing can obscure or hide it, with its great central tower rising 500 feet from the foundation, this great building will bring the Church back into the place which belongs to it in the sight of all the people."

With a gasp we can only express our wonderment at what has become of the church built by the Carpenter of Nazareth and the fishermen and tax collectors of Capernaum and Bethsaida. Is it possible that they erred in not erecting a great cathedral with a steeple a mile high? Maybe so; but we wonder!

Referring to the acceptance of an ex-Baptist into the Presbyterian ministry in New York, and to his so-called Modernist answers to questions propounded to him, the *Progress-Index* says: "It will strike the average layman, perhaps, and certainly the average non-professor of Christianity, that a man who does not believe in the story of the Virgin birth, who does not believe the story that Christ called forth Lazarus from the tomb, and who believes that Joseph was the physical father of Christ, has no place in a Christian pulpit." While the choosing of this so-called minister of the gospel was going on, the clerk of the session was obliged to say to the assembled clergymen, in an effort to control their boisterous outbursts of applause: "This is no tennis tournament, or ball game, or prizefight. This is a most sacred meeting; and I am ashamed of you men. You are acting disgracefully."

My Psalm *By J. G. Whittier*

I mourn no more my vanished years:
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope or fear,
But, grateful, take the good I find.
The best of now and here.

The woods shall wear their robes of praise,
The south winds softly sigh,
And sweet calm days, in golden haze,
Melt down the amber sky.

Not less shall manly deed and word
Rebuke an age of wrong;
The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less strong.

But smiting hands shall learn to heal,
To build as to destroy;
Nor less my heart for others feel
That I the more enjoy.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told.

Enough that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track;
That whensoe'er my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back;

That more and more a Providence
Of Love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good;

That care and trial seem at last,
Through memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges overpast,
The purple distance fair;

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of the strife
Now rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the Day.

Transpiring Events at Washington *By J. L. Bolling*

THE Washington post-office used extra help to take care of the annual Christmas rush. Sixty extra trucks were employed to handle the increase in parcel post packages, and 450 clerks were added to the regular force. Between December 15 and 25 increase in letter mail is about 200 percent, and in parcel post 400 percent. The Washington post-office handled 9,500,000 letters and cards during this short interval last year. Three million of these were deposited December 21 and 22. There were also 180,000 large packages and 59,000 pieces for special delivery. Washington, according to the Postmaster General, mails out more Christmas mail in proportion to its size than any other city in the U. S. This is occasioned by the fact that more people live here whose home-folks are scattered all over the Union.

Despite the storm of protest in Washington and elsewhere, the U. S. S. Washington, super-dreadnaught and first-line battleship, was towed from the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, to the Virginia capes, on November 12, and after several days bombardment, was sunk in compliance with the Naval Disarmament Treaty with Great Britain, Japan and France. Desperate efforts were made in the courts here to save the great ship, which was 85 percent completed; but to no avail. Complaint was registered in the court by William B. Shearer, naval expert, that the sinking of the Washington represented a waste of the taxpayers' money. He sought a "restraining order", or injunction, against the proceeding on this and other grounds. But Secretary Wilbur was immovable in his determination to send her to the bottom.

On Armistice Day President Coolidge visited the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier" at Arlington and placed a wreath on the same. Memorial services were also held in honor of Woodrow Wilson at the crypt in Mt. St. Albans Cathedral. It seems that there should be no soldiers unknown, in view of the finger-print system now in vogue. By a process of elimination in these files it would be easily possible for an expert to determine this soldier's full name, birthplace, date of birth, parents, educational attainments and age.

During the Galveston flood an unidentified man was found drowned; his fingers were cut off and sent to Washington. When they arrived the skin had slipped off; but the expert made wooden fingers, pasted the skin on and in less than five minutes completely identified the man as an enlisted soldier!

Lee Turner, an Indian prospector recently called on President Coolidge with reference to a gold mine which he claims to have discovered on land once in possession of Chief Geronimo, but which subsequently was taken over by the Government, and upon which Turner has staked out a claim. He hopes to secure the assurance of the President that he will be protected in his rights. It will be interesting to observe the outcome. As a rule, the Government cheats the Red Man, and it would be surprising if this lone Indian should receive fair treatment.

The Pension Bureau announces that there are 10,548 retired civil service employés drawing annuities at the close of the past fiscal year, in comparison to 9,334 for the previous year. The Bureau also states that there are 14,217 fewer pensioners on the Government rolls than last year. In 1924 it declares that $229,994,777 were paid out for pensions, as against $263,012,500 in 1923.

It is reported that the President will retain his present cabinet, and it is also stated that there will be no change in the new administration from that of the past fifteen months of his incumbency. It is declared that a great business boom is under way, as a result of the triumph of "conservatism".

The United States Coast Guard has been organizing to fight the rum fleet along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and now announces that the end of the fleet is near. The Coast Guard has been enlarged considerably, and officials aver that the international purveyors of liquor can not hold out long against the organization. It is said that the worst localities at the present time are along the Atlantic coast from New England to the Chesapeake Bay, the Florida coast, Gulf of Mexico and the Southern California coast. The Coast Guard has put into service twenty old destroyers,

which have been reconditioned and revamped for the new service. Some idea of the herculean task which devolves upon this service is seen in the fact that it has something like 10,000 miles of coast line to patrol, all of which is menaced by the rum runners.

The Bureau of Standards, in coöperation with the Arlington Wireless Station, recently succeeded in setting the clock at the Bureau by wireless. It is announced that all clocks will eventually be regulated in this manner by wireless! Truly, the Millennium draws on apace!

How Mr. Coolidge Came to be President

["The Arbitrator," in its issue of November gives the following interesting information as to how Mr. Coolidge came to be President:]

IN 1919 the Boston police were working from 73 to 98 hours a week for comparatively small pay. In July 1,100 police joined the American Federation of Labor and Police Commissioner Curtis filed charges against 19 of the officers of their local union. Mayor Peters appointed a committee of 34 citizens to investigate. They reported that the police should not affiliate with the A. F. of L., but that they were "shocked and humiliated" at the conditions under which the men were working. They suggested a compromise and, receiving no reply from Curtis, appealed to Governor Coolidge to avert the impending strike. He replied that it was not his duty to get mixed up in it, so he did nothing, although the Commissioner of Police was appointed by the Governor and not by the Mayor. On Sunday, September 7, the citizens committee endeavored to submit to Curtis a plan approved by them and the policemen's union, but the Commissioner could not be found. Then they attempted to find Governor Coolidge, but he was away also at this critical period. Some say he was conferring with Curtis and that neither wanted the strike averted. Failing to find the Commissioner or the Governor the committee showed the plan to the newspapers and obtained the endorsement of eight editors. Mayor Peters told Curtis he approved of the plan, but Curtis dismissed the 19 policemen on September 8, and the strike which could have been avoided became inevitable. The Mayor and the committee then notified Governor Coolidge of the seriousness of the situation and requested 3000 troops to be present in Boston on the following day. Coolidge did nothing.

Commissioner Curtis insisted he was prepared to handle the situation with men he had been drilling, and it was not until after this assurance had been made public that the police voted to strike. About noon of Tuesday, Coolidge sent a letter to the Mayor refusing to take action and adding, "There is no authority in the office of the Governor for interference in the making of orders by the Police Commissioner. ... I am unable to discover any action that I can take." Thus, in the fourth instance, Coolidge refused to act. At 5:45 P. M. the same day 1,100 policemen walked out. Curtis did not call the new men into service; and at 6 o'clock rioting began, continuing during the night without check. It is not known where Coolidge was that night, but he took no action to quiet the disorder. On Wednesday, Mayor Peters called out the State guard and restored order. He suggested to Curtis and the police that a compromise be made, but Curtis and his attorney Parker refused. Then Coolidge wired to Samuel Gompers, "There is no right to strike against the public service by anybody, anywhere, anytime." He refused to consider the settlement proposed by the Mayor and increased the troops to 10,000 with 1,000 naval militia. 20,000 stands of new army rifles were shipped in from Camp Devens. Curtis advertised for new policeman at $500 more than the old men had received. Thirteen men were killed, some by the raw militia, and the loss of property was large. The cost to the State for the National Guard was $1,000,000 and the subsequent increase in police salaries was $700,000, although the strikers would have been satisfied with $227,000. The citizens committee reported, "By Thursday morning order had generally been restored in the city. On Thursday afternoon the Governor assumed control of the situation."

As usual, the public did not know the facts, so elected Coolidge Vice-President.

Maintaining Good Health

[Radiocast from station WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters by C. E. Stewart.]

PEOPLE die in three ways: They die morally, they die mentally, they die physically. The penitentiary, the asylum, and the hospital are from one viewpoint the ante-chamber of the cemetery. Moral delinquency is the worst of all diseases; mental disorders lead to all kinds of depravity; but physical ailments result from abuse and the wearing out of our organic machinery.

The penalty of death came upon the race legitimately; and in the dying process weaknesses and disorders have multiplied as the natural concomitants of the edict, "Dying thou shalt die." Alienation from God, ignorance respecting the laws of nature, imperfect foods and the wrong method of their preparation, have all contributed to undermine the constitution of man, debilitating him, and rendering him unfit to meet the exigencies of life with the vigor and hardiness that one might reasonably expect of our enlightened age.

When a person is sick physically, he is ailing mentally to some degree; for when the human organism is diseased or sluggish there is bound to be a reaction upon the mental faculties. Reversely, when a person violates his conscience or wilfully perverts his reason, there is an influence or chemical action set up in the physical organism which is debilitating, however little it may be noticed. We quote:

"The mind could not be perfectly sound, while supported and nourished by an unsound body. The deranged stomach of the dyspeptic has a direct effect upon his mind, as well as upon his entire physical system. The person whose lungs are diseased cannot avoid a degree of mental impairment corresponding. Likewise, when other organs—the heart, the liver, the kidneys—are diseased and perform their functions imperfectly, the effect unquestionably is disordered blood, and a disordered nervous system, the center of which is the brain. Likewise the brain that is harassed by pain or that is imperfectly nourished through malnutrition or fevered through failure of the action of the secretive organs, is sure to be impaired in all its various functions; it cannot think and reason as correctly or as logically as if in perfect condition."

If it hurt as much to have a mental or a moral ache as it does to have a physical ache, perhaps some would be more careful how they used their thinking machines. A tender conscience would give grave concern, but many consciences are calloused. But we shall not now treat of mind and heart disorders particularly. Confining ourselves to the care of the body is our present privilege. According to the Bible, the time is coming in Messiah's kingdom when there will not be a sick person in all the world, either mentally, morally, or physically. The imperfections we now have will all be eliminated during Christ's reign; but when that time comes, it will require the coöperation of the individual himself to reap the benefits of the change. Meantime, let us do what we can do to get well and to stay well.

The increase of knowledge, peculiar to our day, makes it possible for us to glean something of the remarkable composition of man, his various organs, the way they function, and what is necessary for us to eat in the rebuilding of bone and tissue. There are many theories, but all of them register their failures. Each of us has an internal machine peculiar to himself; and only by experimentation is it possible to approximate what gives the best results in each individual case. Set rules are disastrous.

The Digestion of Food

STRONG and heavy foods that are hard to digest should be taken only by those who have strong digestive organs and who have need of such food to maintain the normal condition. Light and easily digested foods should be the portion of the younger generation. Some parents feed their youngest children on a little of everything that is on the table, thus paving the way for a broken-down digestive apparatus later on. Light foods are good for all classes; for the stomach needs to rest. This is a fact that few people seem to realize.

The exercise of the will is a prerogative we have which is seldom made use of at the table. Most people have lost sight of the fact that we should eat to live and not live to eat. Cultivated appetites are the bane of good health. Three square meals a day is a foolish indulgence. To put fifty-seven varieties of food into the human haymow, gulping the conglomerate mass down with liquid, three times a day, expecting our bone, blood, and flesh-manufacturing plants within to appropriate, tag, and

pigeon-hole their respective needs properly, and then to cast the refuse into the sewer without damaging the machinery, is the height of folly.

Food of every description needs mastication. The mechanical part of the digestion must be correctly accomplished to insure the best results. Even water and milk are better when chewed and mixed with the mouth juices before swallowing. It is silly, however, to be an extremist about chewing food. We knew a man who always chewed every mouthful at least thirty times, but he is dead.

We must make a distinction between hunger and appetite. Hunger is the legitimate craving for food; it accompanies good health, and dictates with remarkable accuracy the needs of the system. Hunger is described as a "pleasant anticipation of a pleasure about to be enjoyed". The gnawing in the stomach is not hunger, but is caused by acids resulting from the satisfying of a false appetite. This gnawing is temporarily relieved by adding fuel to an already overloaded furnace. These acids may be neutralized by taking a small teaspoon level full of baking soda. This information is given so that you may prove whether you are supplying the needs of hunger or the gnawing of a false appetite. But baking soda is injurious to the stomach, and the dose should not be repeated often.

True hunger has for its guide a true sense of taste and smell; and in the normal condition there will also be a readier response of the mouth and gastric juices to take care of the intake of food and to make proper disposition for the needs of the body. Hunger is satisfied only with digestible foods. Appetite is abnormal and is satisfied only with a full stomach. The evil practice of being overstuffed with delicacies which tickle the palate causes an unnatural craving which is insatiable. The sense of taste becomes unreliable, and the sense of smell loses its keenness; nothing tastes right unless seasoned with condiments; the system is overtaxed in an effort to manufacture the digestive fluids to dispose of the overload; assimilation is impaired; and the eliminating system is clogged. Hunger manifests itself in conjunction with a clear tongue; appetite, with a coated tongue. When hunger is absent, food should not be taken. It is better to wait for returning hunger; for the selective sensations of taste and smell are of great value in the conservation of health.

Some Causes of Disease

LIFE is chemical activity. Science now claims that every fibre of our being—flesh, bone, nails, hair, teeth, blood, etc.—is electronic. The Bible says: "The life is in the blood." Oxygen taken into the lungs is taken up by the blood and sets up a chemical action; and life is the result. Take away either the oxygen or the blood, and death results. Life is the highest expression of the transformation of matter and energy. How necessary, then, it is to keep the blood stream pure! Bodily ills can usually be traced to impure blood.

Imperfect digestion, impure air, and constipation have an influence over the blood for the worse. In fact, worry, anger, grief, jealousy, melancholy, dread, and excitement, set up a chemical action in the blood which is detrimental to the health, long seasons of which result in sicknesses which are next to impossible to cure. The mental state has much to do with good health. The care-free and happy are the ones enjoying the best health, all other things being equal.

Here is where the Christian, living close to the Lord, has the advantage over all others. He should be happy in the divine promises which he has the privilege of appropriating to himself; and if he is not free of all worry and anxiety, he is struggling along beneath his privileges. Implicit faith in the Lord is not only the well-spring out of which develops the spiritual new creature, but an invigorator and health-producer to the natural man as well.

Aside from the blood, one of the main causes of diseases is the clogged condition of the intestines. Digestion begins in the mouth, is carried to a further state in the stomach, and is continued in the intestines. In fact, the major portion of the disintegration of food and the distribution of the elements which are assimilated is done in the intestines. It is there that the solids are separated from the liquids, and the refuse of solids passes on into the lower bowels. The liquids are taken up into the blood, and the refuse finds its way into the kidneys and the bladder.

Few people drink enough water to carry on the elimination process normally. Constipa-

tion results in self-poison; for the system keeps extracting materials from the feces until they pass out of reach. The use of purgatives is a bad practice, as they cause bowel convulsions, atrophy of the bowel muscles, and irritate the delicate texture of the intestinal linings. Meals made up exclusively of coarse foods—cereals in the natural state, fresh fruits, spinach, figs, etc., with twice the regular amount of water—for a week or so, with a daily enema, will relieve the condition and go a long way toward restoring the bowel tract to healthy activity.

Every animal except the animal man quits eating when it is sick. If man did not have a false appetite to satisfy, he would then quit eating, too. Colds and fevers, aches and pains, coated tongue and an unpleasant odor of body, hiccoughs and belching are but symptoms of a disordered system, the red flag of distress, and the harbinger of the wrecking crew. These warnings go unheeded; the goose continues to stuff himself; and presently there's the doctor to pay. The overeating vice calls for corrective measures as does no other in the long list of offenses against nature.

Avoid this by fasting. A writer on this point says:

"The liver, during a fast, becomes solely an instrument of elimination, and discharges quantities of refuse into the alimentary canal. The secretion of the liver is always a water product; but even as such, it has its use as a digestive fluid in health. When the fast is in progress, the product of elimination is discharged into the intestines, and is nothing more than poisonous refuse excreted from tissue, blood, and organs, which must be at once removed from the body lest it be reabsorbed into the circulation; and this is done by the use of the enema."

Aids in Maintaining Health

EXERCISE is of parmount importance, not only when one is in health but also when one is sick, as much as can be indulged in without one's becoming fatigued or weary. It is essential to the process of elimination. Stretching and twisting in bed when sick is good if one can get no other exercise.

Liquids should never be gulped. Furthermore, they should never be taken ice cold or scalding hot. Cool water is good for the empty stomach, and certainly the water should not be cold and gulped down at mealtime. It is impossible to expect the stomach to function properly at mealtime if one makes it a refrigerator at the same time. How utterly nonsensical it is to drink hot coffee and eat ice-cream at the same meal! Scalding drinks destroy the mucous membrane, and lay the foundation for cancer to develop in after years. Drink water slowly, mixing it with mouth juices, for best results.

We should never eat while we are excited, in a hurry, overheated, angry, or terrified. The time to eat is when we are legitimately hungry, and then only when we are cheerful, contented, and can occupy our minds with pleasantries. Hard work requiring much exertion should not be done immediately following a meal. Nor should a person eat when he is tired. Relax for a short rest, then eat.

Regulate the meals as to kind and quantity according to the daily routine. Lessen the amount of intake and correct the diet until you are free from colds and stomach fermentation. Gauge your demands; strike a balance with the intake and the outgo; learn how to eat to live.

As stomach digestion requires an increased amount of blood at those centers, it is inadvisable to engage at mealtime in weighty matters of conversation, where concentration of thought is required. Mind activity requires more blood in the brain than when the mind is at rest; and if the blood is drawn from the stomach centers, the digestion is retarded, sometimes impaired, and fermentation starts in. At best there will be imperfect assimilation unless the person is full-blooded and robust. Man must learn to live within the limitations of his organs.

A Few Items of Diet

THE people of the world, especially in the so-called civilized part, are being robbed of the vitalizing portion of certain foods; namely, wheat, rice, and milk. The fashionable demand for white polished rice causes the miller to take from the rice most of the real food value—the mineral salts which are so essential for the rebuilding of the body structure. Polished rice is a devitalizer and a disease breeder. Its principal virtue is that it makes a good filler to stop the cravings of a false appetite. It is never relished unless it is highly seasoned with sugar and milk; and this fashionable demand requires

granulated white sugar, and milk that is pasteurized!

White granulated sugar has but little food value; the life and virtue are removed in the refining process. The human system will manufacture its own sugar to supply its needs if it is furnished with the right material. Using sugar to satisfy a "sweet tooth" or the cravings of a cultivated appetite is only to encourage the human refinery to inactivity. And the milk that is pasteurized is dead milk. Dead milk is lifeless. In pasteurization the milk is devitalized; and the vitamines, so essential to life, are destroyed. Raw milk from healthy cows is good food.

The wheat berry is composed of about twenty ingredients, sixteen of these being minerals. These elements correspond almost identically with the elements of the human organism. Whole grain wheat properly prepared so that none of the mineral elements become oxidized makes an ideal food. Cooking the whole grain wheat in a fireless cooker, allowing it to cool before exposing it to the air, is highly recommended. This method preserves all the constituent elements of the wheat if the temperature is not raised sufficiently to destroy the vitamines. Wheat thus prepared and eaten with raw milk makes an ideal meal. A little of it goes a long way; and supplemented with a small quantity of fresh fruits, figs and nuts, it will produce vitality, rebuild the wastes, strengthen the bones, teeth and eyes, and give gloss and health to the hair and beauty to the complexion.

But you say that you get your wheat three times a day in white bread. In the milling process of white flour all the bran and most of the minerals are eliminated; and if the germ is removed also, every particle of the sixteen mineral salts is extracted, so that the bones, hair, nails, teeth, and other parts of the body are robbed of the very things necessary to their health and preservation.

But perhaps you get your wheat in whole wheat bread. Vitamines are essential to health, and we agree that the minerals are rich in vitamines. It is well known scientifically that when a temperature of 248° Fahrenheit is reached, the mineral elements and the vitamines begin to go, the vitamines being the more quickly destroyed. A much greater heat is necessary, however, in bread-making. A temperature of from 350° to 450° is necessary for the baking of bread. Hence much of the nutritive value of even whole wheat bread is destroyed.

Eating bran separate from the wheat is not a good practice. Whole grain wheat supplies the bran in proper proportions, and in a combination that no man can duplicate. Proper combinations of food are next in importance to the selection of the food itself. Prepared or cooked bran is devitalized, having no merit whatsoever.

Other Things to Know

THE life is in the blood. Oxygen is essential to the maintenance of human life. Carbonic acid gas is developed within the body by the breaking down of tissue. Being poisonous, it is delivered to the lungs via the veins, and is then exhaled in the process of breathing. About 350 cubic feet of air needs to be drawn into the lungs every twenty-four hours, taken in through the nose and not through the mouth. Good ventilation is of paramount importance. Nose breathing is conducive to good health and to a better mental state. The nose is equipped with a system of hairs and mucous membrane for the purpose of catching all the dust and germs that one might breathe. If colds stop up the nose passages, stop eating all starch foods, such as bread, rice, potatoes, macaroni, pastries, etc., and be very slow about resuming them as part of the diet.

Many do not like to bathe. When viewed from the right angle, bathing becomes a pleasure. The human body is covered with a porous skin. There are nearly 3,000 pores to the square inch in the palm of the hand, and at least 500 to the square inch over the entire body. Perspiration oozes out from the system; and the quantity of water discharged varies greatly, according to the atmospheric conditions, the habits, and the physical condition of the individual. By far the greater exudation through the pores of the skin is invisible. As this elimination process is absolutely necessary to good health, frequent bathing is of utmost importance—we would say at least twice a week, even oftener is better.

The skin, lungs, kidneys, liver, and bowels are all parts of the elimination system. To allow any of these to become clogged or im-

paired in their normal functioning is detrimental. A bath should not be taken less than one hour before and two hours after a meal. No bath should be continued longer than thirty minutes in the water, and the water should be neither warm nor cold enough to shock the body. Taper your bath off with cool water, putting the water first on the top of the head, advancing toward the feet, closing with a brisk rub with the towel, and then with the hands. Daily sun and air baths are beneficial. The body absorbs the tonic properties of the air and sunlight the same as does vegetation. The body may be said to breathe; for the skin admits large quantities of air to the blood at the capillaries.

Some people run down their constitutions by not taking the requisite amount of sleep. During the waking moments energy is constantly being given off; for every thought requires energy and leaves its waste product to be disposed of. Sleep is necessary for recuperation. The cells of the human battery—and the body is full of them—are recharged in sleep. Relax fully before going to sleep. Have plenty of ventilation, but do not sleep in a draft. Breathe through the nose. Bed clothing must be clean and sufficient, but not too heavy. Never sleep in clothes that are worn during the day. Always stretch out full length. If the feet are cold, warm them and use bed socks.

Exercise is another essential. If the daily routine furnishes the requisite amount of bodily activity, well and good. If not, then some system suitable to each person's needs should be adopted, and followed with regularity; for spasmodic and slipshod methods will do no good. Wear loose clothing all the time, but especially when exercising to permit the free circulation of the blood. All the muscles of the body should be worked out, stretched out, tested out, each day. Brisk daily walks are good. Have plenty of knee action and swing the arms in harmony with the stride. The young may do their stunts with rapid, vigorous motions; but the old must go slower and with more deliberation. When age begins to come on, the arteries begin to harden and lose their wonderful flexibility; and violent exercise for the aged is dangerous.

How glad we are that the time is coming when Messiah, the Prince of Peace and the Great Physician, will have full charge of earth's millions and will start the restoring process which eventually shall return mankind to the days of their youth, as originally represented in the mental, moral, and physical perfection of Adam! Then there shall be no hardened arteries; no rheumatism; no adulterated, denatured, and devitalized foods to contend with. Everybody will then know how to eat, what to eat, when to eat, and how much to eat, for the conservation of health; and under the Lord's direction they may maintain the same throughout the endless ages!

Is that coming for the peoples of earth?

It is!

The Scientific Basis of Longevity *By H. Sillaway*

FROM its basic standpoint longevity has in the past been a much neglected subject, as it was once supposed to be rather too deep for human understanding. But through providential leadings in the preparation for the glorious Golden Age scientific research has uncovered many of the mysteries surrounding human destiny, among which are some of the basic principles controlling the span of human life.

The dispensational message of the day which, boiled down into few words, is "millions now living will never die", has awakened an intense interest in this subject. If perennial youth is to be man's portion in the near future, we should know the physical foundation for it and the reason why man in the past has been off that foundation.

Some without due investigation of this subject have jumped to various unwarranted conclusions which have only a philosophical hasis. The impressions received from these are visionary and unsatisfactory, still leaving many questions unanswered.

Structural Cell Unbalance

THE bodies of all animal life are made up of cells having a molecular basis. These molecules are in turn made up of atoms of electronic composition. The electron is the common or basic foundation of all matter, which differs

in substance or kind through the makeup of its molecules in atomic arrangement and electron formation.

The basic foundation of the cells and component molecules of all warm-blooded animals life is the same; but the structure of cell and molecule upon this foundation differs with species. It is this difference in molecular cell structure that determines the longevital span of life as it differs in species.

Some forms of life have a finer organism than others with a corresponding finer cell structure. Of all forms of animal life man has by far the finest organism and a cell structure of such perfect molecular balance as to be capable, under normal or perfect conditions of nourishment, of an indefinite perpetuation.

The aging process, as we witness it in the lower animal creation, is due to a molecular cell unbalance, intentionally left so by creative design. This molecular unbalance of cell structure leaves a foundation for mineral encroachment of an abnormal character. This process results in a gradual clogging and slowing down of the forces of life, which are finally brought by it to a complete standstill.

The aging process in man is likewise due to a molecular cell unbalance, but in his case this unbalance is due to a starvation of the molecular cell basis through abnormal conditions of life, especially of diet. Through the degenerating processes to which for these many centuries the human system has been subject, this unbalance of cell basis has become in a measure fixed, but not hopelessly so; for the basic foundation of perennial youth still remains, and will readily respond to scientific corrective measures.

Potassium Shortage

THIS derangement of the cell basis of the human system was originally due to an insufficient supply of a certain available food element as the result of man's eviction from Eden and his cutting off from the "tree of life", which supplied this element. Present scientific knowledge of the human system and of its food requirements has rendered the identification of this element easy.

The human body is composed of fourteen known elements which the food must contain in their proper balance and combination for perfect health. The office of each of these food elements is now known; and from its action upon the system it is evident that potassium salts in acid combination was the element lacking which originally was responsible for the aging and death of the human family.

Potassium is a neutralizer, a waste eliminator, and the chief mineral constituent of the soft tissues. It is this element which gives those tissues their softness and pliability. Potassium occurs in most of the natural food products; but unless combined with its natural solvent it is largely unavailable to systemal assimilation. Not only does potassium occur in acid fruits in its most available form, but the acid of these fruits serves to unlock it in other foods.

A deficiency of acid potassium salts in the diet led to a molecular unbalance or vacancy of cell structure, permitting the encroachment of a foreign mineral sediment; and thus aging and death resulted.

The normal span of life before the Flood, as recorded by the Scriptures, was several centuries in length. This fact indicates that up to that time the race had not begun to feel the full force of the curse, as it did afterwards, but that on the contrary habit and diet were fairly normal excepting for this one light deficiency.

This dietetic lack was not of sufficient importance to cause disease, as a radical lack of this element does; but it was sufficient to permit the aging process, which could be prevented only by maintaining a perfect elementary balance in this respect.

Longevital Influences

BECAUSE of the fact that most foods contain potential poisons, some have erroneously concluded that here is the basis of man's dying conditions, and are looking forward to a food which will be free from these supposedly detrimental elements, and which will indefinitely sustain life.

The human system is not materially influenced by poisons such as normal foods contain where the diet is balanced and foods are used in variety and in their proper solvent combinations. In a restricted diet these poisons do become manifest; but this is due entirely to the effect upon the system of the use of an entirely too limited variety in foods.

Racial longevity in its natural span is but little affected by such influences as poisons, dissipation, or disease, though any one of these may carry off the individual prematurely, and in fact but few live out the natural span of life.

After the Flood longevity was reduced to about one-seventh or less of its former span through the use of a flesh diet. That this great falling off in longevity was not due to climatic changes is manifest in Noah, who lived for 350 years after the Flood, finally dying at the ripe old age of 950 years. It is very evident in his case that former habits of diet were practically unchanged, and that this fact accounts for his length of days.

That climate has been responsible for man's falling off in racial longevity is a theory entirely lacking of scientific support. This deterioration in the span of human life is directly and unmistakably traceable to the use of flesh foods.

The assimilation of food is not completed by the digestive organism, as some suppose. The digestive processes merely separate the food elements from their molecular connection, and throw them into the system in the rough, where they are again taken up by the internal glands, principally those of the ductless system, and are by these further reduced to the point where the system can utilize them.

These glands are the food refineries of the body, and the real seat of life, through which the vital blood stream is manufactured from the crude energy of digested foods.

In normal foods the waste matter from digested food is not taken into the system, but is passed off through the bowels. In fact, these waste elements are necessary for intestinal functioning. But in abnormal foods of a vegetable character, certain elements are thrown into the system which the refining organism cannot handle, and which are therefore practically poisons.

These molecules and atoms of abnormal matter act upon the system as hostile invaders, attacking its molecular cell basis with a destructive influence. But in flesh foods, which are also abnormal, we have another proposition altogether. That these foods are of an abnormal character is manifest by their stimulative influence upon the system.

Cell Base Reduction

THE stimulative effect of either a food or a drug upon the system is caused by its attack on the cell basis of the system. The effect of this hostile onslaught is to arouse the nervous system to a repellant action. This is done at the expense of the reserve vitality or energy of the system. The seat of hostility would appear to be in the internal glands.

The fact that the molecular cell foundation is the same in all animal flesh, including man, accounts for the different effect of these stimulants upon the system from that of other abnormal foods. This effect in the beginning was not an influence to break down this cell basis, but rather to harmonize it by an atomic or molecular reduction.

This might be roughly illustrated by the stripping of a fine palace of much of its fine and refined features in interior and exterior arrangement. The same substantial building remains, but these alterations have made it a plainer structure than it formerly was.

This reduction of the cell basis of the system went only to the point where it was able to resist further influence to this end, and has not progressed to a complete and harmonious relation between these flesh foods and the system. This accounts for the continued stimulative effects of flesh foods.

The effect of the reduction of the cell basis of the human system through the use of flesh foods has been to increase greatly endurance vitality at the expense of longevital vitality. This is based upon the same principle that a watch, which is a perfect piece of mechanism, will not stand the rough usage given a sausage mill.

The human system in its original perfection was created to last, but not for rough usage, to which it was in no wise adapted. The use of meats following the Flood was by divine intention, because of food scarcity and the exposures, privations and hardships to which the race has since been subjected.

Not only has the use of flesh foods materially shortened the longevity of the race, but through the creating of an atomic unbalance of the brain cells they have largely destroyed the functioning powers of those cells. In this respect swine flesh would appear to be the worst offender, its apparent effect being largely to paralyze the moral or logical plane of reasoning.

The Edenic Tree of Life

THERE appears to be little question that the domestic fruits of the tree order are the original "tree of life" of the garden of Eden. But whether a return to normal habits of life and to a scientifically balanced diet is all that is necessary in the dietetic line for physical regeneration and perpetual youth, remains to be seen, as the clearer light on this subject is still new and, as yet, very few indeed are even making an attempt to follow it.

The majority of people are still using a radically abnormal diet; and probably ninety percent, or even more, are drug addicts in some form. Tea, coffee and tobacco are all drugs, and are rushing the race into the abyss of mental imbecility and insanity.

No stimulative foods and drinks have any value to the human system in their stimulative properties. In meat the evil effects of its stimulative properties are practically offset by its nourishing qualities. In olden days, when fresh acid fruits were scarce and modern methods of preserving were unknown, wines, temperately used, were beneficial, and their stimulative effects were more than made up for the release of potassium into the system.

Drug foods and stimulative and refined foods must all be discarded in a regenerative diet, and a vegetable diet adhered to mostly, with the exceptions of eggs and dairy products. Perhaps some forms of sea foods can for a time be used and even be beneficial, as they are rich in certain elements of food value.

There is no question that present dietetic light is amply sufficient for a decisive start towards permanent longevity. In this, faddism must be avoided; such as restricted diet, fasting, the selection of special foods because of their supposed vitamine value, etc.

Care should be taken that all foods be used in their proper solvent combinations. This is especially necessary in potassium foods, this element being largely unavailable to assimilation unless eaten in combination with some acid fruit. While the acid fruits themselves contain potassium in its most available form, the supply from these alone is not sufficient.

Most unrefined foods contain some potassium; but New Orleans molasses, sorghum, and all raw sugars, prunes, olives, and dry lima and navy beans are especially rich in this element. The raw sugars are also very rich in available iron and calcium.

As a reliable dietetic guide there is nothing better published than a little book of 57 pages, entitled, "The Required Foods" by Wilson and Burner. The price is 75 cents. Address F. L. Wilson, Bloomington, Ill.*

This little book is especially free from faddism, and is a veritable little encyclopedia of valuable information on the human system.

*[The foregoing is not an advertisement. The GOLDEN AGE has no knowledge respecting the book named further than is contained in this article.—Ed.]

The Oldest Text About Christianity

(From the *Tagesanzeiger, Zurich,* November 19, 1924.)

SALOMON REINACH has submitted to the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris a papyrus letter, recently deciphered in the British Museum, from the Emperor Claudius to the Alexandrians in the year 50 A. D. In it the emperor prohibits the Jews from bringing their kinsfolk from Syria and the other parts of Egypt to Alexandria. He explains that their attitude in this question causes him grave concern, and then defines his scruples by declaring that he is prepared to fight a "pest which threatens to spread over the whole human race". Such phrases can have nothing else in view but the Messianic agitation which with the announcement of the end of the world aimed at the overthrow of the Roman society and a substitution of the Kingdom of God for the empire.

Claudius expressed himself like a sovereign of our day who is troubled by the existence of a communistic center. A few years later, as everybody knows, Claudius had the Jews driven out of Rome, because—after Suetonius—they did not cease to agitate for the "impulse of Christ". Chance has thus transmitted to us the oldest testimonial about the origin of Christianity and the terror which the Messianic movement struck into the hearts of the Roman rulers.

"We Clergymen"

[Extract from "Ecclesiastical Mirror from the Word of God, presented by Pastor Ludwig Thimme." Published 1923 by Friedr. Bahn, Schwerin in Mecklenburg, Germany]

WOULD God that the Protestant firmness had brought the Protestant parson into disrepute! We would not only be comforted about his disrepute, but be proud of it.

But, on the contrary, it is unfortunately not the firmness that has made the parson disreputable, but his uncertainty, his flattery of the "Big Ones", his reeling and tottering in the change of the spirit of the age, his bowing before the power of the state, his aspirations to earthly advantages, etc.; in short, his unspirituality, for which reason the world also disparages the clergyman.

All outward display of spirituality does not alter this. True, the clerical garb is worn; but this is just what the world considers a farce. The voice is lifted for solemnity; but to the world it is mere theatrical play. Holy words are spoken of God, Christ and eternal life; but these are hollow, nuts without a kernel. Absolution is granted in the name of God, and the Lord's supper administered; but in reality as a false prophet and a wage slave. Godly authority is assumed, and yet one has but stolen it or obtained it by surreptitious means.

Oh, the abyss of iniquity profiteering and hypocrisy which has at all times known to hide itself under the guise of a sanctimonious clergy! This it is that made Dante give popes, bishops, and priests their place in the lowest hell; that caused Luther's blood to boil; that brought to Jesus' lips the most trenchant words that He ever spake; the sevenfold woe, forming a terrific contrast to the sevenfold beatification. "Woe unto you, hypocrites!" said Jesus. "Woe unto you, unspiritual clergymen!" thus we add with a sore heart: but in His spirit, "you are the chief hindrance to God's kingdom."

When we say this, it is not because we like to reproach and criticize others; but we do so under the force of bitter reality which we needs must face.

To the foregoing we should like to add a quotation from Malachi 2:1-3, 7-9: "And now, O ye priests, this commandment is for you. If ye will not hear, and if ye will not lay it to heart, to give glory unto my name, saith the Lord of hosts, I will even send a curse upon you, and I will curse your blessings; yea, I have cursed them already, because ye do not lay it to heart. Behold, I will corrupt your seed, and spread dung upon your faces, even the dung of your solemn feasts, and one shall take you away with it." "For the priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law [of God] at his mouth: for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts. But ye are departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law. . . . Therefore have I also made you contemptible and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law."

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The Millennium

[Radiocast from WATCHTOWER WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by J. F. Rutherford]

IN the minds of the masses of the people there is a great misunderstanding concerning the Millennium. Some who claim to be teachers of the Word of God, and who should have known better, have either ignorantly or deliberately misrepresented the meaning of the Millennium. They have taught the people that it means some new and fantastic religion by which the minds of men are deceived. The real one who would love to blind the people concerning this, and who has desperately attempted so to do, is Satan, the "god of this world". When we see the purpose and work of the Millennium we can see why Satan is so anxious to keep the people in ignorance of it.

Our English word "millennium" is derived from the Latin word *mille* (meaning one thousand) and *annus* (a year). Therefore it means a period of time embracing one thousand years. Our English word millennium does not appear in our Bibles, but the period of time represented by that word is definitely and positively stated in the Scriptures.

There is no period of time mentioned in the Bible that is of greater importance to the people than that of the Millennium. The time has now come for the people to understand its proper meaning that they may profit by such knowledge. For this reason many are inquiring: what is meant by the Millennium?

The plan of God concerning man reaches a climax during the Millennium. Briefly note some of the progressive steps of His great program:

God made a promise to Abraham, which promise He bound by His oath. In this promise He said to Abraham: "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Here Jehovah definitely settles the matter that He had fixed some time future, during which period of time He would offer to all the families of the earth blessings to those who would be obedient. Since the promise is that the blessing is to come through the "seed", it is manifest that the "seed" must be first developed. And this God proceeded to do.

The development of this "seed" Jehovah foreshadowed by various types or pictures, in order that when learned the lessons might be understood by the people.

God organized Israel into a nation and gave that nation a perfect code of laws. Among other things He provided for the keeping of certain rest days and years, and arranged that each fiftieth year should be a jubilee, during which year restoration must be made to all who had suffered loss. This was a picture by which He foreshadowed that the time would come, in the operation of His great plan, when He would restore to all the families of the earth that which they had lost, to all who would receive it according to His arrangements.

God promised that a great Ruler should come who should direct the affairs of the world, and that His reign would be in righteousness. Some Scriptural proof is here cited: "Behold, the day is coming, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper.... In his day Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely; and this is the name that Jehovah proclaimeth him, Our Righteousness."—Jeremiah 23:5, 6, *Young*.

The Promise of God is Sure

THE promises of God are sure, and must be fulfilled. He promised to redeem mankind in order that, the curse being lifted, He could justly deal with the human race and give them the blessings promised. In due course He sent His beloved Son into the earth, who by His death and resurrection provided the redemptive price.

Jehovah then showed that the "seed of promise", through which the blessings must come, is the Christ, meaning thereby that Jesus Christ is the Head and that the faithful followers of the Lord Jesus Christ should constitute the members of His body, and that all together constituted the "seed", of which God spoke to Abraham and through which the blessings must come.—Galatians 3:8, 16, 27-29.

Even the birthplace of the Mighty One who should rule the earth, and under whose reign the blessings must come, was foretold by the Prophet in these words: "But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting."—Micah 5:2.

The prophetic promise of God was that this Mighty Ruler should sit upon His throne and dispense to the people divine blessings. "And speak unto him, saying, Thus speaketh the Lord of hosts, saying, Behold the man whose name is THE BRANCH: and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the temple of the Lord: even he shall build the temple of the Lord; and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne; and he shall be a priest upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both."—Zechariah 6:12, 13.

The "both" here mentioned are Christ Jesus, the Great King, and His faithful followers. To those faithful followers, who overcame by refusing to yield to the devil or his agencies, the Lord promised: "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.

These faithful ones who are here mentioned as overcomers are the same souls or creatures, that have been beheaded, figuratively speaking, by taking the Lord as their Head, and that have acted as faithful witnesses for the Lord and His kingdom. Concerning them the Revelator says: "And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshiped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years."—Revelation 20:4.

Thus the certainty of the period of time, during which the King of glory and His Church shall reign for the blessing of mankind, is shown; and the duration of that time is definitely fixed as a period of one thousand years, and for that reason called the Millennial reign of Messiah.

God's Purpose in His Plan

THE Bible shows that Jehovah, in the carrying out of His great program, has divided His work into periods or epochs of time. Measuring according to that which is already definitely and clearly revealed, it is certain that the Millennial period was due to begin in 1875. We must not expect, however, everything to transpire at the beginning. The plan of God is progressive, and moves majestically and orderly to its completion. The first forty years of that period of time are known as "the day of his preparation" (Nahum 2:3); that is to say, the period of time during which the faithful followers of the Lord are being prepared and gathered together for His work. It has been within that period of time that Christians, seeking the truth, have left the various denominational systems that had bound them by fixed creeds, man-made, and have earnestly and diligently sought the plain teachings of the Lord's Word of Truth.

The purpose of the Millennial reign of Christ is to undo all the evil that Satan and his agencies have fastened upon the people during the past 6000 years. In the carrying out of this program, evil will be banished from the earth, righteousness shall came to stay, and the people will have proffered to them the things they have long desired; and those rendering themselves in obedience to the divine rules shall inherit the blessings which God has provided for those that love Him.

Because of the prevalence of sin and its baneful effects, the period of time from Eden to the Millennium is designated in the Scriptures as a great, dark night. The prophet Isaiah pictures a messenger of the Lord on watch during that night and another one propounding this question: "Watchman, what of the night?" And to this the watchman replies: "The morning cometh, and also the night," 'if you will have more information come and ask again.'—Isaiah 21:11, 12.

Thus the Lord pictures in prophetic phrase some of His faithful truth-seekers watching for the evidences of the breaking dawn of the new day. These watchers have been rewarded by gradually seeing the light of the new order approaching; and as they have inquired for more light and information, they have received it. With the coming of this new era the people have begun to awaken out of darkness to their privileges.

It was in the year 1874 that the first labor organization was founded, looking to the relief of the laboring element from their oppressors. From that time forward there has been a great increase of knowledge and advancement for the betterment of mankind.

Although the wisdom of men today is no greater than it was one thousand years ago, yet the great increase of invention, labor-saving machinery, and other devices has made a progress in the past few years that was never dreamed of before. As proof of this I here mention some of the great inventions and advancements made since 1874: Adding machines, aeroplanes, aluminum, antiseptic surgery, artificial dyes, automatic couplers, automobiles, barbed wire, bicycles, carborundum, cash registers, celluloid, correspondence schools, cream separators, Darkest Africa, disc plows, Divine Plan of the Ages, dynamite, electric railways, electric welding, escalators, fireless cookers, gas engines, harvesting machines, illuminating gas, induction motors, linotype, match machines, monotypes, motion pictures, North Pole, Panama Canal, Pasteurization, railway signals, Roentgen rays, shoe sewing-machines, smokeless powder, South Pole, submarines, radium, sky-scrapers, subways, talking machines, telephones, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, wireless telegraphy, and the radio broadcasting apparatus, by which now it is made possible to send the human voice around the earth.

Night of Trouble Present

AGREEABLE to the prophetic words of the Prophet, with the coming of the dawn of the new day there have also come increased darkness and suffering. It is a noticeable fact that just before the break of day it is often the darkest. In 1913 it was being said that war was no more possible. In 1914 the darkest war-cloud the earth has ever seen hovered over the nations, from which burst forth the greatest death-dealing elements that have ever fallen upon men. Six years have passed since the nations ceased to fight; and yet all the nations are in distress and perplexity, and there is gross darkness in the minds of the people because the leaders in religious thought deny the Bible.

All these things are evidences of the beginning of the Millennium. The increased darkness is due to the fact that Satan, the god of this evil world, in his last desperate stand is trying to turn the minds of the people away from Jehovah and His plan. Satan is making a desperate effort to hold intact the kingdoms on the earth, which have long been ruling selfishly and by oppressive methods.

It was to this time the Prophet referred when he wrote: "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.

Now we see the kingdoms of this earth being dashed to pieces. Many of the kings have already fallen, and others are tottering to their fall. Amongst these is Spain, one of the oldest kingdoms of the earth, with its people now in such a revolt that they are ready to overthrow its wicked king.

Satan Soon to be Bound

IT IS difficult to find leaders in religious thought today who will explain the meaning of the Millennium or tell the people about it. The reason is given by the apostle Paul; namely, that "the god of this world [Satan] hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, . . . should shine unto them."—2 Cor. 4:3, 4.

But soon Satan, the god of this world, will be restrained of his liberty; because this is one of the first works of the Millennium, after his empire has been dashed to pieces, as we read: "And I saw an angel come down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more."—Rev. 20:1-3.

Darkness, ignorance, superstition, and crime go hand in hand. Enlightenment, education along proper lines, life, peace, and happiness are the very opposite. Notwithstanding the fact that the twentieth century is known as the period of the greatest enlightenment, yet there are millions of people steeped in grossest ignorance; and crime, and wickedness of the vilest sort are ever on the increase. The ignorance concerning God's Word and His plan of salvation and blessing is appalling. Even the great majority of those who claim to be teachers of His Word are totally blinded with reference to God's plan, the chief reason being that the evil one, Satan, has blinded their minds.

Light and Truth Dispel Darkness

ONE of the greatest blessings that will come to the people early in the Millennium is a great increase of intelligence and enlightenment. The Prophet describes the Lord's appearing as the Sun of Righteousness with healing in his beams and declares that He will dispel darkness from the earth and illuminate the minds of the people. As they increase in intelligence they will begin to see God's way of blessing them, and the mass of humanity will readily respond, and those who love wickedness and hate righteousness shall be eliminated from the earth.

The people will gradually learn that all the riches of understanding and blessing must and do proceed from God, and that these are ministered to them through the Saviour, our Lord Jesus Christ. This knowledge will continue to increase; "for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."—Isaiah 11:9.

When the knowledge of the Lord has thus been disseminated amongst the people, then will come to pass the prophetic words uttered by Jeremiah: "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." —Jeremiah 31:34.

Wars between nations and peoples have been due to their ignorance and superstition, induced by the wicked influence of Satan. When they learn that Christ Jesus, the great Prince of Peace, is reigning and that obedience to Him will bring blessings to them, then "many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the kingdom of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." —Micah 4:2, 3.

In the present hour of darkness and sorrow on the earth, instead of trying to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, the rich and the mighty go on in their wicked way of profiteering. They own the lands and the houses, and the masses toil for a mere existence. The Millennial reign will bring about an exactly different condition from this; because Christ will reign in righteousness and break the power of the oppressor. Then 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.

"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. They shall not labor in vain."—Isaiah 65:21-23.

During the reign of Satan as the god of the evil world, the proud and happy have held the poor under; and concerning them the Prophet says: "And now we call the proud happy; yea, they that work wickedness are set up; yea, they that tempt God are even delivered." (Malachi 3:15) But during the reign of Christ "all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be [destroyed as] stubble."—Malachi 4:1.

In further corroboration of this, the Lord has declared that every one who will not be obedient to the great Messiah during His reign shall be destroyed with an everlasting destruction. He shall no more exist.—Acts 3:19, 23.

Millennial Reign Will Bring Health

DURING the dark night of sin, sickness has prevailed amongst the human family. Man has resorted to every known means to stay the ravaging hand of disease, but in his effort he has failed. During the Millennial reign of Christ disease and sickness shall be destroyed; because God has promised to bless the people with health and strength. Through His prophet the Lord says: "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick." (Isaiah 33:24) Again, says the prophet of God: "Behold, I bring it health and cure; and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jeremiah 33:6) Then will the drug stores cease to find any one to whom to sell their products. The doctors will no more find people upon whom to practise. But even the

druggists and the doctors will rejoice because they themselves will be strong and healthy and glad to engage in some other vocation; probably they will till the soil and beautify their own homes.

Not a day passes now without a funeral. Some loved one has died, leaving behind others to mourn his or her loss. God has promised to redeem man from death and to destroy death and the grave.—Hosea 13:14.

The Millennial reign of Christ will accomplish this very purpose. That which is desired above all things else is life everlasting in happiness. Death is the greatest enemy to man. The Millennial reign of Christ will bring life everlasting to all the obedient ones of the human race. A knowledge of this fact is essential to the people. Jesus said: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." (John 17:3) Again says the apostle Paul: "There is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." Ang again he says: "This is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the [accurate, Gr.] knowledge of the truth."—1 Timothy 2:5, 6, 3, 4.

Thus we see that the knowledge of the Lord and of His arrangements, and obedience to that knowledge, are essential to life. For this reason Jehovah sent His beloved Son into the earth. Jesus declared that He came that the people might have life (John 10:10); that He might give himself a ransom for the people. (Matthew 20:28) During the reign of Christ everyone will be brought to a knowledge of the truth, and every one will have an opportunity to receive the truth and be obedient to it. Life everlasting will depend upon one's obedience to the Lord; because Jesus said: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death."—John 8:51.

The Millennial reign has already begun. The powers of Satan are being overthrown, and soon the restoration blessings of man will begin. There are millions of people now living on earth who will witness the beginning of these restoration blessings. The Apostle plainly states that during that reign the Lord will restore all things, concerning which all the holy prophets foretold. Each one of the prophets foretold the restoration of obedient men to human perfection. In view of the fact that we stand now at the very opening of this wonderful day, and that there are millions of people now on earth who will witness its beginning, we can appreciate the words of Jesus when He said: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."—John 11:26.

The theory advanced by the so-called savants of our time that man is a creature of evolution, and that he will continue to evolve himself upwards until he comes to a perfect state, is sheer nonsense. Their theory is directly opposed to every part of the Word of God, and denies the Millennial reign, as well as the great ransom sacrifice.

The Lord Rebukes Worldly Wisdom

CONCERNING these so-called savants, or men who are wise in their own conceits, God's prophet says: "The wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid."—Isa. 29:14.

If these wise men would turn their minds to the Lord and would use their faculties now to teach the misguided people the truth, they could be a help to mankind. Again says God's prophet: "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call ye upon him while he is near. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him: and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon." (Isaiah 55:6, 7) "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." (Isaiah 55:8, 9) What a rebuke to the savants!

God has promised the redemption and deliverance and blessing of mankind, and has appointed a day, namely, the Millennial reign of Christ, during which these blessings shall be fully enjoyed.—Acts 17:31.

These promises must be fulfilled. We are today standing at the very portals of the day that shall mark a complete fulfilment. So surely as the Lord has promised it, it shall come to pass, as He says: "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow, from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh

it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." —Isaiah 55:10,11.

Neither will the world be destroyed, as some have foolishly said. God has declared that He made the earth for man's habitation, that He created it not in vain, that the earth abideth forever. (Isaiah 45:12,18) He has promised that the earth shall be made glorious and a fit habitation for man, that it shall become as the garden of Eden (Ezekiel 36:34.36), and that this shall be accomplished during the reign of Christ. He plainly says that during that time streams of water shall break forth in the wilderness and desert places; and that these will cause the vegetation of the earth to grow and that earth will be made beautiful.—Isa. 35:6.

Briefly summing up, the Millennial reign of Christ is at the door; yea, it is already begun. It will result in peace and prosperity, in life and happiness and joy to the people. It will mark a time when weeds and thistles and thorns shall disappear, and when man shall till the soil and shall see it produce the beautiful flowers and the life-giving fruits. The climatic conditions will be changed for the betterment of mankind. Families long separated by death will be restored and united again. Each family of the obedient ones brought to a condition of life and happiness will dwell together in peace, prosperity and joy. They shall be afraid of neither sickness nor death. There will be nothing for them to fear; but having come into full harmony with God, they will with joy and happiness serve Him for evermore.

As an assurance that these will continue to abide in this state of happiness the Lord says: "I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people: and they shall not teach every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest. For I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."—Hebrews 8:10-12.

God has graciously brought to the attention of man, just at the opening of this wonderful age, many marvelous inventions. Amongst other things is the radio, by which means now the human voice is transmitted through space, even around the earth. In the early part of the reign of Christ the faithful prophets of old—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and others—will be resurrected as perfect human beings, and made princes, or rulers in the earth. No longer will the people be left in doubt as to which political party to support. No longer will politicians juggle with the rights of the people. No longer will profiteers control the great political parties and elect whom they may desire. No longer will false prophets and preachers misrepresent the Bible, and confuse the people as to what they shall believe. The Lord will speak to the people through the instrumentality of His earthly representatives.

The day, therefore, is not far distant when Abraham will stand on Mount Zion and, by means of the radio or even some more improved instrument, speak with authority; and his words will be heard by the peoples in every part of the earth. And as he speaks the message from the great Messiah, the King of kings and Lord of lords, all the people who hear and obey shall live and rejoice in the blessings that they have. Seeing, then, that we are at the very beginning of this wonderful time, with confidence it can be said: "Millions now living will never die."

It is a precious privilege of man to tell this good news to his fellow creatures. If your heart has been made glad by hearing it, then tell it to some one else and make that one glad.

The Brotherhood of Man

By Edwin Markham

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star is brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost poesy and mirth;
A kingly power upon the race.
And till it comes, we men are slaves
And travel downward to the dust of graves.

Come, clear the way, then; clear the way!
Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Break the dead branches from the path.
Our hope is in the aftermath;
Our hope is in heroic man;
To this event the ages ran.
Make room for brotherhood; make way for man!

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.

[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. A careful examination of this will disclose the fact that the Bible does establish definitely and reasonably the manner of His appearing. Many have supposed and yet suppose that the Lord will come again in His body of humiliation, the very body in which He was crucified and which has the marks upon it, and that such is to be visible to human eyes. The words of Jesus disprove this conclusion. When instructing His disciples just before His crucifixion, Jesus said: "Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also." (John 14:19) Thus He establishes the fact that His faithful disciples will see Him as He is, but that the world will see Him no more. And why is this true? We answer: Because Jesus was raised from the dead not a human but a spirit being, with divine nature or organism. The nature is determined by the organism or body. He now has a glorious body, which no man hath seen nor can look upon and live. (1 Timothy 6:15,16) We have heretofore examined the Scriptural evidence showing that no one of the different organisms or bodies in which Jesus appeared to His disciples after His resurrection was His glorious body, but that such bodies were created by Him for the purpose at the time.

[368]He was put to death a human being. He was raised from the dead a spirit. (1 Peter 3:18; 1 Corinthians 15:45) St. John definitely shows that the body in which Jesus will appear is not His human body; for he says: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but . . . we shall be like him." (1 John 3:2) Jesus is no longer human, but divine; therefore we could not expect human eyes to see Him. He is now the express image of Jehovah. (Hebrews 1:3) Because He is no longer human and has not a body of flesh, but a spirit body, the apostle Paul under inspiration wrote: "Though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more."—2 Cor. 5:16.

[369]After His resurrection Jesus was exalted and given a name above every name (Philippians 2:9) and sat down at the right hand of the Father in glory and in power. (Revelation 3:21) Of him the apostle Paul writes: "Now the Lord is that spirit." (2 Corinthians 3:17) Jesus explained to Nicodemus concerning a spirit, saying, "Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the spirit is spirit. . . . The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the spirit."—John 3:4-8

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Is it reasonable to suppose that our Lord would return in the body in which He was put to death? and if not, why not? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 367.

In what manner will the faithful followers of Jesus see Him? ¶ 367.

Has any human being seen the Lord Jesus' glorious body? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 367.

Why shall the disciples see our Lord as He is? ¶ 368.

Why could not human eyes see Him? ¶ 368.

Is He like Jehovah? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 368.

In what manner did St. Paul say the Christian should henceforth know Christ Jesus? ¶ 368.

After the ascension of Jesus on high, what was His position with reference to the Father? ¶ 369.

Give Scriptural proof that our risen Lord is a spirit being. ¶ 369.

What did Jesus say to Nicodemus about a spirit being? and how does this illustrate that human eyes cannot see the glorious Lord? ¶ 369.

The New Day *By W. G. Towne*

Faster and more fast
The new day dawns at last;
The light thereof dispels the gloom
Which overspreads the world; and soon
'Twill penetrate the deep despair
That marks man's visage everywhere.
Behold the day! The night is past,
And with it goes the withering blast
Of poverty, ignorance, lust and greed.
The King has come; and He will lead
The faltering, furrowed things of night
Into the healing streams of light.

1925

The forecast is not so certain. 1925 is not entered with a feeling of security as to what it will bring forth.

Predictions of a prosperous year are not followed with the certain operations that give verity to forecasts. There seems to be some, as yet undiscovered, working that impedes. Promises are not being fulfilled with confidence in the sure fruits they should bring forth. And yet there is no omen of disaster on the horizon.

Religious people have long held 1925 as a marked date in Bible prophecy. Catholic people are celebrating a Jubilee. The Jews hold this year as the greatest of Jubilees.

As a marked year 1925 will, as it progresses, let events manifest their effect upon the fulfilment of a new order upon the earth.

Events that have occurred since the last marked date, 1914, have manifested an ordered trend to that great culminative event around which revolves all prophecy.

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OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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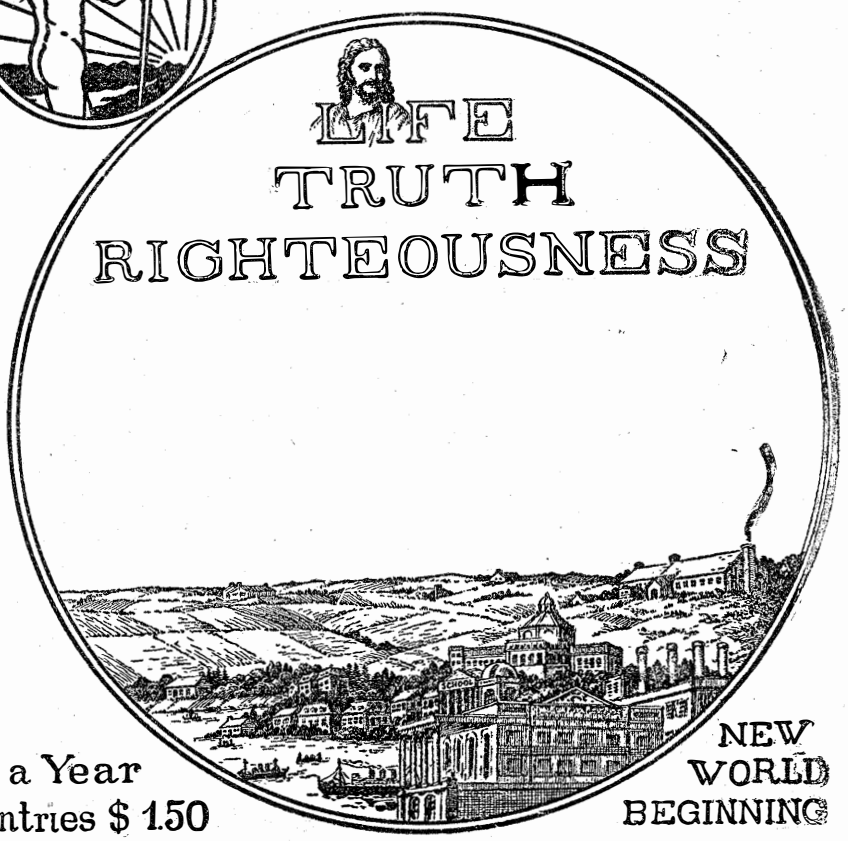

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Beyond American Shores

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

Mexico—Brazil—Argentine

FROM time to time despatches have indicated that Japan is seeking in Mexico an outlet for surplus population. Japanese envoys have recently visited Mexico with that end in view, and there has been some apprehension that colonization south of the border might mean the gradual infiltration of the United States from the south. It now appears, however, that Mexican laws forbid foreign colonization near the sea coast or within sixty miles of the border; and that Mexico, remembering the loss of Texas after it had been well colonized by Americans, does not wish any Asiatic colonization at all.

For three hundred years one of the regiments of Brazil has had as nominal colonel one of the imaginary saints, named Anthony. Brazil has been paying his salary right along to one of the religious associations; but an honest man became Minister of War in Brazil and has just issued an order that St. Anthony, having served three centuries, is now gazetted and placed on the retired list, which means that this particular graft is over.

By a vote of seven to six the Argentine Council of Ministers has decided to discontinue any appropriations for the maintenance of an embassy to the Vatican. This action follows similar action by the French government within the past few weeks. Only a brief time ago the Argentine government served notice on the Vatican that its representative was unwelcome in Argentina, owing to interference in domestic political affairs.

The world has had its first International Congress on Social Economy, the sessions of which have just been concluded at Buenos Aires. Its recommendations include a universal eight-hour day, uniform social insurance laws, hygienic protection of workingmen, coöperative marketing and decentralization of population. It is a forward step in a right direction.

England's Great Air Vessel

THE United States having now safely received the ZR-3 Zeppelin, and being already the possessor of the Shenandoah, England has gone her one better by placing a contract with Vickers & Company for a zeppelin that will have a capacity of five million cubic feet. This is twice the capacity of the ZR-3 and then some.

England's super-zeppelin will be 720 feet long, 140 feet high, will have a speed of fifty miles an hour, and will be operated by seven engines each of 600 horse-power. The fuel will be crude oil. Twenty tons will be available for goods and passengers, spread out over two decks. Leaving London on Saturday noon, the ship will arrive in Cairo on Monday noon.

The statement of the Lord that unless the days of the impending troubles should be cut short there would no flesh be saved receives added weight from the following statement by General E. D. Swainton of the British Army. General Swainton said: "The great future weapon of war will be deadly germs. We have, since the war, discovered and developed germs which, dropped upon cities and armies, will slaughter a nation in a day."

Americans are mere beginners in diplomacy as compared with the brilliant statesmen of Britain. We always find out later just what it was they had in mind when they talked. We never find it out at the time. At present we are wondering what Sir Auckland Geddes, former British Ambassador at Washington, had in mind when he said in a speech in London recently: "We know that we have yielded the position of leadership to America in connection with the work designed for the higher service of humanity." Is it possible that Sir Auckland and his friends want America to be the head of the League of Nations, instead of the tail, as was originally planned? We can only wonder and wait.

In a seven-month period the United States Government paid out to two British lines $401,000 for mail assigned to those vessels to carry abroad for the United States' postal administration; but in that same time twelve of Uncle Sam's best ships headed in the other direction received a total of less than $5,000, four of them nothing at all. The Government is now making an inquiry into this, with a view of seeing whether fair play cannot be had.

Thirteen villages and parishes have disappeared from the East Riding of Yorkshire within a few hundred years last past. In one place a forest lies drowned. In another place the records show that certain men were excommunicated for poaching where fishes now live. On the rocky Jersey shore there is a tower which was built in the time of Napoleon, but which after less than 120 years is now nearly two miles out at sea.

Three women, spiritualists, took pictures of London's Cenotaph which, when developed, showed photographs of faces dimly revealed about the top of the monument. Accused of fraud, the woman explained that these photographic results "come from some power which works through me, and over which I have no control." We accept this as correct. The powers are demoniacal.

After the death of a ten-year-old patient at Gloucester, Dr. Hadwen, the world's most famous anti-vivisectionist and anti-vaccinationist, was arrested, charged with manslaughter, because he had failed to administer antitoxin. During the course of the trial, which lasted a week, Dr. Hadwen when asked why he did not follow the general view of his fellow physicians retorted that at one time the whole medical profession were in favor of bleeding. When asked why he set up his judgment as against that of all the other doctors, he answered by the one word Galileo. When the jury, after twenty minutes deliberation, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty, Dr. Hadwen received one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in England.

Twenty million dead rats are the results of a week's campaign recently waged in Great Britain. It was calculated that about seventy percent of the baits fixed found victims. A form of poison was used called red squill, which has the peculiar property of killing rats but being harmless to domestic animals.

Possibly influenced more or less by the Ku Klux Klan movement, England has under way a fiery cross crusade. A cross made up of burning lamps is being taken around from one church building to another. Squads of men watch the lamps to see that they do not go out. It makes quite an exciting time for the small boys, who wonder, as do those of more mature years, what it is all about and what good it can possibly do. The clergy are reported as saying that they are determined by this means to get a fresh outpouring of the holy spirit. We do not remember that the early church ever engaged in such a crusade, but they had the holy spirit.

Ireland—Spain—France

A CATHOLIC lady, Agnes Casement Newman, writing in the New York *Times* declares that "at the present time Southern Ireland (outside the six counties of Ulster) is groaning under a cruel and shameful taxation; yet almost every week Free State Ministers are being banqueted at great expense, while their own countrymen are at their doors in a state of appalling starvation! Old men, women and children are the greatest sufferers. Thieving is rampant in Dublin streets. Railway rates have been raised 100 percent since 1922. Clothing and food are more expensive in many parts than in the United States."

Declaring that King Alfonso, during the World War, repeatedly conveyed to Berlin information which he thought might help the German cause, the novelist Ibanez says of Spain's present condition:

"Reading a Spanish newspaper is simply reading literature by Primo de Rivera, a fantastic author and a tragic clown. Throughout the nineteenth century no Western European country was in a situation like that of Spain today. Only Russia under the Czars in the most troubled times could offer such a spectacle of cruel, illiterate, grotesque generals enslaving the entire country and killing its thought. The country of Don Quixote has become the country of Sancho Panza—gluttonous, cowardly, servile, incapable of conceiving an idea which goes beyond the feed-bag."

Enough to make angels weep was the terrible parade, in Paris on Armistice Day, of 25,000 ex-soldiers of the World War. In wheeled chairs, on stretchers, or carried by relatives, or led by their children, came the armless, the legless, the blind, and those whose faces had been

destroyed by shrapnel. No such spectacle was ever seen on earth before, and God forbid it may ever be again. The parade was an appeal for pension enough to sustain life. By a new rule Americans born in France are liable to serve in the French army. General Pershing's Commission has decided that the 30,447 graves of American soldiers in France shall be marked with marble crosses instead of headstones, as in America.

In the eighteen years which have elapsed since the French government closed the monasteries and chased their tenants out of France, thousands of the monks have returned and, according to Camille Chautemps, French Secretary of the Interior, are now agitating throughout the country, asking the people to oppose the government and to refuse to pay taxes. According to Mr. Chautemps fifteen hundred young men in one district have formed a legion, and have taken an oath to obey the priest before the laws; and in other parts of the republic bishops and priests are inciting the people to bloodshed, in resistance of the government.

The French government has passed a law forbidding religious processions, similar to the Mexican law on the same subject. The Bishop of Montauban tried a test case. Dressed up in all the paraphernalia that goes with the Bishop business, he headed a funeral procession for the cemetery. But the police meant business; and when he neared the entrance they forcibly removed his black skirt. Then a fist fight followed, during which three were arrested.

Germany—Italy—Tripoli

THE Infanta Eulalie's famous glass dress, which created so much interest in America at the time of the World's Fair, in 1893, has finally found a resting place in the German museum at Munich. This dress, made of 2,500,000 threads of soft spun glass, is not transparent. It weighs only one pound, and makes no more noise when moved than does ordinary silk.

At a children's nursing home at Baden, near Vienna, six babies have died as a consequence of vaccination against diphtheria, and many others are seriously ill. The civic authorities of Leicester, England, take note of this and regard it as another justification of their stand against vaccination. Leicester keeps well, and refuses to vaccinate.

The grandson of Garibaldi the Great has been stirring things in Italy. He is opposed to the reign of Mussolini and the Fascisti. On Armistice Day he headed in Rome a parade of ex-soldiers, which was attacked by the Fascisti. Thereupon he challenged Mussolini to a duel, but the challenge was not accepted. Meantime Mussolini defends himself with the statement that Fascism does not tolerate illegal acts, that the government has demonstrated this by convicting and imprisoning 845 Fascists, and that he (Mussolini) has ordered the arrest of all who wear black shirts with abuses.

Azizia is the hottest place yet. It is an Italian town in Tripoli, on the edge of the Sahara. Some time last fall they had a warm day in Azizia. It was warm at 85, more warm at 95, still warmer at 105, hot at 115, hotter at 125, and hottest at 136.4 degrees, which is as hot as anybody can reasonably want it in this life. Some good people hope for a hotter place later, but they will never find it, nor will anybody else. There isn't any such place.

Asia and Australia

THE reason why we hear so little any more about the Far Eastern Republic is that it has ceased to exist. It started out with a constitution patterned after the Constitution of the United States, but after a few months gave up the ship and decided to cast in its lot with Soviet Russia. Today Soviet Russia covers all the territory once covered by the Russian Empire, except the fringe of states along the Baltic Sea.

Although China has been a republic for several years, she has nevertheless allowed the ex-emperor a salary of $4,000,000, with a considerable allowance for the 2,000 hangers-on that go with a court. As an act of war the emperor's salary has been cut to $250,000, his title has been taken away, and the 2,000 hangers-on have been paid off and dismissed.

Dr. Paul Monroe, of Columbia University, just returned from China, explains that he was caught in a typical Chinese naval battle. When the battle began, there were five fighting ships on each side. They drew near one another, and at the proper time began to shower one another with a volley of Chinese words. In due time the best talkers persuaded four of their five opponents to come over to their side of the line; and at last the fifth vessel came over, too. Chinese warriors fight in this fashion for 20c per day.

The Japanese government has brought about the registration of all opium smokers in the island of Formosa, which has been for many years under Japanese rule. By this method the number of smokers is gradually reduced, as the drug is sold only to those who are already incurables. The State monopoly system is recommended by the Opium Conference at Geneva as the best method of keeping the opium traffic in check.

A subscriber in New Zealand sends us a leaf from "The Parish Magazine" in which a new vicar says to his flock: "The call came to me very imperatively to come to you, and I had no hesitation in discerning it to be a clear call from God." Then the subscriber goes on to explain that the guarantors had originally offered him £400 per year, but that the dominie had held out until they had made it £500. After that, it seems, the call was imperative, but not sooner.

Education and Knowledge Versus Thinking

By A. J. Eshleman

A PRIVATE library was once considered an expensive and inexcusable luxury, only to be had by the ultra-rich and fastidious. But it is now recognized to be a valuable treasure in any good home; and every householder owes it to his offspring and his home influence to equip them with a collection of books whose true worth as an educational force has been well demonstrated. The selection, of course, would depend somewhat upon the standards set up in the home by worthy parents as well as upon the predilections of their children. The parent who can leave his child a rich legacy of well-trained character has more to be thankful for than have those who can bequeath wealth, luxury, and ease.

The value of a library can hardly be determined by the number of books one might have. Many people have a vast number of ponderous encumbrances because of a peculiar pride in book-owning; books which they have never read, perhaps never will, but which they accumulate simply to grace their homes. To confine the selection to those numbers which really feed the mind and induce men to think would probably reduce one's shelf capacity very materially. For to derive any possible benefit from books one must feel a sweet delight in their precious contents which can be had only by a consciousness of their true value.

While it is commendable to read, yet reading merely furnishes the mind with the raw materials of knowledge and wisdom. It is thinking that counts, and that makes what we read an integral part of ourselves. An ounce of mind-power enabling one to think is worth infinitely more than a ton of knowledge pent up in books.

The Power of Right Thinking

EDUCATION is defined as the training of one's mental, moral and physical qualities with the view of bringing these into spheres of usefulness contributing to the good of the commonwealth as well as one's own welfare. Thinking is defined as the employing of the intellectual faculties without the necessary aid of perception, or sense. Much detail might be given here, but the main point to be stressed is that education and knowledge are to thinking what sight is to seeing. One might have splendid ocular powers, and still not use them to their fullest capacity. Similarly one might be well informed without possessing the ability to think.

Thought is the greatest force in the world. The last war was a conflict between two great armies of thought. If the pen is mightier than the sword, then the drop of ink that makes men think is more powerful than all the material weapons used by our combined forces, land and sea. Out of the tiny threads of thought are woven social conditions; or, thought is the industrious worm that produces the thread. But as the worm must be cultivated lest the cloth be defective, so should thought be stimulated lest the fabric of society deteriorate. The importance of right thinking cannot be over-estimated; for the man who thinks right is unconquerable.

It has been said that as the twig is bent so the tree will grow. The wise man said: "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." (Proverbs 22:6) But where shall the child be trained? Many good people think that men who are truly wise are always the product of much college

training. With all due courtesy to this prevailing opinion, a little reflection over the history of the past few centuries discloses that real genius in society, statesmanship, and commerce, is not always made there.

An elaborate and expensive college course does not of itself qualify a person; nor does the lack of it disqualify him. Very recent chapters in American history show that a certain ex-president is acknowledged to be one of the most finely educated gentlemen our system can produce; and yet many people now calmly, dispassionately regard his administration as a failure, if not a disaster. The father of our country was not a college graduate; Andrew Jackson had almost no education; and Abraham Lincoln acquired most of his education after he had left school. Interest in this is intensified when we recall that Mr. Lincoln, who was not a soldier, won the war against Gen. Lee, one of the ablest men in the annals of American generalship.

Proper Education Best Safeguard

THE groundwork of an intelligent and wisely ordered society begins in the home. The child that is there taught to regard constituted authority, and that by the aid of normally well-educated parents receives a well-balanced start in life, is more than half prepared to regard the welfare of the people in general in later years. If there could be a sincere and mutual coöperation between worthy parents, the teachers in our schools, and the leaders of state, with a keen desire to teach our children to think, then the ties that bind the interests of the people would be kind instead of cruel.

The proper kind of education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. To distribute equally and impartially intellectual powers is of far greater importance than is the dividing of things material, and less dangerous to society; but this our great leaders have steadfastly refused to concede. But any system of education that does not so teach and interpret the brotherhood of man is hopelessly susceptible to sentiments and prejudices, and in the end will result inevitably in oligarchy.

We are headed in many directions educationally, but led somewhat into confusion and uncertainty. College life has become superficial if not perfunctory. Our colleges in many instances might explain why we should send our children to them at all to be tutored. We hear much loud talk about Americanism, loyalty, citizenship, etc.; but it does not seem to mean much when compared with the principles upon which the Constitution is built. It would be humorous were it not for the fact that it is a jumble with the welfare of our youths.

For as much as we may dislike to own it, we are still surrounded with an educational atmosphere producing mostly intellectual dependents who dare not think nor act in their own initiative. And much of this negation in life's possibilities and achievements is duly traceable to our indefensible, overworked system of endowed colleges supported by private or class interests.

Unreliability of College Education

RECENTLY Dr. Meiklejohn, late of Amherst, made some startling remarks in proof of the foregoing. As quoted by the "Literary Digest" and the "Century Magazine", he is reported to have said:

"But in many external ways the American college has confused its graduates. Not only has it asked for help; it has sought for favor. Often, and in many ways quite unworthy of itself, it has appealed to selfish and silly loyalties, to provincial and stupid prejudices; and for this we have had to pay. We who are in charge of learning have often craved the favor of men who do not care for learning, and the result is that at times the strain of labor under the hostile scrutiny of thousands of angry, uncomprehending eyes becomes almost unbearable."

About this same time the Boston *American* published an editorial as follows:

"It is time that we turned our attention once more to public instruction and recognized that we need higher education as well as primary education, and that we cannot get it satisfactorily in the endowed colleges. It is time that we awoke to the necessity of public universities just as we have public elementary schools. Let Wall Street then have its private colleges if it wants them, but let us establish in Massachusetts and all over the country great universities such as they have in the West. Then we shall not be interested in such scandals as now shame Amherst."

A few days later this same editor said:

"Professors know that they embarrass their presidents and they embarrass the financial condition of their

college when they give themselves over to free-thinking, especially when such free-thinking and free-speaking happen to be contrary to the class which makes the big contributions.... And the fact is that Harvard, like other endowed colleges, depends largely for financial support upon the voluntary contributions of rich men, who are perfectly satisfied with the present conditions and who have made their money largely out of conditions which most forward-looking people think ought to be corrected."

Not long since, Harvard announced that it would teach men to think, which, says Mr. Brisbane, "recalls the saying, You can lead a horse to water, but"—. Our college boards must know that untrammeled education and helpful, constructive thinking have contributed more to the welfare of society than has passive and gullible acquiescence for the sake of mere policy or filthy lucre. A small fire that warms is better by far than a large one that burns.

The fathers of our country were all once considered irrational; and respectable English-gentlemen brooked no denial of their sore displeasure at being outwitted. Similarly in our time there is vehemence breathed out against any one who would give the people the power to think; and while statesmen realize that we must have education, still they wink at a system that dexterously arranges that nothing inimical to "big interests" shall be taught to our rising generation.

But despite this deliberate handicap, the people are awakening to the situation; and the leaders must soon acknowledge the sovereign will of the people as superior to class interests. Only they must learn that pent-up steam, now released, may not run the machine so smoothly as if it had been used gradually. Iconoclasm and thinking play their parts alternatively.

Three Points for Consideration

RECENTLY a very prominent business man gave as his key to success three points to keep in mind. They were: To remember, to observe, and to compare. Those who wish to check up on their Americanism might go at it in a similar manner: First, memorize the underlying principles of the Constitution; then dare to live in harmony with them; and remember that this wonderful document was framed in about eighty-five working days by men who, for the most part, were considered by the English as backwoodsmen and novices—a piece of work so quickly and well done that it elicited the praise of England's grand old man, Mr. Gladstone.

Now contrast this masterpiece and its meaning with the present-day interlocking machinery composed of boards, auxiliaries, committees, etc., with modern facilities for rapid work who spend months in trying to interpret (?) our Constitution and put a few patches on state and national statutes. It is as though one could hope to beautify a silken garment by sewing on many cotton frills. One might honestly inquire why our government personnel in executive, judicial, and legislative capacity are for the most part the product of much college education; and why, when one arises to official prominence from the common ranks, he is regarded as a huge joke! It is well known that many of those who withhold their votes at the various elections, local to national, are the ones who think. They love the principles of righteousness and justice, but find little or no opportunity to express their desires at the polls.

Another point of interest here is that real genius is not always the offspring of ancestral brilliancy. Many a man who has boasted of his family tree in the field of education later hanged himself on that tree. While genius is born more often than created, still it usually arises out of conditions and environs that are considered common and ordinary. But one great error in our system is to disregard the things of commonplace, whereas the truly learned and cultured would consider equally things of high estate and low. Only the mediocre mind would condemn a thing because it is humble.

St. Paul said (Romans 12:16): "Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits." The truly great mind scorns nothing, be it ever so humble; for he realizes that few men of unusual intelligence have left the imprint of their ability upon their children, especially to any noticeable degree. Thus further is attested that one cannot always endow another with talent even when that one is of one's own blood.

Even the commendable feat of memorizing is not of itself essential to thinking. The so-called memory tests, although good, are not always a criterion. One might memorize at great length a certain line of argument and re-

cite it by the yard; but who wishes to be a parrot? The famous French writer, Montesquieu, once said: "I write not that you may read, but that you may think." This same author again said: "One who talks without thinking resembles a hunter who shoots without aiming." Socrates showed where true thinking begins when he said that he was called the wisest of Greeks because he knew that he knew nothing.

Knowledge humbles the great man, astonishes the common man, and swells the little man. Instead of blushing with a sense of unwarranted shame and fear when confronted with the proverbial interrogation, "What do you know?" the young mind should be taught the dignity and import of the question, "What do you think?" The so-called smart set should know that real ability to think begins where boasting of knowledge ends. We are never more deceived than when we mistake bigness for greatness, orthodoxy and tradition for truth, and pomposity for erudition.

The proper use of education is not so much to teach one how to absorb the ideas of another, as to train him how to apply his own mind. This, and not the over-stuffed intellect, is the object of education. And while few men of our time possess the ability to teach, still we can induce men to think for themselves, independently, so that instead of being enslaved to the opinions of our idolized authors and leaders, we should all be philosophers, capable of seeing as clearly as they the rationale of things.

An earnest, prayerful session of study with the "Studies in the Scriptures", setting forth the divine plan regarding the welfare of the peoples and nations, is worth more than ten years in some of our colleges. "It is written in the prophets, And they shall all be taught of God."—John 6:45.

Mr. Goodenough *By Willard Price*

HE IS more dangerous to society than any anarchist, safe-blower, or gunman.

Compared with him, a professional assassin is a person of the most modest criminal accomplishments.

And yet this knave of whom I speak considers himself an eminently respectable and desirable citizen.

Mr. Goodenough is satisfied with himself as well as with everything about him.

Mr. Goodenough stands pat. What was good enough for his ancestors is good enough for him. He squats corpulently in the path of civilization. Those who would move on must climb over his gouty form.

From the crown of his hat to the sole of his shoe he is saturated with that dubious virtue, Content. His whole person breathes a mighty self-satisfaction. Of him it is written: "When a man gets perfectly contented, he and a clam are first cousins."

It was that sage humorist, Josh Billings, who said: "What we want is folks who won't be contented, who can't be contented, who get up in the morning not simply to have their bed made, but for the sake of getting tired."

Mr. Goodenough speaks reverently of the "good old days".

In politics, he says: "Don't fool with those new-fangled machinations of the devil—referendum, initiative, recall, direct primaries, commission government. Fads, unconstitutional fads! The government that suited Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln is good enough for me!

"Ah, my friend," wags on Mr. Goodenough, "let us not tamper with the Divine plan! Browning was not mistaken when he wrote,

> 'God's in His Heaven,
> All's right with the world!'"

Thus, with specious argument, Mr. Goodenough makes the eager ones feel guilty and ashamed of their eagerness.

The influence of the radical is less to be feared than that of the man who is satisfied. The radical is a spur in the flank. The satisfied man is a chloroform-soaked rag over the racer's nose.

Humanity would not go fast or far if we were all to adopt the motto:

"Let well enough alone."

A Joint Declaration of Medical Liberty Rights

By Doctors H. M. Shelton and B. Stanford Claunch

IN PETITIONING the Federal Government, and the governments of the several states, speedily to enact and thereafter faithfully to enforce the proposed amendment to the Constitution of these United States, which proposed amendment is hereunto appended, we feel that the causes which have made such an amendment necessary, should be declared.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men and all women are created with equal and inalienable Rights of Life, Liberty, Health, and the control of and over their own bodies. That to secure and protect these sacred rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government, or any branch thereof, becomes oppressive and destructive to the free enjoyment of the interests and rights of the individual, or of the community, it is not only the privilege of the people, but their duty, to alter or abolish the same, and to establish a new form of government, or branch thereof, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to preserve and protect the interests and rights of the individual and the community.

Prudence, indeed, dictates that governments, long established, should not be changed for trivial and transient reasons; and, accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to attempt to right their woes and wrongs by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to render the governed subservient to absolute autocracy, it is their right, yea, their duty, to abolish such forms, and to provide new guards for the protection of their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of the people of these United States, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to act by petitioning their Government to alter a part of its present system, to the end that more and fuller protection may be secured against a growing and threatening menace.

The history of the present medical regulations in this Nation is a history of repeated misuses, abuses, usurpations, and injuries, all of them having in direct object the establishment of an absolute oligarchy over the people, under which the most tyrannical abuses may be pursued and perpetrated. To substantiate this, the following statements of facts are respectfully submitted to our Government:

Laws have been passed permitting the graduates of certain schools of medicine only to practice their profession; graduates of all other schools by the same laws being outlawed and denied the right to practice their profession.

Physicians thus outlawed have been made responsible for the death of all patients dying under their care, while those physicians legally recognized are in nowise responsible for deaths occurring under their care, often occurring as the result of gross errors and negligence.

Physicians thus outlawed are subject to arrest, fine, and imprisonment, on charges of illegally practicing medicine, even though their patient recover; and this, in frequent cases, after said patients have tried for years to get relief through the treatment of those physicians legally recognized.

Parents, as well as physicians, are held responsible for the death of a child that dies under the care of the outlawed physician; whereas, if a parent has several children to die under the care of a legally recognized physician, neither the parents nor the physician is responsible.

The effect of such laws is to establish, promote, and protect certain schools of healing, to the exclusion and destruction of all others; while, and what is more important, at the same time effectually and actually denying to the individual the exercise of the right of choice in healing systems and practitioners. In a word, it is purely the establishment of compulsory state medicine. Such laws, in effect, say to the sick, If you cannot recover under the ministrations of those physicians legally recognized, you shall not turn elsewhere for relief; for it is better that you die under orthodox treatment, than that you get well under the treatment of an unorthodox physician.

Such pernicious laws give to the legalized school the right and privilege of saying to the patient, You must accept the treatment we give, or you shall have none at all.

These laws discriminate against certain schools of healing, while favoring and upholding others, denying the right of the individual

to serve the sick or well, who desire his services, toward the recovery or maintenance of health and are, therefore, class legislation. They also discriminate against the sick person or the parent of the sick child, in favor of one privileged school.

State and municipal Health Boards have been instituted throughout the land and their members are supplied almost exclusively from the ranks of one particular school of medicine. The public is taxed for the support of medical schools, medical boards and bureaus, and medical officials of many kinds. The regulations of these Health Boards are enforced by means of the police powers of the state, and often to the detriment of the health of both the individual and the community, in restraint of legitimate commerce, and in defiance of the rights of the people of such community.

Laws are passed prohibiting the entrance of children into the public schools until they have had their blood and tissues contaminated by the introduction therein of vile pus taken from suppurating sores on sick animals, on pretense of protecting such children from disease.

The introduction of such pus into the bodies of children not only does not prevent the disease for which it is administered, as is amply demonstrated by official statistics from every country that has enforced the practice, but does often cause and spread the disease; while, according to authoritative statements contained in the textbook of those who are advocates of this practice, and attested by many thousands of well authenticated cases, it does produce and result in pain, fever, inflammation, suppuration, skin eruptions, sickness and often septicemia, cellulitis, sloughing, erysipelas, syphilis, tuberculosis and other diseases, and, neither last nor least, it often results in the loss of a limb, or even of life itself, or it is often followed by tumors and cancers.

In many of our cities laws exist whereby the local Health Boards declare an epidemic to exist, when only a few cases of some disease are reported, and then enforce this blood contamination upon everyone, often threatening to close business houses, factories, mines and work shops, unless the vicious practice is submitted to. This is true not only as to vaccination for smallpox, but in diphtheria; and this practice is coming to be more and more resorted to in other diseases.

Since under the present theories almost every disease is thought to be caused by a germ, and is thought to be communicable (though these theories have been, and can be, proven absolutely without foundation in fact), and a serum or vaccine is sought with which to prevent and cure each disease, the tendency is to seek more power to enforce the vaccination and inoculation of all persons, of all ages and conditions, for each and every disease. The ultimate result of such wholesale blood pollution cannot be but annihilation.

The Army and Navy is completely under the control of one school of healing, members of all other schools, though licensed to practice, being denied places on the medical staffs. The superstitions of vaccination and inoculation are forced upon all men and women in the service of the Army and Navy, even in violation of their conscientious and religious convictions. Men in the Army and Navy are forced, against their wills, to undergo dangerous operations at the behest of the doctor. Enlisted men in any branch of the service are sentenced to long prison terms, even as high as ten years, for refusing to be vaccinated or inoculated, or for refusing to undergo an operation. The trial of him who refuses an operation often taking place after his recovery, has demonstrated that the operation, possibly a dangerous one, was unnecessary.

Law abiding citizens, in good health and engaged in the peaceful pursuit of their vocations, are caught up, examined and declared to be "disease carriers". They are then forcibly taken from their families, business, and occupations and isolated where they are forced to undergo treatment. Their right to the physician of their choice, at such times, is also denied them.

Medical examinations of school children are carried out, often without the knowledge or consent of the parents, and parents are intimidated into having their children treated or operated on by the orders sent home by the child.

In many of the cities in the United States, if a case of small-pox, or other so-called contagious disease, is reported, the Board of Health, with the aid of the Police Department, sets an arbitrary boundary around the locality in which the case exists, stretches ropes around this lo-

cality, stations guards at frequent intervals, and vaccinates or inoculates everyone in the circumscribed area who has not been recently vaccinated or inoculated, regardless of their condition, their objections to such violations of their persons, or whether they have been near the case of disease or not. Often in such unjust raids, hundreds and even thousands are vaccinated or inoculated.

In factories, mines and workshops, in many departments of the Civil Service, and in many branches of public service employees and officials are required to have their blood and tissues contaminated with vile pus collected from the festering sores of a sick cow, before they are permitted to assume their duties.

In many cities regulations are enforced requiring all milk sold in the city to be first submitted to a high degree of heat, on the pretext of preventing disease. The milk is thereby vitiated, its chemistry changed, it is denatured and no longer fit for food.

Valuable animals have been ruthlessly and neednessly slaughtered, thereby causing great loss to stock owners; and both human beings, food stuff, and even automobiles, have been put under quarantine because of some disease confined to cattle.

In many cities, inorganic iodine, a well known poison, has been used to pollute the public water supply, by order of the Board of Health, on the absurd pretext of preventing goitre. Not only is the pollution of the public water supply a direct violation of all the cardinal laws of hygiene and sanitation, and a crime against the public welfare, but the practice, if allowed to continue unchecked, will be extended to other drugs and other diseases, to the inevitable detriment of the public health. It is a rank injustice to the individual and to the community, the well and the sick alike, to compel them to undergo indiscriminate drugging in this manner, and this all without a proper inquiry into their condition—with no proper examination of the patient and no diagnosis of his case.

Such laws, regulations and institutions are designed not only to fasten upon the people certain medical theories and practices, which a great majority of an enlightened public have outgrown and repudiated, but to deny to this enlightened public the right to employ such methods and practices as its reason and common sense deem best.

Such laws assume that a man can do no harm if he holds a medical diploma and a state license; while, if he does not possess these documents and privileges, he just naturally must be wrong, ignorant and dangerous, no matter what his education, training, methods or results may be. It enthrones one school of medicine, representing a very small percentage of the citizenry of this nation, above all other citizens as a supreme authority over all matters of life, health, disease, cure or death of the common people; and, by throttling all other schools, stands as an effectual bar to progress and increase of knowledge.

Such laws deprive a man and his children of their right of self-ownership, and forcibly subject them, as mere slaves, to treatment and medication that they do not desire, and often do not need; while just as forcibly withholding from them the treatment and assistance they do desire and need. The subversion of the rights of self-ownership of a man's body in matters of health, treatment, and medication, by any profession, association, public officer, or private citizen; any and all appropriations of public money to force and fasten the theories and practices of any school of healing upon the individual, community or state; the medicalization of our public schools; the forcing of people to go to hospitals against their wills, where dangerous experiments are performed that often cause death, or make them invalids for life; the quarantine of healthy persons on medical suspicion; compulsory vaccination and inoculation; operations and medical inspections, whether performed on private citizens, soldiers, sailors, or public officers, are unjust and tyrannical, contrary to our form of government, and a menace to our country and all mankind.

The physician is only a citizen. He has no other constitutional rights than those of other citizens. Neither is he appointed or anointed of God to rule over his fellowmen in matters of health and disease; and since humanity has always made its greatest progress under differences of opinion and constructive commercial, educational, and scientific competition; and, since physicians of no school are infallible, and no system of medicine is perfect; and, since no

school has a monopoly on truth, knowledge, moral integrity, and sincerity of purpose; and since some of the most damnable impositions and damaging practices and some of the basest deceits ever perpetrated upon the people or the public, have emanated from medical sources, under the protection of legalized medicine, the existing medical institutions, laws, and regulations represent some of the craftiest pieces of pure class legislation that ever existed; creating a medical trust, with a monopoly of, and exercising an autocratic control over the life and health of the people; and forcing, by unjust laws, the judgment of a small minority upon the great majority.

Under the cloak of public service, public safety, and public health, such laws and institutions fix absolutely and irrevocably the channels through which all money expended to secure relief from disease and protect the public health, must be paid out; forcing the public to contribute millions of dollars for worthless and dangerous preparations; thereby filling the coffers of the drug and serum interests; while making a criminal of the man who seeks, with reason and common sense, to stem the tide of this destructive stream of poison pus, and diseased animal serums.

Patients are not permitted, if taken to public hospitals, to continue to be served by the physician of their choice, even though such physician is licensed to practice in that state, unless he be a member of the present privileged school of medicine; but they must submit to the ministrations of a physician whose service, under existing laws and conditions, is forced upon them. Why in this land of freedom should certain reputable practitioners of the healing art be denied the right of admission to all public hospitals, and other public institutions, upon equal terms and accorded the same rights and privileges as are now granted and permitted to a favored class? On what grounds are certain ones entitled to these special rights and privileges?

Therefore, we, as peaceful and law-abiding citizens of these United States, do rightfully and justly hold that ours is the right to accept or reject any physician or method, as fully and as freely as we now accept or reject the priest or preacher; that our right to medical liberty, and to the care and control of our own bodies, is no less valuable and sacred than our right to religious liberty, and the right to care for and control our own souls; and we do hereby and hereon petition our Congress, and the several States of this Union, to recognize and affirm these rights by the proper and immediate enactment of the appended proposed amendment to our Federal Constitution.

Proposed Amendment Guarantees Liberty

SEC. I. The sovereign right of the people to be secure in their persons, health, houses, and effects, against the enforcement of unreasonable medical regulations and restrictions; the inalienable right of every individual subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America to choose his own physician, or to rely on self-help without the aid of a physician, shall not be violated; and neither enforced submission to any form of medical treatment, nor involuntary isolation and deprivation of any person, upon any pretext whatsoever, except in cases of dangerous insanity and contagious diseases, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to this jurisdiction.

Sec. II. No enforcement of quarantine or isolation in cases of contagious disease, and no restriction of the liberty of the insane shall be carried into effect, except by due process of law, and only in cases presenting diagnostic evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the person against whom enforcement is to be made, and the cause or condition making the enforcement necessary. No person isolated or quarantined under the provision of this section shall be deprived of his right to the physician and methods of his choice, or of his right to rely upon self-help.

Sec. III. Neither Congress nor any of these states and territories shall make any law restricting the establishment of any school of medicine, or granting to any school a monopoly of the healing art; or make any law discriminating against any school, or prohibiting the free exercise of the rights of any person to choose his physician from any school he desires; or abridging the right of the individual to control his own body and care for his own health and life; or to enforce upon either the well or the sick any prophylactic or therapeutic measures to which he is opposed.

Sec. IV. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Shall the People Surrender Their Liberties?

MOST emphatically NO! is the answer made to this question by the Hon. John W. Davis formerly Solicitor General of the U. S., and later the Democratic Candidate for President, according to the Chicago *Tribune* of Sept. 14, 1924, which reported his speech at Grand Island, Nebr., from which speech the following quotations are taken:

"And what are those liberties?" he said. "Freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of assembly; trial by jury; the right of religious worship according to the dictates of our own conscience; freedom from search and seizure; freedom from conviction by bill of attainder at the hands of any Legislature; and all that long calendar of things that makes every man a freeborn and independent citizen.

"Shall we surrender them? Never! Shall we surrender them at the will of a majority of the people? Not so long as one individual remains to claim them! Shall we surrender them at the demand of any Legislature, or a majority of the Legislature? Never! Shall we surrender them at the demand of a majority of Congress? Never!

"And if we are disposed not to surrender them, what is our guaranty and our protection for their preservation?

"It is that when any Congress, any Legislature, or any executive, passes a law or undertakes to enforce a law that would deprive us of them, we will ignore the law and declare that it has no value or substance.

"And then if we are arrested for this disobedience, what happens? We stand before the court and say, 'This law under which arrest has been made is no law at all, and we call upon you so to declare; to declare that our liberties have been invaded, and release us from this unlawful custody.'

"That is the American theory, my friends. And so long as that power remains in an impartial court, so long our liberties are safe."

Are White Men Sick? *By T. A. H. Clark*

IN YOUR issue No. 134 I notice, on page 71, the statement:

"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."

In line with this hypothesis, permit me to give to you, as follows, some excerpts taken from the writings of the late Professor Arnold Ehret, who was one of the foremost authorities on the Nature Cure and Natural Diet.

His assertion was that disease is always accompanied by a clogging-up of the smallest blood vessels or capillaries by mucus, and that this is brought about by the excessive consumption of mucus-forming (starchy, protein) foods, hardened accumulations and "pathologic beds" being thus formed, which were the common fundamental cause of all disease. He states:

"If potatoes, grain meal, rice, or the respective meat materials are boiled long enough, we get a jelly-like slime or mucus, similar to the paste used by bookbinders. This mucus substance soon becomes sour, ferments, and forms a bed for fungi, moulds, and bacilli. In digestion—which is nothing but a boiling or combustion—this slime or paste is secreted in the same manner; for the blood can use only the ex-digested sugar transformed from starch. This secreted matter, the superfluous product (i. e., this paste or slime) is a foreign matter to the body, and at first is completely excreted. It is, therefore, easy to understand that in the course of life, the intestines and stomach gradually become pasted up and slimed to such an extent that this paste of floral and this slime of faunal origin turn into fermentation, clog up the blood vessels, and finally decompose the stagnating blood....

"Fatigue is, in the first place, a reducing of strength by too much digestion work; secondly, a clogging-up of the heated, and consequently narrowed-down, blood vessels; and, thirdly, a self-poisoning, and a re-poisoning, through the excretion of mucus during exercise....

"If, according to Paradisaic, primary laws, the lungs and skin were given nothing but pure air and sun electricity, and the stomach and bowels nothing but sun foods (i. e., fruits) there seems to be no reason why the tube system of the human body should become defective, weaken, age, and finally break down entirely. Instead of the living 'energy-cells' of the fruit, one eats 'killed' foods, which, biologically, are meant for beasts of prey, i. e., food chemically changed by air oxidation (decay), dead-boiled, and robbed of

its energy. Mucus accumulates especially in the heating channel (stomach and bowels) of this tube machine, and slowly clogs up the channel and filters (glands). The sum total of this defilement causes chronic effects, makes one grow old, and is the main factor in the nature of all diseases. Growing old, therefore, is a latent disease; i. e., a slow, but constantly increasing disturbance in the operation of the motor of life. . . .

"The white corpse-like color of the lightless and sunless man of culture can not be called beautiful, and emanates mainly from the corpse-like color of the dead-boiled, wrong food. What wonderful color a man gets who feeds on 'bleeding' grapes, cherries and oranges, and who takes systematically air and sun baths, can not be imagined by the modern artist of 'plenair' painting. Mucus, and at the same time, lack of mineral matter, means as much as lack of color.... Mucusless food —fruit and vegetables— occupy the first place as regards their content of necessary mineral matter, especially lime....

"Perhaps this corpse-like mucus is even the cause of the paleness of the white race; and perhaps in an entirely healthy condition, the so-called mucus membrane should not be white and slimy, but clean and red, as in animals.

"On the basis of my detection that this mucus, coming from cultured food, is the fundamental cause and main factor in the nature of all diseases, symptoms of age, obesity, falling out of the hair, etc., there is a justified hope for the creation of a new phase of development of progressive healing methods and biological medicine....

"If nourishment by mucus and over-eating is the the fundamental cause of all disease without exception (which I can prove to anyone on his own body), then there can exist but one natural remedy; i. e., fasting and fruit diet. That every animal fasts in case of the slightest uneasiness is a well-known fact. In spite of their having lost, to an extent, thanks to unnatural feeding by men, their sharp instinct for the right kind of food and natural hours of feeding, and therewith their proper state of health and acuteness of sense, they will, nevertheless, when sick, accept only the most necessary food, or will fast themselves back into health. Poor, sick man, however, must in no circumstances live on short rations for more than one or two days, for fear that he may 'lose strength'."

It would appear to me personally to be a perfectly logical hypothesis that the whiteness of complexion of the modern man of culture is due: First, to the eating of denatured, demineralized, degerminated, "refined," "bleached" and chemically treated "unnatural" foods, including "white" bread, "boiled" vegetables, "pearled" rice and barley, and so on "ad nauseam"; second, to the consumption of excessive quantities of protein and starchy foods and the consequent accumulation, on account of imperfect elimination, of mucus or slime (waste and poisonous substances); third, to the gradual clogging and pasting-up of the capillaries; and fourth, to our present mode of indoor life in heated, ill-ventilated houses and offices where we breathe and re-breathe our own exhalations and those of others, instead of the life of the more natural man in the glorious sunlight and fresh air.

[It is a significant fact that the primary word for man, Adam, means ruddy, and is derived from the verb *adam*, signifying "to show blood (in the face), i. e., to flush or turn rosy." The thought thus suggests itself that the normal condition of the healthy is what we so often see in children, a reddish cast to the skin, instead of the sickly white so often seen in adults.—Ed.]

"The Vicar Will Say a Few Words"

Art, Music and Literature *(Contributed)*

I AM wondering how many of your readers have been giving thought to the question as to where art, music, and literature will find themselves when the Messianic kingdom has fully arrived. Especially should it concern those of your readers who are particularly interested in one or more of these subjects; and no doubt the majority of them are, if not all.

Literature, such as the Bible, needs no comment; for it is the source of light in a dark world. Music of the best, when disassociated with thoughts pertaining to the Deceiver, needs no discussion; and art of the purest kind must be in the same class. But there are some other phases of which to think.

Surely any passages of literature, parts of opera, or works of art that have a tendency to magnify the power of evil will have to go when the Golden Age shall have fully arrived. Grand opera, we are assured, is built upon the basic passions of man, and much that is evil is incorporated therein.

Will the people of a restored earth wish to witness the tempting of Marguerite by Mephisto, even to the tune of beautiful music? Will they wish to see her misery after the murder of her child at the instigation of the cunning devil, all the while seeing his sneering, arrogant countenance as he glories in the style of work he has been doing against poor, fallen humanity these many centuries; and finally to see the going to heaven as pictured at the end of the opera, which it seems is strictly at variance with Bible teaching? Tinctured through and through with error and the superstition associated with Satan's empire the story could not be of interest to a race growing back into the very image of a perfect Maker! A performance of Faust depicting his past deviltries would be about the only pleasure that a chained Lucifer might have; and I think he will be denied even that. Would the fiery Carmen be in any better taste? Think of the bull fight, the stabbing, and all the rest of the bloodthirstiness in Carmen which even our refined people now have not the courage to condemn; for Carmen is a standard opera.

If the things of the coming age will be such that the heart of man can not now conceive of them then it will be of no advantage to save even the music of these operas; for they would always carry with them the hateful associations of the full expression of brutal, unchained passion.

In the field of art, where would a man perfect in body and mind get any good out of looking at anything like the Laocoön group with the three figures twisting and writhing in the coils of serpents? In this respect I should like to think that the former things will not be recalled, to paraphrase a passage of Scripture. The Laocoön story is based on myth, from which source so much of the world's mischief has come. Myth has been called "fact distorted"; in other words, the truth has been twisted and lied about so thoroughly that it serves well to carry out Satan's schemes. How much myth and superstition sometimes called myth there is in the world today! Beautiful myths, some say. Yes; and there are beautiful lies that some people prefer to the truth.

Venus de Milo has been much admired for her figure, and it is beautiful. But a restored race will so far outstrip Venus that her attractions will be outshone then; and she, too, is another myth. As for pictures, while many of them are inspiring and good to see, many of them will be out of tune with a perfect earth. Where would we put some of the old, discolored portraits of kings and queens who ruled with might, but with no mercy; and some of the portraits of the popes and other church dignitaries of bygone centuries showing men of advanced years, "high livers" and "hard lookers", as some of them were? Do you remember that awful, malicious expression of one of the popes named "Innocent"? I fear that some of these things would be as thorns in the flesh.

There is a number of pictures called "The Judgment of Paris", based on a myth, also. Paris was a shepherd and was chosen to decide which was the most beautiful—Venus, Juno or Minerva. Each of these goddesses promised him a reward if he gave her the golden apple, which was the sign of being the most beautiful. Venus promised him the most beautiful woman in the world as his wife, and Paris gave her the apple. The most beautiful woman was Helen of Troy, a married woman.

Venus was not blessed with good principles. So she helped Paris steal Helen of Troy, who seems to have gone willingly with him; and to get her back her husband stirred up the trouble that precipitated the Trojan War.

Juno and Minerva, angered beyond expres-

sion, took sides against Venus and Paris; and such a display of petty jealousy, ferocity, and general uproar could hardly be exceeded. All this is classical and forms the basis of Homer's Iliad and part of Virgil's Æneid. Out with it!

The story of the golden apple will pale in comparison with the thrilling events of the Golden Age.

Literature will surely have to be renovated, in places at least. Besides the Iliad and the Æneid, there are the more modern plays of Shakespeare. Ghosts of Hamlet's father and of Banquo would look very funny to a restored race. They might serve as comedy, but I am not sure that they would be a success even as such. These ghosts were invented in a day when people respected them, and most people believed in them, and that day has not yet passed. What about the ghosts who are supposed to communicate with the living now, and the haunted houses? Oh, they are still with us, these ghosts in story, song, and belief! This is why the ghosts of Shakespeare are rather looked up to now. And Shakespeare's murders! Who would want to see Desdemona smothered by a blackamoor, when people will then be looking forward to life eternal? And Hamlet, the melancholy Dane; would he make good entertainment when people will be casting gloom out for evermore? Seeing Hamlet during the Golden Age would be like lying down in a coffin and weeping on your wedding day.

I would not be understood as decrying the works of the world's great writers, musicians, and artists; for they produced much that is wonderful. But being like the rest of us born and reared under the hoof of the Evil One, and under his rule, they knew no other world, and so sought to express their genius with the things about them. They have made the world better for their having lived; and some of their work, the immortal part, will live on, for truth never dies.

Grappling with the perplexing questions of the evil world has driven many of these men of genius to despair and madness. Poe is one example how a brilliant mind was crushed under the miseries of the world, which always lay like a millstone upon him. These men of great gifts who earnestly sought to express truth and beauty in their lives will find themselves greatly advanced in that better kingdom, when they are raised from the dead; for they surely shall be reanimated and have resurrection privileges.

Winter Days *By E. Redfern White (New Zealand)*

Winter days are here again,
Winter winds and biting rain.
Stands the tree forlorn and bare;
Frost is in the biting air.
Winter days are bleak and long.
Few the birds and scant their song.
Haste the folk along their ways;
Hearts grow warm beside the blaze.

Winter days of storm and blast;
Grave their moments while they last;
Winter hours of mem'ry lead
Back to youthful word and deed.
Winter days of life are here;
Gone the bloom of yesteryear.
But what though wintry storms should rage,
Spring comes with the Golden Age!

Remarkable Ability in Handwriting *By J. J. Fakourey*

SOME months ago, while I was seated at dinner with a company of probably over one hundred friends, one of them drew from his pocket a piece of lead about an inch square, on one side of which was an inscription of the Lord's Prayer. The workmanship was a sample of marked ability on the part of the inscriber, and caused many remarks on the part of the company.

Perceiving that this inscription hardly compared with what I have read along the same line in an Arabic magazine, I was encouraged to give an account of the article which I had read and to send it to THE GOLDEN AGE. The substance of the article follows:

Remarkable Ability in Fine Handwriting

A YOUNG Syrian man who has marvelous ability to use his pen has written sixty-one words on a grain of rice. This grain was exhibited at a fair in Zehlet, Syria, where it won the first prize. On another occasion he pre-

pared what is called "The Notable Egg of Independence". This is a piece of marble in size and shape like a hen's egg. Upon it was drawn the Turkish imperial cipher, which consists of eight or more words, reading in Arabic:

السلطان عبد الحميد خان ابن السلطان عبد العزيز خان

the English equivalent of which is, Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan, the son of Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan. The egg also had drawn upon it the preface to the Turkish Constitution in the Turkish language, the Constitution itself in the Arabic language, the date of the Declaration, two poems relating to the independence and the army, fifty-nine stanzas in all, and a chart of the Turkish domain with the names of all its principal cities. The "heel" of the egg is left without writing, and is large enough to hold more than a thousand words. The approximate number of words written upon the egg is about ten thousand, exclusive of the Turkish inscription and the map of the kingdom. The writing can not be erased. About one thousand pens were employed in doing the job, and about two years were expended in the writing.

A third piece of wonderful workmanship was the writing of one hundred and one words upon a grain of wheat, which was presented to the headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington, D. C. The words were an expression of thanks and appreciation of the charitable deeds of the Red Cross shown toward humanity during the great World War, and especially those done towards the sons of Syria—Syrian people.

Still another exhibition of fine penmanship is shown on a grain of wheat now in the museum at Damascus, Syria. On this grain of wheat is written a poem containing one hundred and thirteen words. Another is a grain of rice on which are four chapters of the Koran, in all one hundred and fourteen words. This grain was exhibited at a fair in Beirut, Syria. At the same fair was exhibited a grain of rice on which was written a sentence in the French language, containing in all sixty-five words.

Another marvel is a silver ring containing a stone of five by six and one-half millimeters on which is written the genealogy of the Arabian King Hussein, of the Hedjaz, back to his ancestor the prophet Mohammed. This ring was presented to his Majesty, King Hussein.

On a gold ring in which is set a silver plate of seven by seven millimeters is an inscription consisting of a poem with a preface. The poem contains six stanzas embracing two hundred seventy-six dates of events that occurred during the lifetime of King Fuad of Egypt.

These are indeed wonderful things in that they show what man can do in his fallen state, yes, after 6000 years of falling. They also suggest what man may do with his God-given talents when these are brought to perfection at the end of the incoming Golden Age, in which I am a firm believer.

The Day of Atonement

THE Hebrews observe the Day of Atonement on the tenth day of the seventh month of the Hebrew religious year. This makes the annual observance fall about October 1st. On that day every orthodox Hebrew is supposed to spend virtually all his waking moments in worship, while the 361 pages which now go to make up the services of the day are being read.

We have one of these Atonement Day service books in hand. Page 1 is in the back of the book, and page 361 in what we would regard as the front. Each right hand page is in Hebrew, while the left hand pages are given to an English translation of the text opposite.

The service is preceded by the sacrifice of a cock, for the sin of man. The vain tradition is that "Gever [a man] has sinned, and only Gever [a cock—the same word in the Hebrew] can pay the penalty."

The language of the ritual is sublime. It includes Psalm 145 in its entirety. Following this we give a sample of the contents as they flow steadily onward, page after page:

"Magnified and sanctified be his great Name in the world he hath created according to his will. May he establish his kingdom in your life-time and in your days, and in the life-time of all the house of Israel, speedily and at a near time: and say ye, Amen.

"Let his great Name be blessed for ever and ever. Blessed, praised and glorified, exalted, extolled and honored, adored and lauded, be the Name of the Holy One; blessed be he, beyond, yea, beyond all blessings and hymns, praises and songs, which are uttered in the world; and say ye, Amen.

"O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall declare thy praise. Blessed art thou, O Lord our God and God of our fathers, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob, O great, mighty and awful God, most high God, who bestowest gracious favors, and who possessest all things, who rememberest the piety of the patriarchs, and who in love wilt bring a redeemer to their children's children, for the sake of thy Name.

"Remember us into life, O King, who delightest in life, and inscribe us in the book of life, for thine own sake, O living God. O King, Helper, Savior and Shield: blessed art thou, O Lord, the Shield of Abraham.

"Thou art mighty for ever, O Lord: it is thou who quickenest the dead, and art mighty to save. Thou sustainest the living with loving kindness, quickenest the dead with great mercy, supportest the falling and healest the sick, loosest the bound, and keepest thy faith unto them that sleep in the dust. Who is like unto thee, Lord of mighty acts, and who can be compared unto thee, O King, who killest and restorest to life and causest salvation to spring forth?

"Who is like unto thee, Father of mercy, who in mercy rememberest thy creatures unto life? And faithful art thou to quicken the dead. Blessed art thou, O Lord, who quickenest the dead. Thou art holy and thy Name is holy, and holy beings praise thee daily. Selah. Blessed are thou, O Lord, the holy King."

There are so many good things in the book that it is hard to make selections; but we give a few more excerpts:

"Sound the great horn for our freedom: lift up the ensign to gather our exiles, and gather us together from the four corners of the earth. Restore our judges as at the first, and our councillors as at the beginning: remove from us sorrow and sighing: reign thou over us, O Lord, thou alone, in kindness and tender mercy, and justify us in judgment. Blessed art thou, O Lord, the King of judgment.

"Hear our voice, O Lord our God, pity and compassionate us and accept our prayer in mercy and favor; for thou art a God who hearkenest unto prayers and supplications. And from thy presence, O our King, turn us not away empty: for thou hearkenest in mercy to the prayer of thy people Israel. Blessed art thou, O Lord, who hearkenest unto prayer."

The acknowledgment of sins is a very complete one:

"We have trespassed, we have dealt treacherously, we have robbed, we have spoken slander, we have acted perversely and we have wrought wickedness, we have acted presumptuously, we have done violence, we have framed lies, we have counselled evil, we have spoken falsely, we have scoffed, we have revolted, we have provoked, we have rebelled, we have committed iniquity, we have transgressed, we have oppressed, we have been stiff-necked, we have acted wickedly, we have corrupted, we have committed abomination, we have gone astray, we have led others astray."

Forgiveness is then asked for sins committed under compulsion or of free will; by hardening of heart; by utterance of lips; by unchastity, unwittingly, openly, secretly, knowingly, deceitfully, in speech; by wronging of neighbors; by wrongful meditation of heart; by impurity; by confession of lips; by despising parents and teachers; by presumption and error; by violence; by profanation of God's name; by impurity of lips; by foolish speech; by evil inclination; by denying; by lying; by bribery; by evil speech, in business, in eating and drinking, in usury, and increase; by arrogant mien; by wanton glance; by haughty eyes, with obdurate brow; by breaking off the yoke; by contentiousness; by ensnaring of neighbors; by envy; by levity; by being stiff-necked; by running to do evil; by tale bearing; by a vain oath; by causeless hatred; by a breach of trust; by error of the heart, etc.

"It is certainly so, that the evil imagination is predominant within us: we therefore depend on thee to justify us, O thou who aboundest in charity. Oh answer us, I have pardoned. Oh abhor the tale-bearer [Satan], and abominate his tale: and let me hear, beloved God! thy voice proclaim, I have pardoned. Oh silence the accuser [Satan], and suffer the advocate to take his place: and be thou, O Eternal! his support; and in consequence of his pleading, declare, I have pardoned."

For an answer to the prayer for forgiveness appeal is made to the One who answered Abraham on Mount Moriah, Isaac when bound on the altar, Jacob in Bethel, Joseph in the dungeon, Israel at the Red Sea, Moses in Horeb, Aaron with the censer, Phinehas when he rose up, Joshua in Gilgal, Samuel in Mizpah, David and Solomon in Jerusalem, Elijah on Mount Carmel, Elisha in Jericho, Jonah in the belly of the great fish, Hezekiah in his sickness, Hananiah and Mishael and Azariah in the midst of the fiery furnace, Daniel in the lion's den, Mordecai and Esther in Shushan, and Ezra in captivity.

"Therefore we hope in thee, O Lord our God, that we may speedily behold the glory of thy might, when thou wilt remove the abominations from the earth, and

the idols shall be utterly cut off: when the world shall be set under the kingdom of the Almighty, and all the children of flesh shall call upon thy Name, when thou wilt turn unto thyself all the wicked of earth. All the inhabitants of the world shall know and acknowledge that unto thee every knee must bend, every tongue must swear. Before thee, O Lord our God, shall they kneel and fall: and they shall give honor unto thy glorious Name: they shall all accept the yoke of thy kingdom, and over them thou wilt speedily reign for ever and ever. For the kingdom is thine, and to all eternity thou wilt reign in glory: as it is written in thy Law, The Lord shall reign for ever and ever. And it is said, And the Lord shall be King over all the earth: on that day shall the Lord be One, and his Name One."

There is a vision of the coming Messiah in the following passage:

"Our righteous anointed is departed from us: horror hath seized us and we have none to justify us. He hath borne the yoke of our iniquities, and our transgression, and is wounded for our transgression. He beareth our sins on his shoulder, that he may find pardon for our iniquities. We shall be healed by his wound at the time that the Eternal will create him [the Messiah] as a new creature. O bring him up from the circle of the earth. Raise him up from mount Seir, to assemble us the second time on mount Lebanon."

The traditions respecting procedure on the Day of Atonement confirm the conclusions of Bible Students as to where the goats were presented for sacrifice:

"He then proceeded to the east of the court, where two kids were placed, purchased by the congregation: they were both alike in form and height and stood there to make expiation for the iniquity of the backsliding daughter (the nation). There were two lots of gold, which, after shaking them in a box, he plunged his hand in, and drew out the lot for the Lord, and the other for the strong rock: having put the lot on the kid, he proclaimed aloud, A sin offering to the Lord! Those who heard him, answered him by blessing the Lord. He tied a scarlet twist on the head of the scape-goat, and placed it exactly opposite to where it was to be sent."

The traditions also show that on the Day of Atonement the incense was offered in the Most Holy:

"He took a censer of pure gold, which was thin, light, and had a long handle, and put into it three Kabins of red hot flaming coals: they then brought him a large spoonful of the finest beaten incense, of which he took two handsful, and put into the lesser spoon: taking the censer in his right hand, and the spoon in his left. He straight went toward the vail, and approached the staves of the ark between which he put the incense, causing the smoke to ascend."

As to the disposition made of the scape-goat the Manual states:

"He [the high priest] sent it [the scape-goat] with a proper person to the strong rock, in the desert, that it might carry away the sins of this people to an uninhabited country: he threw it down from the point of the rock, and rolling over as it descended, its bones were broken, as one breaketh a potter's vessel."

Many of our readers will note with keenest interest the following passage in the Manual and will make immediate and proper application to the world's great High Priest, the Christ, Head and body, as He will appear to the world when the time of sacrificing is over and the time of blessing has come:

"Verily, how glorious was the appearance of the high priest, when he came forth from the holy sanctuary, without any evil occurrence. Even as the expanded canopy of heaven, was the countenance of the priest. As the lightning that proceedeth from the splendor of the Chajoth [angels] was the countenance of the priest. As the beautiful blue thread in the fringes of the four corners of the garments, was the countenance of the priest. As the appearance of the bow, in the midst of the cloud, was the countenance of the priest. As the majesty with which the Creator attired the patriarch, was the countenance of the priest. As the rose in the midst of a delightful garden, was the countenance of the priest. As the diadem put on the forehead of a king, was the countenance of the priest. As the beauty of the pure mitre, was the countenance of the priest. As the amiable tenderness depicted on the face of the bridegroom, was the countenance of the priest. As he who sat in concealment, to supplicate the presence of the Supreme King, was the countenance of the priest. As a bright star, in the border of the east, was the countenance of the priest. As the beautiful mantle, and the breast-plate of righteousness, was the countenance of the priest. As the angel that stood at the head of the way, was the countenance of the priest. As the light that shineth in the windows, was the countenance of the priest. As the commanders of the hosts at the head of the holy people, was the countenance of the priest. As the strength with which the pure One hath clothed him who is to be cleansed, was the countenance of the priest. As the golden bells in the skirts of the mantle, was the countenance of the priest. As the congregation covered with blue and purple, was the countenance of the priest. As the appearance of the rising sun on the earth, was the countenance of the priest. As the likeness of Orion and Pleiades, from the south, was the countenance of the priest."

How May One Become a Christian?

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

AMONG the people there is much misunderstanding about how one may become a Christian. This misunderstanding is due to the fact that the people have not been taught the truth according to the Bible. Many professed teachers of the Bible have stood before their congregations and said to them: 'All that is necessary for you to become a Christian is to come forward, at some church meeting, say that you believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, have your name placed upon the church roll, be baptized or sprinkled with water, receive the right hand of fellowship and thereafter contribute your part to the minister's salary and to the up-keep of the church expense.' Many of you who now hear my voice know from experience that these are what you have been told to be the necessary steps.

The only safe rule to lay down in the beginning is to refuse to accept any man's opinion as to how you may become a Christian; because the opinions of men, unsupported by competent evidence coming from a truthful source, will not be taken as evidence in any earthly court of law, and surely as much or more should be required to establish the truth upon such a vital question as becoming a Christian. Evidence therefore should always be required to support this answer.

A Christian means a faithful follower of Christ. The word Christ means the anointed one. Jesus Christ, the first anointed one, is the Head over His Church, which are members of His body, (Colossians 1:18) Where, then, may we expect to find the truth upon this great question? Jesus answers this identical question and says: "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth." (John 17:17) The Bible is the Word of God given to man for his instruction in righteousness. (2 Timothy 3:16) There we shall find the true answer as to how to become a Christian, and nowhere else.

Man a Sinner

A CHRISTIAN must be a follower of Christ Jesus. Christ Jesus on earth was a perfect man. All other men were born sinners. So say St. Paul in Romans 5:12 and the Prophet in Psalm 51:5. Man, being conscious of the fact that he is imperfect and a sinner, needs some help; and when he desires to turn away from the course of unrighteousness, come to Jesus and do right, he has come to the point of repentance. Repentance means a change of mind. How can he come to Jesus, who is the Redeemer? Jesus answers the question: "No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him." (John 6:44) God draws a man to Jesus by calling to his attention through some one else or through His Word that Jesus is the great Redeemer of mankind. Man, being thus drawn to Jesus, and seeing that He is the Savior and turning away from the world to follow the righteous Lord, is converted. Conversion means a change of course of action.

Many of you have been told by your ministers that to repent and to be converted is all that is necessary for you to go to heaven. As a matter of fact it is not even starting for heaven. St. Peter (Acts 3:19) said: "Repent, ... and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out."

When one is drawn to Jesus he learns from the Bible, or otherwise being taught, that Christ Jesus gave His life a sacrifice in order that mankind might have an opportunity for life. Some Scriptural proof upon this is at follows: John 10:10; Matthew 20:28; Hebrews 2:9; Acts 4:11, 12.

Learning then that there is no other name under heaven whereby he may be saved man asks: What shall I do? This same identical question was asked, and the answer recorded in Acts 16:31 as follows: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." To believe does not merely mean to have a mental conception that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. The devil believes that. But if we believe a thing, and know that to act upon that thing will bring us good results and blessings, we prove our belief by our acts. If we believe, then, that Jesus is the way to life and that there is no other way, and if we want to live, then we prove our belief by taking the steps the Scriptures point out that we must take. Jesus said in John 17:3: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Progressing to this point, the man can see that he was born a sinner, and that by reason

of sin he has been alienated from God; that for him to live he must, through Christ Jesus, get back into harmony with God. What then shall he do? Jesus answers: "I am the way, and the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father but by me."—John 14:6.

It follows, then, from this Scriptural answer that in order to live as a Christian, one must come to God through Christ; and that one must come in God's appointed way. And what is that way? To this question Jesus answers in Matthew 16:24: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

Since a Christian is a follower of Jesus, the man now must know what Jesus did in order that he may follow Him. Jesus, the perfect man, at the time of His legal majority presented himself to Jehovah, saying, as it was prophetically written of him, "Lo, I come,... to do thy will, O my God." (Psalm 40:7,8; Hebrews 10:7) Jesus was perfect, had a right to live on earth forever, had the perfect right to exercise his own will to this effect. His life had been transferred, however, from the spirit to the human plane for a purpose; and now He was saying to Jehovah, His Father: 'Whatsoever is thy will, I agree to do it.' This was the consecration of Jesus.

It was the will of God that Jesus should die upon the cross as a perfect man in order to meet the requirements of the divine law enforced against the perfect man Adam, to the end that Adam and all of his offspring might be released from the condemnation and have an opportunity for life. (Romans 5:18,19) For this reason Jesus died, as stated in John 3:16, 17, and dying in obedience to the Father's will, God raised Him out of death a divine being, and exalted Him above all other creatures in the universe.—Philippians 2:5-11.

Therefore it is seen that what Jesus meant when He said a man must deny himself, was that man must agree to do the will of God and trust in the merit of Christ Jesus. Hence the next step for the man to take before he becomes a Christian is consecration. This means a full and unconditional surrender of oneself to Jehovah, trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Redeemer. He does not have to do this before an assembled body of people, with the minister standing in the pulpit. He may go to his own closet alone or to the woods and, kneeling down before the Lord, humbly submit himself to the Lord by telling the Lord in his heart that he desires to do His holy will, and that he has full faith and confidence in Jesus as his Savior. This is exactly what Cornelius did.—Acts 10:44,45.

For such the Lord Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, stands as Advocate or Sponsor. (1 John 2:1,2) Upon the basis of faith in the blood of Christ Jesus, Jehovah now accepts the man who consecrates himself, and justifies him. Justification means made right with God. Three steps are essential to justification, as the Scriptures read: By faith are we justified (Romans 5:1); we are justified by the blood of Christ (Romans 5:9); it is God that justifies. (Romans 8:33) Otherwise stated: (1) The first essential is our faith, which means belief and exercising that belief in the Lord's Word by consecration; and (2) the blood or merit of Christ imputed to us as a basis upon which Jehovah acts; and (3) the judicial determination by Jehovah that the one thus consecrating himself is right with Him.

All justified creatures have the right to live. All justified men have a right to life on the earth. But now, having agreed to do God's holy will, what is the will of God concerning the one now justified? The answer is that justification during the Gospel Age is only for the purpose of permitting the one justified to be a joint sacrificer with Christ Jesus. What, then, does he sacrifice? The answer is, He sacrifices his right to live on the earth as a human being. (2 Timothy 2:11,12) And when this is done, what follows? The answer is that he is begotten to the divine nature by Jehovah. Begetting means a beginning. This means that now by the will of God the man has become a Christian. The Scriptural proof of this is found in James 1:18, which reads: "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of first-fruits of his creatures."

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a hope of life by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." (1 Peter 1:3) For the first time now the *man is a Christian.*

Does the man have to be baptized into water? Water baptism is merely a symbol of the real

baptism. His real baptism is into Christ Jesus' death; and afterwards when he performs the water immersion that baptism symbolizes or testifies before others that he has taken the step of consecration. In proof of this we read the scripture: "Know ye not, that so many of you 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. For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection."—Romans 6:3-5.

Is the man now, who has become a Christian, ready to go immediately to heaven? I answer: No, indeed. (Acts 14:22) He must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. He is just ready to start on his trial. The Apostle says: "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 Christian must now prove his love and devotion to the Lord and to His cause, and this will entail upon him suffering. This suffering will consist of being misunderstood, misrepresented and persecuted by men of the world, even those who claim to be Christians. Is this essential? The Scriptures answer: "It is a faithful saying: For if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him: if we suffer, we shall also reign with him: if we deny him, he also will deny us."—2 Timothy 2:11, 12; 1 Peter 4:13-15.

Will every one who claims to be a Christian go to heaven? Jesus answers: "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." (Luke 12:32) "Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life; and few there be that find it."—Matthew 7:14.

Easy Way

THE clergymen have pointed out a much easier way. But theirs is not God's way. At the same time they have taught that all who do not go to heaven must go to hell-fire and brimstone and there be roasted, stewed, baked, and fricasseed forever. It will be seen that their desire to make the way easy to become a Christian, in order that their church members might get in, was really the father of their wrong doctrine. Had they made the way narrow, as Jesus did, they would have told the people that only a few will go to heaven. According to their own doctrine of hell, all the rest of their parishioners would have to go to hell. Had they told the people that the Bible says that only a little flock will be in heaven, then they could not have consistently told the people that all the world must be converted by the churches. Had they these Bible truths to give the people then they would have had nothing upon which to base their pleas for money to extend their organization and to erect expensive buildings.

The clergy have missed a marvelous opportunity to tell the people truly what the Bible teaches, in order that they might see the office of the Church both here and hereafter.

Office of the Christian

WHAT, then, is the office of a Christian on earth? The Scriptures answer (2 Corinthians 5:20) that each Christian truly devoted to the Lord is an ambassador of Christ, whose duty it is to tell others about Christ's kingdom.

As above stated, when one becomes a real Christian, he is anointed of the Lord, as stated in Isaiah 61; 1, 2. As an anointed ambassador of the Lord it becomes his duty to hold himself separate from the scheming machinations of selfish men, and honestly and fearlessly and lovingly to tell the people about God, about Christ Jesus and about the Lord's wonderful kingdom that is going to be the blessing of mankind and bring the desire of their hearts. The Lord instructs him that he must be an overcomer in order to reach heaven. He must overcome the influence of the world, which is the devil's organization; and he does that by devoting himself absolutely to the Lord. He must overcome his own selfish propensities by learning to be unselfish and to devote himself to trying to do good to others.

Concerning his future office, the Lord says to him: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." (Revelation 2:10) This means the highest element of life, participating with the Lord in His kingdom. Again, Jesus said: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne."—Revelation 3:21.

The office of the Anointed Priesthood dur-

ing the reign of Christ is to bless the world by giving them a knowledge of the divine plan and by teaching mankind the way that leads to life. The faithful Christians are the seed of Abraham according to the promise. (Galatians 3:16, 27-29) The promise was that through this seed all the families of the earth should be blessed.—Genesis 12:3, 4.

A Christian, therefore, is really in this life in training for his future work. It is not the business of the Christian now to convert the world, but it is his office and duty to be a witness for the Lord in the earth to tell others about the gracious things that are coming to mankind through the Lord's kingdom. It requires much courage to be a Christian now; because he must withstand the taunts, jeers and misrepresentation of the world, who know nothing about God's arrangement. But the kingdom of heaven is at hand; and with its full establishment the work of the Christian will take on a far greater scope.

Fresno's Newspaper Battle

FRESNO, California, has been having a newspaper battle. We reprint two of the many letters which appeared while the conflict was on, feeling sure that many of our readers will enjoy them:

To *The Republican*: I have been interested and somewhat amused at the letters from members of the so-called "Bible Students Association" in reply to your recent editorial concerning what their great mogul, Rutherford, said about the eighteenth amendment.

Not one of these letter writers has made any attempt to either deny or explain what Mr. Rutherford is alleged to have said, but each one props up a little man of straw, marked persecution, and proceeds to bark at it.

That is the leading stock in trade of those fellows, but it is silly. No one is persecuting them. The fact is that if they did not yell out "Persecution! Persecution!" every now and then, and advertise lectures with "no collections" nineteen-twentieths of the Christian world would not know that such people existed.

However, they should remember the proverb concerning glass houses.

I heard their great demigod, Russell, preach; and in one of his sermons I heard more abuse of other churches and more sarcasm concerning other preachers than I have ever heard altogether in all other churches I have ever attended. May I not say here, too, that I challenge any Bible Student in America to prove that he has heard more sermons from more different preachers than I have listened to. The fact is that I have yet to hear the first preacher of any denomination mention either Russell or Rutherford in a sermon, so far as I can now remember.

No one cares what Bible doctrine they hold to. If they want to believe as Russell intimated in one of his books that the body of Jesus may have become decomposed and gone off into gases, since it never rose from the dead, let them believe it. Again, if they believe as their present mogul, Rutherford, teaches, that after 1925 no one need die, I am willing. Every Christian will agree with me in this; but when their leader takes an attitude toward the laws of our land that will really encourage lawlessness, then I take the attitude that his room is better than his company.

No one, you, Mr. Editor, included, has accused any of the Bible Students of being bootleggers or boozers; but no one can deny that the stand recently taken by their leader encourages bootlegging and boozing.

I believe firmly in religious liberty; but when one's religious liberty leads him to go contrary to the laws of the country in which he lives, then he should seek a home in some other country. Either this, or seek in a proper manner to have the laws changed, but obey them until they are changed.

No one can be a good Christian or a good American who encourages lawlessness against our nation.

(REV.) J. W. M'KEAN
American Sunday School Union, Fresno.

Answer to Above

Fresno, Calif., July 30, 1924.

Editor, *Republican*:

If my memory serves me right, I had the pleasure of meeting Rev. M'Kean during a former visit to this city. During my years of reportorial activity it has seldom been my privilege to meet a more interesting man. With this introduction, I trust he will take in good part my comments on his good-humored thrust at the Bible Students in Wednesday's issue.

I hold no brief for the Bible Students, but among them I do number some good friends and neighbors. Also, I have met and personally known both Mr. C. T. Russell and Mr. J. F. Rutherford.

Rev. M'Kean observes that none of the Bible Students has attempted to either deny or explain what Mr. Rutherford is alleged to have said at Columbus, Ohio, on the subject of the 18th Amendment recently,

but that instead "each one props up a little man of straw and proceeds to bark at it".

Not so good, Reverend. Rev. M'Kean is connected with the "American Sunday School Union". Now, just for the sake of comparison, let's suppose that one of the moguls (or demigods, whichever title is preferred) of the American Sunday School Union is speaking at a convention in Tokyo.

I can in my mind's eye picture the bored reporters at the table below the speaker's platform. They have been listening to what has been to them a very somniferous sermon, and have well-nigh despaired of catching a single striking phrase which can be played up for a lead. In fact, they would dearly love to see the report headed "Driest Sermon Ever Preached".

(This is by no means meant as a reflection against the Sunday School Union speakers. Most sermons sound that way to the usual reporter.)

Suddenly every reporter sits up with a jerk and begins to make notes with lightning speed. The speaker has forcibly criticized the 19th Amendment to the Constitution! (We shall merely suppose this, although I have heard more than one high church official make this very criticism.)

Associated Presto!—and every city, town, hamlet, and home in Christendom has been apprised that a leader, mogul, demigod, of the Sunday School Union has rapped women's suffrage! Editorial comments quickly appear, more or less sharply condemning the speaker for his alleged stand.

Now then, what would Rev. M'Kean do in such a pass? Could he deny the report? Hardly, since he is presumed to be in Fresno just then, and not in Tokyo. Could he explain the report? Not very well, since he was not the speaker who made the alleged remark. He would, logically, do only what the local Bible Students have done in their own case:

He would object to editorial condemnation without more complete verification and would assure the public —and possibly also his wife—that he himself is not opposed to women's suffrage, the constitution, and the laws of the United States.

And, from what I know of Bible Students, I do not believe a single one of them would say that Rev. M'Kean thereby "props up a little man of straw and proceeds to bark at it".

After mentioning that he heard Mr. Russell abuse other preachers and churches, Rev. M'Kean tells us of the great number of different sermons he has heard and says: "The fact is that I have yet to hear the first preacher of any denomination mention either Russell of Rutherford in a sermon."

As I said, I do not feel especially called upon to defend the Bible Students; but in the spirit of fair play I wish to say that I have also heard Mr. Russell and Mr. Rutherford, and have repeatedly reported their lectures for the press.

Both have made some very sharp criticisms of preachers and churches. Some of these criticisms I myself cannot subscribe to and never will approve of. But I must admit this much, that the Bible Students can safely challenge Rev. M'Kean to prove that either Mr. Russell or Mr. Rutherford ever made a personal criticism directed against any clergyman individually. Their "abuse and sarcasm", if you wish to call it such, has always been entirely impersonal, and invariably coupled with the qualifying statement that their charges did not apply to all preachers and all ministers.

In direct contrast to this, Rev. M'Kean knows that Rev. Billy Sunday habitually heaps the vilest of abuse on the very clergymen seated upon his lecture platform, and that the clerical gentlemen sit there and take it all with a smile. To select some of his mildest epithets, he calls them "lily livered skunks, semi-spineless cactus plants, lop-sided and long-haired sob-sisters, refrigerator rats," etc., etc. The clergy take this vituperation smiling, but grow indignant over the statements of Russell and Rutherford. The worst "abuse and sarcasm" that the last-named speakers ever voiced against preachers or churches are compliments compared to the vilification of Rev. Billy Sunday.

Now to take the other side of the story. Rev. M'Kean says he has "yet to hear the first preacher of any denomination mention either Russell or Rutherford in a sermon". I believe him, of course. With a little care, it is quite possible to accomplish this feat. I presume the gentleman has carefully avoided visiting-evangelists and their tents; for it is well known that one of the stock discourses of an evangelist is at least one all-night tirade against "Russellism".

Rev. M'Kean must also have made at least some selection as to which church to attend; for during my own frequent trips through this beautiful valley I have several times observed advertisements and reports in local papers which seemed to indicate that both Russell and Rutherford were "mentioned" by clergymen in their sermons, and mentioned rather violently, one would gather.

I must also add that I have personally reported for publication at least a dozen sermons, some of them by the most noted lights of the Protestant firmament, in which Russell and Rutherford were not only "mentioned", but were mentioned in language which was abusive to the last degree. What is more, the speakers in three of the instances made personal charges against these men which I knew to be entirely contrary to the facts.

Furthermore, every denominational book-room of any size that I have ever entered has a full stock of books, pamphlets, and tracts, all prominently displayed, in which Russell and Rutherford are most certainly "men-

tioned", and mentioned in words that would make a saint weep. Not being a saint, however, I have been merely amused at the unchristianity of Christianity when involved in religious disputes in the name of the Lord Christ!

Again I say: Compared to this sort of thing, the statements made by Mr. Russell and Mr. Rutherford against churches and clergy are the acme of moderation and gentleness.

Finally, the suggestion of the good reverend that Mr. Rutherford's alleged expressions relative to the 18th Amendment encourage lawlessness and that therefore "his room is better than his company" is a good one, if consistently carried out.

Let us see. We first of all, according to this suggestion, must deport Mr. Rutherford because he exercises the freedom of speech which the Constitution guarantees to one and all.

That being accomplished, we suddenly realize that if merely making a single remark against the 18th Amendment is a terrible sin, encourages lawlessness, merits instant condemnation and punishment, then those who actually break the 18th Amendment are infinitely more reprehensible!

Hence we immediately deport two-thirds of the population of the United States, including nearly all the senators and representatives, and quite a number of clergymen of my acquaintance whose cellars are most decidedly damp.

Afterwards it occurs to us—meaning by "us" Rev. M'Kean and a few others who may be left—that the other Constitutional Amendments are just as much the law of the United States of America as the 18th. Hence we at once deport all the white population residing south of the Mason and Dixon line for their open and flagrant violation of the 15th Amendment!

Finally, it dawns on us—what is left of us—that any one who even suggests deporting someone because he merely uses his Constitutionally bequeathed power of freedom of speech is at least equally as guilty as the deportee. So we bid Rev. M'Kean a reluctant good-bye. He is deported, too.

This leaves, let's see, why goodness me! About the only ones left are a reporter or two—and the Bible Students!

Come now. Let's be sensible, and admit that the only reason Mr. Rutherford's remark was given such immense publicity was that he happens to possess peculiar ideas on religion in general, ideas that differ from the majority. Let's also agree with the editor of the *Republican* that to magnify and spread what is evidently a minor statement is nothing more or less than a form of "devil worship" that brings no good. And let us agree that Rev. M'Kean is a good scout in spite of his sharp tongue, and that the Bible Students are good friends and neighbors in spite of their peculiar religion. (Or is it because of their peculiar religion?)

Now that I have made peace in the Fresno family, I bid you all good-bye for a while, trusting soon to revisit your fair city.

Yours very truly,
Old Reporter.

A Belated Poem

ON CHRISTMAS Eve, 1924, the Pope broke down the Holy Door, inaugurating the Holy Year. The Associated Press made a show of itself by publishing broadcast over the country 232 lines from which we quote in part as follows:

"The penitentiaries [that is what the Associated Press called them] of the Vatican basilica, using sponges, washed with holy water all the parts of the aperture left bare after the Holy Door was removed, and also dried these parts by specially blessed towels. At this moment the bells of St. Peter's, followed by those of Rome's other 400 churches, pealed forth the tidings that Holy Year had actually begun. Simultaneously the Pope, standing erect on the throne, chanted prayers of thanksgiving for having granted him grace for inaugurating the Holy Year, and the Sistine choir sang the sublime music of Palestrina. Then the Pope, holding a lighted candle in his hand and a cross in his right, went to the Holy Door and knelt on its threshold, singing the Te Deum. The Pontiff was the first to cross the threshold, followed by Cardinals Bisleti and Lega, and then by all the other cardinals, who kissed the doorpost as they passed."

If they ever have another such ceremony, we proffer the use of the following poem, to be chanted by the Holy Father just as he soaks the Holy Door with his quarter-million-dollar jewel-encrusted holy gold hammer:

"Hey diddle, diddle,
The Holy Cat and the Holy Fiddle;
The Holy Cow jumped over the Holy Moon;
The Holy Little Dog laughed
To see such Holy Sport,
And the Holy Dish ran away with the Holy Spoon."

Rome Reverses Even the Ten Commandments

(Reprinted by request from the Toronto, Canada, *Sentinel*)

PREACHING in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Saskatoon, on Sunday evening, Sept 28, Father Willian Bryne-Grant made a violent attack upon an article in the Walther League Messenger, official publications of the international organization of Lutheran Young People. The title of the article to which the Saskatoon priest objected so vigorously is reported to be "Why I am not a Roman Catholic." Seventeen reasons are given, and "half of them," Father Grant declared, "are deliberate lies and the others are mis-statements of Catholic teaching." He did not condescend to quote them all. "I'll give you enough of them to show of what rubbish they consist," said the irate priest. Father Bryne-Grant is reported in the Saskatoon Daily Star of Sept. 29 to have quoted the following seven statements from the objectionable article; and he then proceeded to annihilate them, frequently employing in the course of his sermon such gentle terms as "rubbish," "lies," "deliberate lies," "mallicious lies," "blindest bigotry," "slander," "calumny," "false witnesses." The priest quoted these statements from the article in the Walther League Messenger:

Seven Assertions

"1. The Pope curses and damns justification by faith.

"2. The Pope teaches people to worship the Virgin, the saints, and even the bones and other relics and the pictures and images of saints.

"3. The Bible teaches that there are only two places after death—heaven and hell; the Pope teaches a third —purgatory.

"4. The Bible characterizes forbidding to marry and commanding abstinence from meat the doctrine of devils. The Pope forbids his clergy to marry and commands to abstain from meat on Fridays.

"5. Christ bids us 'Search the Scriptures.' The Pope forbids the search of Scriptures.

"6. Christ bids us 'Preach the Gospel.' The Pope neglects the preaching of the Gospel, and substitutes ceremonies, processions, etc.

"7. The Bible teaches that holiness is obedience to God's Commandments. The Pope teaches obedience to the Pope's commandments."

Father Bryne-Grant denounced these seven statements in such violent terms that a stranger to Roman Catholic tactics would think they were the vilest kind of falsehoods. Let us examine then one by one. The two following official canons of the Church of Rome prove conclusively that both the doctrine of Justification by faith and those who believe it are "accursed":

"If anyone shall say that the ungodly man is justified by faith only so as to understand that nothing else is required that may coöperate to obtain the grace of justification, and that it is in no wise necessary for him to be prepared and disposed by the motion of his own will—let him be accursed."—Canon 9, Council of Trent.

"If anyone shall say that justifying faith is nothing else than confidence in the Divine mercy pardoning sins for Christ's sake; or that it is that confidence alone by which we are justified—let him be accursed."—Canon 12, Council of Trent.

Father Grant disdains to answer the second statement. "It is too stupid and absurd to be worth answering," he said. He points out that "$1,000 reward has been offered" by "Our Sunday Visitor," a violent Romanist paper published in Huntington, Indiana, for anyone who can prove that the Roman Church teaches her people to adore the Virgin Mary or the saints. "Our Sunday Visitor" and Father Bryne-Grant are quite safe in issuing this loud challenge, because they make it with a mental reservation. It is the simplest thing in the world to prove to those who accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and practice that the Roman Church teaches the worship of Virgin, saints, images and relics. The mental reservation as to degree of worship is explained below. Besides that, who could give impartial judgment in such a controversy? The first question to settle would be: What is the measure, the depth and the degree of worship that is due to God alone? To Protestants who believe the Bible all religious or spiritual worship is due to God, but the Roman system attempts to divide religious worship into three separate water-tight compartments.

Rome Divides Worship

IT IS necessary to explain that the Church of Rome divids religious worship into three kinds:—1. "Latria," due to God alone. 2. "Hyperdulia," to the Virgin. 3. "Dulia," to the saints. Such distinctions are false in theory and useless in practice, as Rev. Dr. Blakeney has pointed out in his "Manual of Romish Controversy." The word "dulia" often denotes the service belonging to God alone. It is the iden-

tical word translated "serve" and "serving" in the following among other verses in the Bible: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."—Matt. 6:24. "Ye turned from idols to serve the living and true God."—1 Thess. 1:9. "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."—Romans 12:11.

The Word of God therefore commands that "dulia," which the Roman Church teaches is the least of her three degrees of worship, is to be given to the Lord only. It follows that "hyperdulia," a higher degree of worship, so called by Rome, is to be given to God alone. But the Bible does not recognize any of Rome's fine distinctions. Our God is "a jealous God, and he will not suffer his glory—any degree of it—to be given to another, nor his praise —any degree or part of it—to be given to graven images." "Him only shalt thou serve," or honor with dulia, hyperdulia or latria worship, is the plain and unmistakable command of the eternal God, who is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

The following authoritative quotations from papal sources prove that the Pope and his church teach their people to worship Virgin, saints and images, in violation of the plain commands of the Bible:

In "The Glories of Mary," written by St. A. di Liguori, approved by the Vatican and recommended to the faithful by Cardinal Wiseman and Cardinal Manning, are these prayers:

"Thou (Mary) art my only hope; thou alone canst help me"—page 20. "Thou art the only advocate of sinners"; and "Through thee we have been reconciled with our God"—page 248. "We often obtain more promptly what we ask by calling on the name of Mary than by invoking that of Jesus"—page 112.

Pope Pius IX., in an encyclical letter, dated Dec. 8, 1869, instructed the faithful as follows:

"But in order that God may accede more easily to our and your prayers, and to those of all his faithful servants, let us employ in all confidence as our mediatrix with Him the Virgin Mary, Mother of God, who has destroyed all heresies throughout the world, and who, the most loving mother of us all, is very gracious ... and full of mercy ... allows herself to be entreated by all, shows herself most clement towards all, and takes under her pitying care all our necessities with a most ample affection, and who, sitting as queen upon the right hand of her only begotten Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, in a golden vestment, clothed around with various adornments, there is nothing which she cannot obtain from Him."

The following prayer. from the "Missal for Every Day," is offered in every Roman Catholic Church on Dec. 6th:

"O God, who didst adorn blessed Nicholas, the bishop, with miracles unnumbered, grant, we beseech Thee, that by his merits and prayers we may be delivered from the fires of hell."

Many similar prayers may be found in the Roman Missal, such as the following:

"O God, who, to recommend to us innocence of life, wast pleased to let the soul of the Blessed Virgin ascend to heaven in the shape of a dove, grant by her merits and prayers that we may lead innocent lives here, and ascend to eternal joys hereafter."

"May the intercession, O Lord, of Bishop Peter, thy apostle, render the prayers and offerings of thy church acceptable to Thee, that the mysteries we celebrate in his honor may obtain for us the pardon of our sins."

Worship of Images

"I MOST firmly assert that the images of Christ, of the Mother of God, ever virgin, and also of other saints, may be had and retained, and that due honor and veneration are to be given them."—Article 8, Creed of Pope Pius IV.

Papal authorities disagree as to the degree of worship that is "due" to graven images. The Second Council of Nice declared: "And to give them (the images) the salutation and honorary worship, not indeed the true latria, according to our faith, which belongs to the divine nature only." But Saint Thomas Aquinas, whose works are all approved by the Vatican, teaches that supreme worship ought to be given to images:

"Since, therefore, Christ is to be adored with the worship of Latria, it follows that His image is to be adored with the worship of latria."—Question 25. Art, 3. 3rd Part, Sum. Theol.

The following from the Roman Pontifical, containing official papal instructions for the services at the ordination of priests, directs that "latria," or supreme worship, is to be given to the crucifix belonging to the Pope's legate:

"The cross of the legate, because latria is due to it, should be on the right hand."

For all Scriptural, Protestant, practical and common-sense purposes it is therefore proven conclusively that the Roman system teaches the worship of Virgin, saints and images, but The Sentinel does not expect that Father Grant or "Our Sunday Visitor" will come across with that thousand-dollar cheque.

Father Bryne-Grant admits that his church teaches that there is a purgatory, for which

there is no Scriptural authority. It is unnecessary, therefore, to argue the point.

Neither is it necessary to argue the fourth assertion, for the Saskatoon priest admits that his church both teaches and practices that which is expressly condemned in the Bible. The Bible teaches that "Marriage is honorable in all," but priests and nuns are forbidden to marry. The Roman Church also commands abstinence from meat on certain days. Both of these practices are plainly condemned by the Bible as "doctrines of devils."

Father Bryne-Grant asserts that there is also a reward of $1,000 offered by the same Romanist organ for anyone who can prove the fifth assertion in the Walther League articles, namely, that Roman Catholics are forbidden to "search the Scriptures." There is a mental reservation in this loud challenge also. Let us examine the teachings of the Roman Church on the subject.

Following are the first two articles of the creed of Pope Pius IV.:

1.—"I most steadfastly admit and embrace apostolic and ecclesiastical traditions, and all other observances and constitutions of the same church."

2.—"I also admit the Holy Scriptures, according to that sense which our holy mother the church has held, and does hold, to which it belongs, to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the Scriptures: Neither will I ever take and interpret them otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers."

The joke is that "the Fathers" are not "unanimous" on any point, so that for all practical purposes the Bible is a sealed book to devout Romanists.

In the English Churchman of Oct. 22, 1908, W. Walsh quoted the following from page 201 of "The Larger Catechism," prescribed by the then Pope, Pius X., for all the dioceses of the province of Rome:

"Q.—What ought a Christian to do if a Bible should be offered him by a Protestant or by some emissary of Protestants?

"A.—If a Christian should be offered a Bible by a Protestant or by some emissary of the Protestants, he ought indignantly to spurn it, because it is forbidden by the church; and if he should have accepted it without adverting to what it was, he should at once pitch it into the fire or fetch it to his priest."—From the "Protestant's Treasury".

Consider the following question and answers from Butler's Catechism, the official Roman Catholic Church Catechism in the Archdiocese of Toronto:

"Q.—What is the Catholic rule of faith?

"A.—The revealed Word of God.

"Q.—Of what does the revealed Word of God consist?

"A.—It consists of two parts: the Written Word, called the Holy Scripture; and the unwritten word, called Divine Tradition.

"Q.—Are these two parts of equal authority?

"A.—Yes; because they have been equally revealed by God....

"Q.—Has no Christian nation or province since the time of the Apostles been converted by reading the Holy Scriptures?

"A.—No; they have all been converted by preachers, succeeding, by due authority, to the above-mentioned commission, given to the Apostles....

"B.—Is there any obligation of reading the Scriptures?

"A.—The Catholic clergy are required to read and to pray out of it every day. A more strict obligation of studying both the Written and Unwritten Word of God lies on the pastors, whose duty it is to inculcate it to the faithful. But there is no such general obligation incumbent on the laity: it being sufficient that they listen to it from their pastors.

"Q.—Is it lawful for the laity to read the Holy Scriptures?

"A.—They may read them in the language in which they were written, as likewise in the ancient Vulgate translation, which the church vouches to be authentic. They may also read them in approved modern versions; but with due submission to the interpretation and authority of the church.

"Q.—Have any great evils ensued from an unrestricted reading of the Bible, in vulgar language, by the unlearned and unstable?

"A.—Yes; numberless heresies and impieties; as also many rebellions and civil wars."

Volumes could be quoted from the highest papal authorities to the same effect. By means of papal restrictions Romanists are practically forbidden to read the Scriptures, and they are certainly forbidden to "search" them in the sense in which that word was used by Christ when He told His hearers to "search the Scriptures." How many can read Hebrew and Greek, the languages in which the Scriptures were written? How many can read Latin, the language of the "Vulgate Translation"? Too few Romanists in many parts of this country can read plain English. But even if they can read, are they likely to read with any freedom or enthusiasm a Book which their church catechism tells them has caused "numerous her-

esies and impieties; as also many rebellions and civil wars"? The devout Romanist who has mastered his catechism will naturally avoid such a book as he would flee from the plague.

The Bible is a banned book on the papal black list—the "Index Expurgatorius." Bible societies are condemned in Section 4 of the Syllabus of Errors of Pope Pius IX., 1864. A bonfire was made with Bibles at a Roman Church festival in the city of Rome in June, 1923. Bibles have been burned in this country and many Bible readers and Bible believers have been handed over by the Roman system to the civil power to be slain.

The sixth proposition is so obviously true that it is entirely unnecessary to offer any argument in its defence.

In reply to the seventh statement in the offending article, Father Bryne-Grant said:

"Every Catholic child knows that his first and most important duty is to keep the commandments of God."

Is that so? How can a Roman Catholic child keep the commandments of God if he has not learned them? Turn again to Butler's Catechism, the official Roman Church catechism in Toronto, and it will be noted that the second commandment of God is deliberately eliminated from the list! Here is a commandment of God, one of the ten commandments, that is not taught to Roman Catholic children:

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."—Exodus 20:4-6.

The Church of Rome, probably afraid that the children might get wise if they were only taught nine commandments of God, makes up for the elimination of the second commandment by splitting the tenth commandment in two. This is the way the tenth commandment is divided in Butler's Catechism, so as to complete the list and make it appear that the ten commandments are being taught:

"9.—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

"10.—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods."

This is nothing short of deliberate mutilation of the Word of God. The purpose, however, is quite obvious. If children learned the second commandment they might hesitate to bow down to the graven images of Rome, or, worse still, they might turn Protestant when they grow up. The second commandment is in its proper place in the Douay Roman Catholic version of the Bible, but that is practically a sealed book to the masses. They are taught the catechism, and that does not teach the children the second commandment. Someone ought to offer two prizes, one for a priest and the other for a Roman Catholic layman who can repeat the second commandment of God. Many have been ordained to the priesthood who have never heard of this commandment or of many other verses, chapters and books of the Bible. There are men in the Roman Catholic Priesthood who have never had an entire copy of the Bible in their possession.

Another Item About Hell *By a Bible Student*

I HAD submitted to a class of Bible Students the question: "Who may be made responsible for the bad translation of the words *Sheol* and *Hades?*" I thought at first that Martin Luther, who was the first translator of the Bible into the German language, was to blame for it. But looking up the word "hell" in one of the older editions of "Mayer's Encyclopedia" I found that the word "hell" is derived from the old Germanic word "Hel", which was the name of the goddess of the infernal regions.

I therefore believe that the first translators for want of a corresponding word for either *Sheol* or *Hades* regarded the name of the goddess of the infernal regions of the old Germanic tribes as the most suitable.

The elaborations of hell and eternal torture theories were evolved from the writings of Vervil, Giotto, and Dante, where we find the waterhell of the Edda and the sinking of the mountain near Mori, which has sunk down into the volcanic parts of the earth.

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.

[370]Seeing, then, that Jesus Christ is a glorious spirit being with a divine organism, and that as the wind cannot be seen, but comes and goes, so a spirit can thus come and go without being discerned by human eyes, could not our Lord be present and yet not observable by any natural eyes? That is exactly according to the facts. Satan is a spirit being. For many centuries Satan has been the god or invisible ruler of the present evil world (2 Corinthians 4:3, 4); yet no human eyes have seen Satan, although men have felt his influence and still feel it. Satan is not only the god of this world, but he is the chief one of his wicked, invisible heaven; that is to say, the invisible ruling order of things composed of Satan and the other fallen angels who exercise power over human beings. The apostle Peter said: "We, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1-5) The coming kingdom of the Lord is the new heavenly kingdom. This new ruling power, the Messiah, is invisible, and will be invisible to human eyes, but will establish in the earth visible agencies and representatives, namely, a new social and political order of things. We should not, therefore, expect the Lord's second coming to be in a body visible to human eyes, but should expect that He would be present, exercising His power in His own sovereign way.

[371]In many places in our Bible referring to the second coming of the Lord the word translated into the English as "coming" is properly translated *presence*. The proper meaning is distinguished by the Greek word used, from which the English is translated. The Greek word *parousia* (pronounced par-oo-seé-ah) means presence, and refers to the invisible presence of the Lord and is used in the following Scriptural texts. We here quote the texts as they appear in the King James Version, putting in brackets the proper word immediately following the word "coming".

[372]"What shall be the sign of thy coming [presence]?"—Matthew 24:3.

[373]"As the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming [presence] of the Son of man be."—Matthew 24:37, 39.

[374]"They that are Christ's at his coming [presence]."—1 Corinthians 15:23.

[375]"Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming [presence]?"—1 Thessalonians 2:19.

[376]"To the end that he may establish your hearts unblameable in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming [presence] of our Lord Jesus Christ."—1 Thessalonians 3:13.

[377]"We which are alive and remain unto the coming [presence] of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep."—1 Thessalonians 4:15.

[378]"I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming [presence] of our Lord Jesus Christ."—1 Thessalonians 5:23.

[379]"Now we beseech you, brethren, by the coming [presence] of our Lord Jesus Christ."—2 Thessalonians 2:1.

[380]"Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming [presence] of the Lord."—James 5:7.

[381]"For the coming [presence] of the Lord draweth nigh."—James 5:8.

[382]"Where is the promise of his coming [presence]?"—2 Peter 3:4.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Should we expect, then, our Lord to be present, not seen by human eyes, but discernible by those who are His true followers? ¶ 370.

Satan is the god of this present evil world. Have human eyes seen him? ¶ 370.

What will constitute the new heavens and new earth? ¶ 370.

Will the ruler of those new heavens, the Messiah, be visible or invisible? ¶ 370.

Is there any reason for us to expect human beings to see the Lord? ¶ 370.

Is it always proper to use the word "coming" with reference to our Lord's second appearence? If not, what other word is properly used? ¶ 371.

Quote a number of scriptures in which the word "coming" is properly translated "presence". ¶ 372-382.

PROBLEMS, BUT UNSOLVED

Problems of 1924 are for the most part unsolved, whether world affairs in national and international relations or finance or domestic settlement.

And with postponement of grappling with the problems for a solutio follow an accumulation and congestion interrupting and hampering the course of progress.

1925 seems, then, to be greeted with a halt that threatens stagnation —corruption. The trend events will take will likely be more marked, their relation more manifest and occur with more certain consequence of the events they are making the way for.

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OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 141
February 11, 1925

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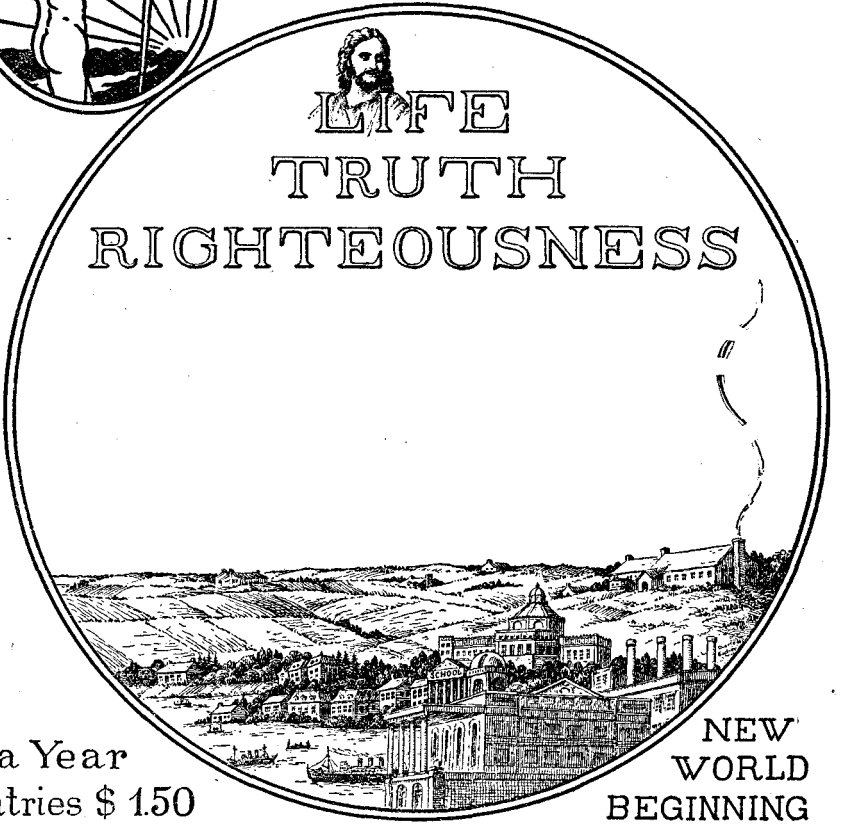
A BOON TO HOUSEWIVES

ERUPTIONS IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE TWO GREAT SALVATIONS



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"Teaching the Young Idea How to Shoot"

FROM earliest times the Hebrews have been the best educated people in the world. "Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians" (Acts 7:22), and he seems to have instilled thoroughly into his followers the desirability of education.

The command to write the words of the Law "upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates" (Deuteronomy 6:9) implies a general knowledge, an ability to read and write at a time when the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons were naked savages and cannibals. Moses' instructions to the elders of Israel that after his death they should, on Mount Ebal, "write upon the stones all the words of this law very plainly" (Deuteronomy 27:8), is an assurance that the elders could write and that the people could read; and it shows a desire that the people should have opportunity to study their laws.

The natural adaptability of the Hebrews to instruction, and the Lord's blessing upon their efforts to learn, are seen in the superiority of Daniel and his companions over their heathen comrades, and also in the wisdom of Solomon which "excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt."—1 Kings 4:30.

The schools of the prophets are often mentioned, and there are references to teachers and pupils. (1 Chronicles 25:7,8) Tradition had it that every synagogue was used as a school, with a teacher over every twenty-five children; and that colleges were maintained in every country in which the Jews resided. Gamaliel conducted one of these, at Jerusalem. Teachers were treated with great respect, and both pupils and teachers were exhorted to respect each other.

Unlike some so-called religious teachers of today, the teachers in the days of Nehemiah "read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." (Nehemiah 8:8) Our Lord was the greatest teacher that ever lived. He caused men to think. The true Christian Church is a teaching organization, an organization of Bible Students.

History of Secular Education

WHILE we have had continuous religious education from the days of Moses, the history of secular education has been broken. Many diverse schools have risen and fallen among the same nationalities. The Greeks spread education over the ancient world. A painting on an ancient Greek vase shows one boy reciting, another fingering a lyre, and a third working with an abacus calculating machine, with a teacher supervising all three.

The oldest existing university is that of Cairo, Egypt, founded in the year 988, and still attended by 9,000 students. The students in this university give frequent concern to the British empire. They want Egypt for the Egyptians. Forty of the leading universities of Europe were established coincident with the discovery of America and the dawn of the Reformation.

In the United States, Harvard University is the oldest institution of learning, having been founded in 1636. Yale University was founded in 1701. As far back as 1642 a compulsory law was enacted in Massachusetts, inflicting penalties on parents for the neglect of education.

It is rather humiliating to find that in the matter of education the United States occupies the ninth place on the list, with most of the civilized nations of the earth ahead of us. The United States has the shortest school day, the shortest school week, and the shortest school year of any country. This is not to its glory, but to its shame.

During the World War twenty percent of the men drafted into the army were illiterates. In the first selective draft there were 700,000 of these; and according to Secretary of the Interior Lane, the Government had to spend millions of dollars in teaching men the meaning of the words "forward" and "halt". In view of the fact that in the United States ninety-three percent of all the federal revenues are for war seemingly it might pay, even from the war standpoint alone, to spend a little less for war and more for education. In the German army there was only one illiterate in 5,000.

Up to the year 1911 there were two illiterates per thousand of the population in Denmark, two in Norway, three in Sweden, one hundred twenty-two in Ireland, one hundred sixty-one in France, two hundred forty-eight in Belgium, four hundred twenty-nine in Austria, six hundred fifteen in Italy, six hundred thirty-seven in Spain, six hundred thirty-seven in Serbia, seven hundred twenty-five in Russia, seven hundred ninety-two in Portugal, and eight hundred three in Rumania. Germany may be said to have no illiterates. Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden are Protestant countries, and Ireland is partly Protestant. The other countries named are either Roman Catholic or Greek Catholic.

Illiteracy in the United States

IN THE United States there are forty-six illiterates in each one thousand native whites, and one hundred twenty-eight illiterates in each one thousand foreign-born whites. New York City's illiterates amount to 281,121, with 425,022 in the state unable to read or write.

On account of the fact that the United States have some 5,000,000 illiterates, George Bernard Shaw, the famous London critic, gets huge enjoyment from repeating the observation that the United States are not a civilized country. However, there is some encouragement in the fact that from 1910 to 1920 the percentage of illiteracy in the country as a whole dropped from 7.7 percent to 6 percent.

As an illustration of the appalling illiteracy which prevails in such great industrial states as Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the Nashville *Tennessean* relates an incident which happened at the trial of Pluckham and Kavanaugh, in Brooklyn, for erecting a theatre which collapsed, causing the death of seven persons. Asked, "Did you build this theatre in a haphazard manner?" Mr. Kavanaugh said: "Yes"; and had to have it explained to him that "haphazard" does not mean "All right", as he had supposed.

Uncle Jerry Rusk, first American Secretary of Agriculture, when acknowledging the gratitude of the people of Wisconsin, whom he served well and long, not only in Washington but in the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin, made the modest and truthful, if not altogether grammatical, statement: "I only seen my duty and went and done it."

Loss in productive power because of illiteracy is said to cost the United States $825,000,000 annually.

Standing of the States

THE most progressive section of the United States in the matter of education consists of the seventeen states which lie to the north and west of Missouri, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The average educational efficiency of these states is rated in the "Literary Digest" at 60.0 percent.

The next most progressive section in the matter of education consists of the sixteen states lying to the north and east of Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The average educational efficiency of these states is rated in the "Literary Digest" at 55.6 percent. The average standing of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone is 49.3 percent.

Next on the list is the Southwest, consisting of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The average educational efficiency of these states is rated at 42.0 percent; and the balance of the country at 33.4 percent.

Kansas and South Dakota, though listed in the first section, have standings of 55.2 percent and 55.0 percent respectively.

New Jersey, District of Columbia, and Massachusetts, though listed in the second section, have an efficiency of over 60 percent each.

The four states with excess of Negro population, South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolini and Alabama, have an average of but 30.1 percent.

In the Appalachian mountains, covering parts of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina,

Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, are about 5,000,000 native-born Americans, the descendants of English, Scotch, and Irish pioneers, who are now illiterates. It was poverty that drove them to this condition. In some counties in Kentucky there are people who have never seen a railroad; and in Round, Caney Creek and Knott counties only ten years ago there were no schools at all. This condition is being gradually corrected, however.

Educational Rights of Children

TO READ some of the court decisions one would think that the principal right of a child is to go to work in a factory during the years when he should be in school. But children do not come into this world by accident; and every generation owes to its children a decent education, as preparation for the duties which the State will impose upon them.

There are twenty million boys and girls in the elementary schools of the United States, but only ten percent to twelve percent of them go beyond those grades. The moment the law permits them to do so 66 percent leave school for work. Only 14 percent finish high school. In many districts the laws are not enforced, and not more than half of the children required by law to be in school are actually there.

In 1800 the average citizen of the United States got along with eighty-two days of schooling. In 1900 he had 1,046 days, and it is none too much. There is far greater need of education now than then. The problems of the average man are much greater.

The child is father to the man. When the child leaves school, he takes his education along with him into business. Sometimes what he takes is very small, as the following answers to questions put to children reveal:

"In 1620 the Pilgrims crossed the ocean, and this is known as Pilgrim's Progress." "A vacuum is a large empty space where the Pope lives." "Shakespeare founded 'As You Like It' on a poem previously written by Sir Oliver Lodge." "Benjamin Franklin produced electricity by rubbing cats backward." "Woodrow Wilson wrote Sherlock Holmes." "In India a man out of a cask may not marry a woman out of another cask." "The salaries of the teachers are paid from the dog tax." "A man who looks on the bright side of things is called an optimist, but a pianist looks on the dark side." "Shakespeare was a great writer, only he used too many familiar quotations." "Gender shows whether a man is masculine, feminine or neuter." "An abstract noun is something you can't see when you are looking at it." "The eyes are located in the obituary cavity." "The brain is a soft bunch covered with wrinkles." "Gravitation is that which, if there were none, we should all fly away." "I don't know anything about the Constitution, as I was born in Kansas."

The college boys do not do so much better. One of them spelled difficult as "defulliculi"; another made senate read "cinirnt"; agreement came out "arogremt", while heir appeared as "eare". Few, relatively, can spell "which" and "separate" correctly. "Privilege" is a sticker for many in college and out of it.

At the entrance examinations the students of Newcomb College made it known that "climate is caused by the emotion of the earth around the sun." "Armageddon is a language composed of cords." "Genesis is a character in Booth Tarkington's novel entitled 'Seventeen'." "The Beatitudes are the first ten books of the Bible." "Methuselah is the oldest city in the world, 3,000 years old." "Esperanto is a ship about which there was some trouble during the World War." "Luther Burbank started the Lutheran faith."

The Rush for Education

NO ONE can deny that there is an intense longing for education on the part of millions of the American people. Even in spite of the unsatisfactory results obtained, it is yet true that more is spent in this country for educational purposes, per capita, than elsewhere on the planet.

In New York city the enrollment of students in 1923 amounted to 20,379, in New York University and 32,769 in Columbia University; and the figures were still larger in 1924. From 1914 to 1920 the number of college students in the country as a whole increased from 187,000 to 294,000. One city is planning for a single college that will have 60,000 students.

In the public schools in 1900 the average daily attendance was 10,632,772; and the total cost for that year was $212,964,618, or $20.22 per pupil. In the same schools in 1920 the atten-

dance was 16,248,997; and the expense was $1,039,385,055, or $63.96 per pupil.

This looks very encouraging, and it is encouraging. Yet in South Carolina, in 1920, the expense per pupil was only $19.99; and the total bill of $1,039,385,055 looks very small for a nation that has an annual luxury bill of $22,000,000,000.

In New York state the annual bill for gasoline is more than for teachers' salaries; and the investment in automobiles is three times as great as the investment in schoolhouses. The total expense of educating the average child is only $360 per annum.

There is great difference in what certain localities can do in the matter of maintaining schools. There is one county in Arkansas where the school term is only 77 days, but in another county in the same state the school term is 168 days. The average teacher's salary varies from $256 in the lowest state to $1,012 in the highest state.

Compensating the Teachers

IN THE grand rush of the one hundred per cent profit Americans during and immediately after the World War, there was a year or so in which the teachers were almost completely overlooked. As a result 120,000 of them gave up teaching, through necessity, and went into other work.

The United States Bureau of Education compiled a statement of what happened to some of these. A commercial teacher at $2,400 left to take up accounting work at $5,000; a dairying teacher at $2,750 is now getting $16,000; an expert mining engineer at $3,000 is now in commercial work at $10,000; a teacher in medicine at $2,250 is now in manufacturing at $6,000; one in engineering at $2,500 is now with an illuminating company at $4,000; a teacher of English at $1,500 is now an advertising manager at $5,000; a geologist at $1,800 is now in the oil business at $10,000; and so on.

At Lancaster, Pa., eighty-two of the teachers, after futile appeals to the school board for a living wage, joined the American Federation of Labor, and lost their positions. Probably they should have been willing to teach patriotism free of charge, or for $1 a year, like some of the patrioteers that served us during the war.

A writer in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, who had not yet lost his sense of humor, published the following advertisement in that paper in 1920:

"Wanted—A young lady teacher for room of thirty to forty pupils of all descriptions, capable of making shining lights out of every one of them, prepared to teach all branches, instruct in matters of health, wealth and wisdom, possessing all the virtues of a first-class policeman, watchman, fireman, bulldog and minister, be a good musician, a social leader, active in community welfare, an all around church member, teach Sunday school class, sing in the choir, attend lodge, make friends with everybody and ruffle the feathers of nobody, and other things too numerous to mention. Will be required to attend state and county conventions at her own expense, given two weeks' vacation during the holidays without pay, also summer months to attend more school and absorb more 'latest ideas' in pedagogism. Board can be had for $8 and room at $3 a week; church, charity and lodge dues reasonable; laundry, railroad fare and all sundry expenses expensive. Send in about ten pounds of recommendations, college and normal certificates, and other credentials; also handsome photograph, and postage for their return when we are through mussing them up. Come and make a personal exhibit of yourself. Board will consider all competitors and reserves the right to choose ad libitum. Position will pay $60 a month till another teacher can be found who will take it for less."

The college professors were hit hard, too, not only in America but everywhere. There are twenty-two vacant chairs in the University of Vienna, once the Mecca of students from every quarter of the globe. A former professor of one of the German universities is selling newspapers on the streets of Berlin, not being able to live on the salary now offered a professor.

Two noble-minded college presidents in America are known to have refused increases of their own salaries because they knew of professors on their staffs that did not have sufficient incomes to live in comfort.

There are Negro teachers in the South that receive as little as $95 a year salary for their work.

Requirements of Teachers

OTHER people may grow old, but a teacher has no moral right to do so. Other people may grow dull and stupid, but not the teacher. Chalk dust causes considerable laryngitis and acute bronchitis, and there is some predisposition to tuberculosis and heart

disease among teachers, but taken as a whole the teacher's lot is an enviable one.

It is a grand privilege to be in constant contact with the young, to guide, encourage and help the most ardent, enthusiastic and ambitious among us, to stimulate them, to repress them, to partake of their hopes and their spirit, to be a comrade and a confidant of boys and girls, the most interesting things in the whole wide world.

Money is not all there is to life. Teachers do not get any too much of that, but they get something which is better. They have three months' rest in summer, two weeks at Christmas time, one week at Easter, two days out of every seven, and two hours out of every day. This leisure time gives them opportunity for self-improvement which others spend in labor. Of course they must have this time, because of the rush of new sciences, with which they are at all times expected to keep abreast.

In Princeton University professors can retire on half-pay after they reach the age of fifty-five, or they may continue to teach until the age of sixty-eight, if they wish, after which time retirement is automatic.

In 1920 a teacher in New York City, Miss J. Fash, reached the age of seventy years and was placed on the pension list by the Board of Education after fifty-two years continuous service as a teacher in the Bronx. In 1922 a teacher in Long Island City was pensioned after having taught fifty-four years in the same school which she herself had attended as a child.

A professor-at-large is Railroad Jack, who has hoboed in thirty-eight states, lecturing on historic characters from curbstone corners. He knows 10,000 dates about 5,000 famous characters in history and answers any historical question offhand. Whenever he visits Ann Arbor, the site of Michigan State University, the students assess themselves five cents apiece for each lecture, and say that they get one thousand percent on the investment.

Over a million children in the country are taught by mere boys and girls, who have but elementary educations themselves, and who have had no training for their important work. No civilized country has teachers who, as a group, are less educated and less well trained professionally. Of the teachers of Massachusetts 85 percent have had normal school training, while only 25 percent of the teachers of Kansas have had such training.

New York State has 60,000 teachers, 8,000 of whom retire each year. The growth of population calls for 1,500 more teachers, so that there are openings every year for 9,500 teachers in this one state.

Maintenance of Discipline

A CENTURY ago, and even less in some districts, the schoolmaster was expected to flog recreant children as a matter of course. Indeed, it is much less than that since the Editor, with twenty-five others, was flogged by one of the finest teachers and one of the best men he ever knew, for engaging in a snowball battle in an area forbidden for that purpose. Just to see that teacher once more, and to shake his faithful hand, would be worth a dozen floggings such as he gave.

To be caught on the street after nine at night, or smoking, or using bad language, or doing any one of a dozen other things such as a more or less bad boy might do, meant to get a strapping the next day in the library, coupled with some fatherly advice.

In some schools in the country there are still closets under the chimney where bad boys may think it over and decide when they will be good and on what terms. In certain English schools a large wicker cage is preserved in which the delinquent was fastened, the cage being then drawn by a pulley to the ceiling, where it remained until the ill-doer was supposed to be ready to be received back into society.

Now all that has passed, although we do read in the papers of a teacher in Minnesota who tried to soften the ardor of some of his pupils by shocking them in a modified electric chair; and of another in New York, who beat up a little Negro girl with a piece of rubber hose.

What we see in the papers now is on the other side of the question. The students of Syracuse University demand time off to celebrate a football victory; they go on strike, handle professors roughly, and are fined $2 each. At Hudson Falls 250 high school students refused to enter the school building, and paraded through the streets, demanding the resignation of the principal because he slapped a girl's face.

At Cape May the students went on the warpath and locked all the teachers in the rest-

room. At Gloucester City they went on strike because they resented the suspension of a teacher who had talked to them too plainly on sex matters. At Oakland they went on strike because the class honors were won by a brilliant young Japanese girl.

Hazing is a Complete Disgrace

WHEN the so-called greatest men of our so-called civilization resort to the law of the jungle every few years to settle their differences, it is not to be wondered at that their sons resort to the same law; but it is to be regretted.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who three times became premier of the British Empire, writing from the school at Eton, at the age of fourteen, said: "I am bullied from morning to night without ceasing. I am obliged to hide myself all the evening in some corner to prevent being bullied; and if I dare venture from my room, I get it directly. When I come in to dinner they kick and shin me, and I am obliged to go away from dinner without eating anything." Anybody that sees anything cute or boyish about such devilish practices is welcome to his joy. Such conduct is worse than heathenish, worse than barbarous. No heathen nor barbarian would do such things.

Youths with all the hopes of their parents locked up in them have been killed in hazings at Cornell, Syracuse, Northwestern, and many other universities; and yet hazings continue in institutions all over the country. Only two years ago the sophomores of Rutgers College broke up a freshmen's dinner at a local hotel, destroying a dinner that had cost $404.50 to prepare and causing damage to the hotel to the amount of $1,500. At a freshman-sophomore class fight at the University of Wisconsin, eight students were severely injured as a result of bombs made of sulphuric acid and other chemicals. Even at such institutions as Princeton and Lafayette the upper classmen impose restrictions as to how the freshmen must dress.

The foolish theory of hazing is that it teaches the freshmen to be manly, and that it will cause them to stick together, so that when they get out in the world they will more or less cling to one another and be a help in business or professional life. Hazing is a thing of the past at the great university at Cambridge, England, and at Harvard University.

What may happen where students are permitted to attack one another was revealed in an investigation of the truant school at Chicago, where it was brought to light that one of the boys at the school was beaten to death by other boys in the presence of a teacher and upon his instructions. In the same school another lad of fourteen was tied with a clothes-line, and beaten almost into insensibility for a minor infraction of the rules.

Physical Training vs. Professional Athletics

THE average college student does not get too much physical training, but too little. The trouble at present is that a few men virtually represent the college as professional athletes, while the average student sits on a bench and yells, not as a participant in outdoor sports, but merely as an observer.

Several of the great universities have seriously considered the abandonment of all athletic contests. They are costly and wasteful of academic energy, necessitating the maintenance of young navies and other battalions; and they do not promote health. The coaches of the teams get more money and are more honored than are the teachers and professors.

Under the close supervision of naval authorities, the athletes at Annapolis have slightly better standings in their studies than the other midshipmen; and they show a far greater permanence in the service. The president of the University of Illinois has proposed that athletic records should count for degrees.

One of the subjects in the curriculum of Stanford University is yell leading. This is ridiculous, of course, but there is a certain philosophy back of it. See how the American people were rah-rah-rah'd into the World War, and uttered no word of protest.

Religion in Education

AN EDUCATION without any religion in it, or without any religious basis, is no education at all. The world has not yet recovered from the shock caused by Leopold and Loeb, the two highly educated youths in Chicago who murdered a neighbor's son because they wanted a new sensation. One of these young men was a brilliant linguist. Both were sons of millionaires.

The way the matter stands today in the

higher institutions of learning in the United States, eighty-five percent of the students enter with a definite belief in God; but when they reach their senior year less than fifty percent have such a belief. A splendid Christian woman bemoaned the fact that every one of her boys went away to college believers in Christ, and came back to her an infidel.

A college student wrote to his parents: "If I had been a Chinaman or a Hindu attending the university, I would not have known from any remarks in the class room that I was living in a nominally Christian country. Very many hours have been given to discussions of heathen philosophers, but not a single moment to the teachings of Christ." We feel like adding in the words of the Master: "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he shall come in his own glory, and in his Father's and of the holy angels."—Luke 9:26.

Tests have been taken in some of the universities to see how much the students do actually know about the Bible. In the University of Nebraska one hundred thirty-nine students were quizzed. Seven percent could not name a single book of the Old Testament; eight and one-half percent could not name a single book of the New Testament; less than half of the students could name ten books altogether. Similar results were obtained in the University of North Dakota. In the latter institution certain books were identified as follows: Deuteromy, Deuteromoty, Deuteromeny, Deuterominy, Goshut, Salms, Nehimiah, Joob and Jobe, while Hezekiah was named as one of the books of Moses.

So exasperated was one parent at these conditions that he made the statement: "If I had an unconverted son or daughter, I would rather he go to the penitentiary that the university; for at the penitentiary he would receive religious training, and at the university none." This parent, Rev. F. P. Dennison, D.D., does not see where the trouble really lies. It really lies with the clergy themselves. They have done all possible to discourage Bible Study.

The Bible in the Schools

REMEMBERING the time when it was the custom to read a portion of the Holy Scriptures in the public schools before beginning the school work of the day, there has been at various times considerable agitation to continue or to restore this practice.

There are now eleven states, with a population of 70,000,000, that prohibit Bible reading in the public schools; thirty, with a population of 14,000,000, where the Bible may be read in the schools; and seven states providing by law that it must be read. In California the courts have just prohibited the King James Version, on the ground that it teaches a particular creed.

A writer in *The Fellowship Forum* states:

"I was active some years ago in helping to pass the Bible reading bill in New Jersey—a law brought into being by the activities of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and other patriotic orders. This law provided for the reading of ten verses from the Old Testament without comment, in order that the Bible reading should be completely unsectarian. Shortly after the law went into effect, it became known that some teachers would take the same ten verses and read them day after day; others would select objectionable verses from Deuteronomy to read to the children. Needless to add that these teachers were opposed to reading the Bible, and that they were possibly under instruction to make the law ludicrous or useless."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* voices a generally accepted and growing view when it says that "there is a time and place for everything; a time and place for education, and for religious instruction. The school is no place to teach the Bible or religion, and the pulpit is no place to teach geography or politics."

There are spasmodic efforts by clergymen in various localities to try to bring about the allotment of certain hours each week to religious instruction, within which hours the children would be assorted according to the wishes of their parents and turned over to clergymen for instruction. This idea was imported from Quebec. The plan is being tried out in Oregon.

Roman Catholic Influences

A GREAT political force working day and night, and always under ground, to destroy the public school system of the United States is that institution of the earth, earthy, which is called the Roman Catholic Church. It has six lines along which it works to bring about this ruin, listed by *The Fellowship Forum* as follows:

"(1) By bringing the public school into contempt by characterizing it as 'godless,' 'vicious,' 'a sink of corruption,' etc. (2) The securing for the Catholic

parochial school the largest possible share of the public school tax funds. (3) The encouraging of other sects to start sectarian schools and to demand public moneys in payment for the secular education of the children. (4) The securing of a Catholic majority on school boards and on the teaching staff of the public schools in the hope of being able thereby to lower the tone of instruction and discipline in the public schools. (5) Securing the employment of monks and nuns as public school teachers. (6) The prevention of normal training of public school teachers."

The public school system of Maryland is entirely in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, not a single school official in that state being elected by the votes of the people.

Yale University has a chaplain assigned for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic students in that institution, while a Catholic professor has been appointed to the chair of scholastic philosophy at Harvard.

Prison records show that in spite of friendly Roman Catholic police and magistrates the parochial schools have furnished sixty-five percent of the criminals of this country, and the public schools five percent.

It is freely admitted in the public debates on immigration in the House of Representatives and the Senate that the least desirable citizens of the United States come from countries where the domination of the Roman Catholic Church is most complete and effective.

The average illiteracy in the seven solidly Roman Catholic countries of Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Spain, Brazil and Guatemala is 61.86 percent. These facts tell their own story.

Morals and Education

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER recites six traits which distinguish the educated man from his fellows: "Good English, refined manners, correct standards of feeling and appreciation, power of reflection, power of growth, and ability to do efficiently without nervous agitation."

It will be noted that Dr. Butler said nothing about morals. He is a well-posted man and knows that there are now 7,000 college-bred persons in American prisons; and that back of every gigantic fraud, every public crime, every perversion of the law, are the educated brains of college men. Dean Jones of Yale believes that we are approaching a moral crisis, and he does not think it can be avoided by education. Dr. Fitch, of Amherst, says: "The average undergraduate is nothing more or less than a very complicated ass." He ought to know what he is turning out.

It is a well-known fact that the blame for the World War is justly laid at the door of the educational methods of European universities. War is the greatest of all crimes, because it is murder raised to the nth power. Here is reason enough not to anticipate any great moral development to result from secular education. It is merely a polishing process. It does not and can not change the material that is being polished. A polished diamond remains a diamond; a polished cobble-stone is still a stone.

A writer in "The World Tomorrow", after studying the moral complex of hundreds of school children, sets forth the following code as representing that of ninety percent of America's youth. It is not a pleasant picture. Over half of the children are found to cheat, lie and steal; and their whole outlook on life is unmoral:

"(1) Stealing physical property is always wrong. (2) Cheating in the state regents examination is wrong. (3) Cheating in local examinations and forging a parent's name are ideally wrong, but excusable under stress of circumstances. (4) Misrepresentation in business is normal, except as directed against one's partner or employer. (5) Cheating in daily school work, such as copying of another's composition or problem and handing it in as original, does not stamp a boy or girl as dishonest and is occasionally indulged in by all but saints or eccentrics. (6) A lie is wrong only when it is told to injure some one. Everyone tells lies to save himself or others from unpleasantness."

Somebody with a liking for statistics has dug out the fact that there are 11,000 young people studying Greek in the secondary schools of the country, while the aggregate total attendance of young people at the 786 licensed dance halls of New York City alone amounts to 6,113,604, with the average patron present sixty times a year. Of the Princeton students eighty percent use tobacco and two-thirds use alcohol.

Who among us has not been benefited by the wise counsels of really good teachers, who desired to make us good and useful men and women? But who among us can doubt that the real place for boys and girls to be trained in manners and character is at home? If the home influences are not right, the chance of the boy

or girl turning out better than the parents is remote.

Bishop Candler, of the Methodist Church South, says truthfully:

"Enlightenment does not reduce crime. It increases many crimes, as for example, such crimes as forgery, embezzlement, and larceny after trust. There are not a few offenses which the educated only are capable of committing. . . . All history shows that licentiousness has been most prevalent in periods of greatest enlightenment. Such was the case with Babylon, with the Grecian republics, and with the Roman commonwealth. . . . We may easily have too much education unless that education is purified by religious faith and pervaded by moral principle. Otherwise we may bring to pass a high-powered world, and the power of its own mighty momentum will rush it to self-destruction."

The Objects of Education

TO EDUCATE means to "draw out"; but it means to put in, too. Something can be drawn out of a barrel that has been filled, but not out of an empty one. The true object of education is neither to increase production nor to develop a governing class. It is to awaken in all the power to think logically, to develop powers of discernment and construction, to cultivate sympathy, generosity, large-heartedness and honesty in every direction.

A study of current literature betrays a desire on the part of some to curtail the education of the masses. They seem to think it has gone too far. Roman Catholicism is back of this desire. It foresees trouble for itself if the enlightenment of its supporters gets beyond the elementary stage.

The attitude of big business is revealed in the following from *Commerce and Finance,* one of its recognized mouthpieces:

"In stating that the cost of our public school system has increased from $140,000,000 in 1890 to $1,000,000,000 in 1920, it [The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching] seriously questions whether the country can afford to go on paying this great tax in view of the results such education is producing. It questions whether or not the expense of maintaining our high schools does not go merely to provide a useless smattering of culture for would-be students who are far better endowed to learn a productive trade than to absorb book knowledge."

The New York *Times* also says:

"College theories are changing, or rather they have already changed, and at present, almost everywhere restriction in the number of students already has been effected or is in serious contemplation."

Repression of Liberty

ONE of the objects of many American colleges would seem to be to repress the desire of youth to know the truth on all subjects. We have some illustrations of this:

Scott Nearing was giving an address in Worcester on "The Control of Public Opinion". The president of Clark University dropped in and found several hundred students there. He dismissed the meeting, and followed it up by excluding from the library two magazines that commented unfavorably upon his act.

The president of the University of Michigan ordered the dismissal of a student for writing a favorable review of John Kenneth Turner's book, "Shall it Be Again?" The University of California expelled a student for publishing an article by Upton Sinclair criticizing the head of the institution.

During the war the students of this particular university beat into unconsciousness a newsboy, weak, frail and half starved, as well as almost blind, for selling papers they did not approve, and then had him locked up in jail for provoking the attack.

The Board of Education of Los Angeles refused to allow two of the most forward-looking periodicals in the country, "The New Republic" and "The Nation", to have any place in the school libraries.

A professor in the University of Copenhagen made the statement to an American:

"You have no academic freedom in America. The students in our schools, no older than the students in yours, can listen to any speaker they choose for their clubs—anarchist, atheist, bolshevist, nihilist, communist or cannibalist."

Sometimes the young people here resent the efforts to coddle them, as is revealed in the following resolution passed by the Barnard College Student Council:

"Resolved: That there is nothing gained in shielding students during four years from problems and ideas they must face during the rest of their life; that if they are considered incapable of rational judgment upon theories presented to them, the solution lies in further training in scientific method rather than in quarantine from ideas; that a reputation for fearless open-mindedness is more to be desired for an academic institution

than material prosperity; that, therefore, we wish to go on record as opposing any form of censorship of the college platform."

The teachers themselves often whimsically refer to these efforts to keep the minds of the young in strait-jackets. Thus Professor Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, defined education as "the device of civilization to keep us from encountering problems"; and Professor Overstreet, of New York College, defines schools as "more or less harmful places of detention for children during their mothers' busy hours", and colleges as "merely places of detention during the more annoying period of adolescence".

"The World Tomorrow," longing for a better world than we have today, and criticizing present tendencies in education, says:

"If education means the accumulation of facts, the memorizing of certain dates, the possession of certain knowledge at a certain age, then moulds will do. Children can be made to meet certain requirements each year of their school life; and if that be the goal, then our present scheme is working pretty successfully. But if education means growth of body, mind and spirit, the development of initiative, intellectual honesty, open-mindedness, freedom of thought, fearlessness, physical and moral courage, then our educational program can not be built around the mould idea."

What Education Accomplishes

MR. H. G. WELLS says bluntly that "it is a modern error that education exists for the individual. Education exists for the community and the race; it exists to subdue the individual for the good of the world and his own ultimate happiness."

In an address before the students and faculty of the New York Training School for Teachers the points were raised that no person is educated who can not use his education to support himself and three others; second, an educated person must be able to use the hands as well as the mind; third, an educated person must be a religious person; fourth, an educated person must be physically fit. As the matter now stands, most college men die twenty years before their time because they do not know enough about their bodies to give them decent care.

Aristotle claimed that the right use of leisure is the chief end of education. Dr. Samuel Johnson once said that the reason why so many men took to drink was because they were not interesting enough to themselves in their hours of leisure to go without it. An educated mind never needs to be amused. It can always amuse itself, while planning useful things for others.

Thomas Edison claims that college men are the best we have but that they might be a great deal better; for his experience with them is that their curiosity has been paralyzed and their powers of observation destroyed. He objects that the colleges do not teach the boys to think.

Tests which have been made by the Teachers' College show that not ten percent of what is heard in the class room can be reproduced by the pupil immediately afterward. But perhaps it is not to be wondered at that this is so. There is so much to learn, so much to do, that the mind of the average person seeks the easiest way of bearing the burden, by using a note-book.

Advantages of an Education

THE *Manchester Guardian* points out that the object of a college education is not merely to enable one to make a better living financially but to enjoy more as he goes along, getting a keener enjoyment out of letters, art and the physical sciences.

The total earnings of an untrained man up to the age of sixty are $45,000; that of a high school graduate $78,000; that of a college graduate $150,000. The professor is at his best at sixty years of age; the laborer has done his best work before he is fifty.

Less than one percent of the men in America are college bred; yet this small percentage has furnished fifty-five percent of the American presidents, fifty-four percent of the vice-presidents, sixty-two percent of the secretaries of state, fifty percent of the secretaries of the treasury, and sixty-nine percent of the supreme court justices.

In the business field the results are similar. One of the bulletins issued under the authority of the United States Department of Education gives a tabulation of the experiences of one hundred business houses over a short period of years. This showed that ninety percent of the college men rose to large salaries and responsible positions, as compared with twenty-five percent of non-college men.

Super-Normals and Sub-Normals

THE world's experience with prodigies has been unsatisfactory. Ed. Rochie Hardy, Jr., entered Columbia University as a freshman when he was but twelve years of age. This was in 1920. Two years later a Chicago girl eleven years of age entered the same institution, as a freshman. We do not know how these children have fared; but we do know that a few years ago we heard much of a brilliant young man in the vicinity of Boston who is said to be now a clerk in a drug store, cursing the day when he ever went to college at all, because he thinks it has sapped all his vitality.

Thomas Edison was never able to pass his school examinations; and when his teacher reported that it was a waste of time to try to educate him, he was taken out of school and never returned. General Ulysses S. Grant, one of the greatest military geniuses of history, was famous for his low standings while at West Point.

Henry Ward Beecher had such powers of oratory that he could and did move to tears in a few minutes a great audience that was hostile when he first faced it. Yet he stood sixty-fourth in an examination in grammar, while the young man who ranked first became a barber in a Southern city.

President Andrew Johnson never went to any kind of school, his father having died when he was five years of age, and his mother being too poor to educate him. Abraham Lincoln had five months' instruction all told, two months with one teacher and three months with another.

A New York business man gives the following report concerning a young fellow that flunked out of one of the principal colleges, being unable to pass certain required examinations. The man said:

"This boy is a corker, one of the keenest, most alert, and intelligent young chaps I ever saw. He has been with us only a few weeks, but he has invented some of the most valuable report-forms that we have. He has electrified the force with which he works. He exhibits concentration, tireless industry, ability to calculate, make cost estimates, compose interesting, exhaustive and informing reports. He is one of the most valuable and promising young men we have in our force."

One college man in six flunks out, usually from unwillingness to study.

Working Their Way

IT IS quite a common thing for ambitious young men and women to work their way through college, and not infrequently these young men and women succeed remarkably well in after life. But as one of the boys put it, a boy who tries it "has most of the joy and all of the culture taken out of his college life".

When a boy or a girl is working his way, time is necessarily stolen from meals and from sleep; and there is absolutely no time at all for recreation. Most educators do not take well to the idea, seeming to think that the education is not worth such an effort; and perhaps they are right.

Examinations—Vacations—Fraternities

A PROFESSOR in the University of Chicago made the statement that "university examinations are barbarous and ridiculous survivals of the dark ages, and should be abolished." Nevertheless the system of testing the student's progress and his tenacity of purpose by examinations still meets with the general approval of educators, and is not likely to be changed.

Summer vacations are survivals of the days when farmer boys had to stay out of school to help with the tilling and harvesting of crops; but there is no reason now why the young should be set adrift, especially in the cities. But the schools during the midsummer should be conducted in the parks, and the subjects changed. Educators say that the long summer vacations in cities make the boys bad.

Fraternities have been barred by law in eighteen states. Secret societies are supposed to encourage wider friendships in college, and this is generally held to be one of the greatest assets of college training. But it is not necessary to be in a secret society with a person to think well of him or to associate with him; and the general consensus of opinion is that it is not good for young people to be in secret societies together. Deviltry is easy under such conditions. Three Brooklyn schoolgirls were recently burned with acid in a secret-society initiation in that city.

Education of Women

A HUNDRED and fifty years ago, if a woman was taught to read and sew it was considered that she was well educated. The wills

made by women of property at that time show that few of them knew how to write. The schools were intended only for the boys. Women's college were first founded a hundred years ago, and under strong opposition.

Co-education of the sexes is now widely practised in the United States, although it is admittedly unwise, having the effect of feminizing the men and masculinizing the women, and bringing too many hasty and forced marriages, resulting in great unhappiness to all concerned. In the high schools of Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans the sexes are separated; but in most other cities they are not. Economy is the motive in co-education.

Women study harder and have better memories than men. The men excel in science and mathematics; the women in literature, language and other studies requiring concentration. Plans are being made in New England to establish a woman's college in which mathematics, Latin, Greek and pure science will give way to studies especially appropriate for those sensible women who expect ultimately to become mothers and the founders of beautiful and happy homes. But a good mother beats all colleges for that purpose.

The women of Heidelberg University are said to be unhappy because they are not permitted to engage in dueling as do the men. Michigan College has sent home seventeen girls for smoking and staying out after hours.

British schoolmasters assert that women teachers are demoralizing the youth of America. They do not know what they are talking about. Women teachers, especially those that have been mothers, make the best of teachers in the elementary grades. Men should teach boys over twelve years of age.

Mrs. J. W. Shad, of Pittsburgh, mother of four, with a large house to keep up, found time to take an academic course in the night high school, where she was graduated with the highest honors of her class. Mrs. Amy Davis Winship, of Racine, Wisconsin, entered the University of Wisconsin as a student at the age of ninety.

Schools and Health

EVERY year witnesses improvements in the means of caring for the health of children while at school. Every New York school has at least one room open to the weather, in which children with tubercular tendencies may be rendered robust. As a consequence tuberculosis is diminishing.

With the same end in view, a mid-morning milk lunch has been provided for children in the lower grades. This also has proved its value. in Dallas the school officials feed 20,000 children at a profit, supplying a forty-cent chicken stew for five cents, and ice-cream and salad for five cents. For ten cents the student receives a meal that would cost seventy-five cents in a restaurant. If that is a good thing for the children of Dallas, why would it not be a good thing for the children of every city? How could any city make a better move?

To reduce the effects of malnutrition many German communities have established schools in the woods.

Modifications of the Dalton Laboratory Plan, first tried out in Dalton, Massachusetts, are in operation in three thousand English schools, and in some seventy schools in this country. Under this plan there are no classroom recitations, but the children are dealt with individually. In Winnetka, Illinois, half the time is given to the Dalton Plan and half to the old plan.

The Walden Plan makes geography the basis of everything. Babies are admitted as soon as able to walk. First they learn to go about the school, and locate their room with reference to the rest of the premises. Later they venture out into the streets and locate the schools, and subsequently the parks, markets, docks, bridges, public buildings, factories, etc. The paintings of the children of the Walden Plan schools are famous.

Reading is taught more rapidly than formerly by the use of cut-out pictures which must be fitted into certain places, designated by names. By the new method the child learns one hundred ninety words in the time usually spent in learning one hundred twenty-five. A standardized stenography is hoped for sometime, that can be used in writing and printing, to take the place of the cumbersome letters and crazily spelled words now in use.

Consolidation Schools

THE automobile is changing the country school, some say for the better, some for the worse. Now two or more districts combine

in one larger graded school, conveniently located; and the pupils are conveyed to and from the school at public expense. Since back in the seventies, Massachusetts has found it cheaper to carry the children from isolated districts to the larger centers in order to give them educational advantages. In some normal schools special courses are given, preparing superintendents to manage fleets of motor buses for the transportation of children to and from these consolidated schools.

The consolidation schools allow the children to remain at home until their education is finished, and are apparently doing away with the little red schoolhouse where one poor little woman tried to impart education to forty or more boys and girls of all ages.

The consolidation of schools is causing the construction of elaborate buildings in places where they would not ordinarily be looked for, and incidentally is providing the community with much-needed auditoriums for lectures, pictures, meetings and entertainments.

A school that does not need to be consolidated with any other to give it enough pupils is Public School No. 109, of East New York, where an average of 5,189 little children holds the record for daily attendance. This school is equipped with a garden, savings bank, hospital, dentist's office, printing office, carpenter shop, millinery shop, and sewing room.

Unusual Schools

IT IS possible to study at college almost anything that anybody wishes to take up. In the Radcliffe Woman's College there are four hundred five subjects. In some of the men's colleges the number of subjects runs far greater. There is a college for blind girls twenty miles out of London. The State of Washington has a college for fishermen.

Cornell University has a course for women where, in a model apartment, sickly infants are graduated normal children. The first agricultural college in America (at Lansing, Michigan) was founded only about sixty-five years ago.

Scranton has a correspondence college which has upwards of two million students in all parts of the world, studying almost every known branch of science and art.

The Candler Floating School, financed by A. G. Candler, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., is an old army transport, fitted out as a university, which carries its students about the world, instructing them as they go.

The New York *Times* reports that degrees of all kinds and grades can be had at costs ranging from $100 to $200. But there never can be any effective way to stop that practice; for it is well known that many of the men that have never been through college are more capable than those that have. Why try to stop a man from using titles which he is better fitted to wear than are those who gained them in the usual way?

Two or three years ago the progressive papers had considerable to say about workers' schools or labor colleges, where workers could be taught those historical and scientific truths necessary to qualify them to be labor leaders. The movement is not dead, but has not created the stir expected. In 1922 it was estimated that there were 200,000 workers in the classes, in twenty-six schools throughout the country.

Of the 200,000 schools in the country, about 6,000 are equipped to show motion pictures, which Edison is said to believe will constitute the chiefest means of instruction some time. Anything can be taught by movie that can be taught by the printed page.

There are ninety-seven colleges or universities imparting instruction by radio. One of the chiefest radio stations for imparting instruction is Watchtower WBBR, Staten Island, N. Y. Experience of radiocasters has shown that a twenty-minute lecture is about the right length. If longer, the effect is lost.

Revival of Classics

THE classics die hard. A few years ago there was a determined move to rid the young of the incubus of learning things they would never use. But the educators hate to give up their idols. They try to tell us that a man can plow better if he has studied Greek; that Latin affords excellent mental training, and is the key to art, science, and the languages of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Rumania. Latin and Greek have again been made compulsory in French schools.

Industrial Universities

AT THE opposite end of the educational world lie the industrial universities, patterned more or less after the methods of the

International Correspondence Schools, teaching only the things of industrial value, and not infrequently located in or connected with industrial plants.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, maintains such a school, so large in extent that a corps of seventy-five janitors is needed to heat it and keep it in order. One of the courses is instruction in the mute language, the Goodyear Company employing more deaf mutes than any other known concern. For this they deserve great credit.

The American Multigraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio, maintains a school for the training of its salesmen, as do the National Cash Register Company and many of the typewriter companies and other concerns.

The students at Cincinnati University, and at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, attend school four or five weeks and then work in industrial plants for the next succeeding similar period. Thus they can earn while they learn. There are similar arrangements for electrical engineering students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for certain students at Harvard.

New York's continuation school is provided for those who must leave school before seventeen years of age and go to work. They must go to school a half-day each week. There are classes in all kinds of practical subjects. Wisconsin has had such a law for some years.

Education and Big Business

A FEW weeks ago the Editor lectured in a school auditorium. On the wall was a large map put out by Armour and Company, showing pictorially the states from which the Armour products come. It was a good advertisement for the Armour products. But it was more; it was a conveyance to the mind of the child that big business and the United States are virtually one and the same thing. There are plenty of grown folks that have that idea, and more are getting it all the time. What to do about it is quite another matter.

The New York *American* boldly declares that Wall Street has supplied the funds for so editing and preparing certain textbooks as to make them teach that big business and Americanization are one and the same thing, and that a proper interpretation of the United States Constitution means that nothing must ever be done to molest them in their hauls. Plenty of grown folks have that idea, too; and again they are at a loss to know what to do about it.

When it comes to the colleges and universities, aside from the state institutions they are the magnificent gifts of multimillionaires; and even when owned by the state are not free from the influence of the men who own the banks, department stores and factories, and who serve as trustees.

Upton Sinclair calls attention to the fact that President Hibben of Princeton was educated at the University of Berlin, as were also Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Butler of Columbia, and Angell of Yale, and suggests that American educators are doing for big business what the educators of Germany did for the Kaiser—shaping everything to suit.

A year ago the country, or at least that part of it willing to use its brains, was stirred deeply by the action of the wealthy trustees of Amherst College in forcing the resignation of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, for no other reason, apparently, than that Dr. Meiklejohn was teaching the young men to think for themselves. No one questioned his ability, his integrity or his equipment as a teacher or as a college executive; but he often expressed openly the thought that "we are tired of the world that gives good things to the few. We are determined that everybody should have a chance at excellence, whether it be political or spiritual."

As a result it was common talk in Wall Street three years before he was forced out that he was a doomed man, because the financial interests had determined that they must get rid of him. As a protest over the rule of money at Amherst, ten of the faculty resigned and thirteen graduates refused to receive their degrees.

In an address at Bryn Mawr just before being forced out, Dr. Meiklejohn declared that America has not even the beginning of an educational system, but that "if we fail in the tremendous task of popular education, we shall fall back, with the rest of the world, from democracy to the rule of the strong few, whether these few be financial exploiters, political grafters, or dictators of the proletariat."

It does not take the bright minds of the young long to see through anything that is not as it should be. Hence it is with not a little amuse-

ment that we learn that the students of two of the Standard Oil Universities, Chicago and Syracuse, have been caught buying and selling compositions. If education is to be bought and sold in a large way, why not in a small one?

Dr. William C. Bagley, professor of education at Columbia, discussing a meeting of educators, said:

"The nation's educators joined in admitting that our public schools do not teach the basic facts about our industrial, economic and political life. Those who control the textbooks and the schools will not permit it. Soon the only way to get the facts to the child will be through bootleg channels."

If there were any way to separate them from politics, the schools should be all under one head, so as to raise the common level of citizenship, and make the country as a whole a better place in which to live. But we see no way in which this can be done until the Lord himself brings it about.

Cosmopolitan Student America

THE Young Men's Christian Association has compiled statistics showing that there are in the United States 10,000 students from foreign countries. 2,000 of these are Chinese, 1,000 Japanese, 4,000 are from South American countries, 2,000 are from the Philippines, and 50 from Persia. There are thirty races at Columbia University, representing fifty-five geographical subdivisions of the earth.

The public schools of New York City present a wonderful picture. Nearly every country under the sun is represented. In the city 700,000 adults are unable to read or write English; but their children go to the public schools and in a few years are turned out as good Americans as any. In one generation the foreign tongues are dropped, and never resumed.

A teacher in the Bronx conceived the idea of having her pupils see some of the work that is done on the other side of the globe. She asked each child who could bring something that had been made in Europe to do so. The response was immediate. Many curios of many lands adorned the room.

At the University of California an extra fee of $50 is charged all students from foreign countries. No doubt they are some extra expense; but they make good missionaries for American business abroad, and what we have of civilization; and it seems too bad to discourage them.

Mexico

ALL Mexico is athirst for education. The Indians have come to see that their one chance of competing with the whites is to do as the white man does. So eager is the tribe of Tarahumara Indians for education that seven families gave up their homes to be used as classrooms, and went out to live in the open.

In 1922 fifty thousand adults were taught to read at home, after school hours, by their own children. Labor unions compel their members to attend night school, and to lose one day's work for each session missed from such sessions as they are required to attend.

Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN'S elementary schools are largely in the hands of the Church of England and out of the control of the people. Lloyd George declared when in America that British boys are two years ahead of American boys of the same age. He laid this to the employment of male teachers in Britain and female teachers in America.

Before the war the average cost per child per year for education in Britain was $23.44, and the cost now is $51.42. Nevertheless, the British papers complain bitterly that educational standards have been lowered, not only in the elementary schools but in the colleges and universities.

Oxford and Cambridge Universities are embarrassed by the number of Americans that have applied this past season for admission, chiefly the sons of rich men that apparently have not so much the idea of doing any studying as to have the name of having been students at those institutions.

New Zealand reports a shortage of teachers, and the shortage is being filled by a thousand unemployed teachers of England and Scotland.

France

FRANCE has one of the best developed educational systems in the world. The teachers are better paid than in the United States, there is more attention to studies and less to athletics, and in the high schools the students complete the equivalent of the first two years

in our colleges. Yet they graduate from those high schools at the same age as the boys and girls in America do from their own high schools.

French schools are all under the control of the Government. In the elementary schools everything is provided, books, paper, pencils, ink, and sometimes food and clothing. There is still a considerable percentage of illiteracy, which the Government is fighting to overcome.

The secondary schools of Berne, Switzerland, are among the best equipped to be found. The class rooms are made as attractive as living rooms. Upon entering school, the boys substitute noiseless slippers for their street shoes. During the winter the children are fed at the expense of the city.

The famous educational system of the Netherlands was set up to commemorate the triumph of the Dutch over the Spanish arms in the wars that grew out of the Reformation. Norway has the novelty of a class of ambulatory schools, which are moved about from place to place in the thinly settled districts. The closest attention is paid to education in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Russia and the East

THERE are eighty million peasants in Russia who can neither read nor write. But the Soviet Government is trying to educate the next generation, and provides free instruction, clothing, shoes and food up to seventeen years of age. The schools are open seven days in the week; but two of the days, remote from each other, are used for reading, excursions, lectures and play. All punishments are prohibited, and there are no examinations.

In Turkey the babies learn to read and write Turkish script in five months. How they do it is a mystery; for it takes a full-grown man of Western Europe about two years to do the same thing.

Three-fourths of China are illiterate; but the matter of education is being debated earnestly, accompanied by mass meetings, parades, closing of shops and other indications of great public interest.

Japan is one of the most progressive countries in the matter of education. Less than three percent of the people are unable to read and write. In forty years the Japanese passed from a chaotic educational situation to one very definitely, very completely, and very systematically and philosophically organized and administered. The Japanese youths want to study, and readily obey the compulsory education laws. Frequently when unable to find places in the crowded schools, young people in Japan commit suicide.

"Five Mental Hysterias" *By John H. Coyle*

DR. ERNEST C. WAREING, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate,* attending the quadrennial session of the Federal Council of Churches at Atlanta, Ga., makes the statement, as reported in the press that there are "five mental hysterias which have swept the nation and upset religious sanctity".

These five are:

(1) The Ku Klux Klan; (2) a wave of spiritism; (3) clash between Fundamentalists and Modernists; (4) a belief that the second coming of Christ is imminent; (5) an antiwar complex.

Mr. Wareing is an able man but he falls down hard on the fourth proposition. He takes it for granted that to believe in the second advent of Christ is a calamity. Perhaps he is not familiar with the New Testament; for therein it is placed as the second most important doctrine, second only to the atonement. Indeed, without the second coming of the King there would be no resurrection, no kingdom, no reward for the saints, no hope for the world.—1 Thessalonians 4:14-18; 2 Timothy 4:1; Matthew 6:10.

According to Dr. Wareing, that great and matchless logician Paul was a little "hysterical" when he wrote about the second advent. And the same authority would imply that Jesus himself was somewhat beside himself when He gave us that wonderful chapter in the book of Matthew dealing entirely with prophetic statements concerning His own second presence.

It really is too bad that the good Dr. was not present graciously to instruct our Lord to be careful not to talk so much on the manner and signs of the second advent; otherwise he might "upset religious sanctity".

"Religious sanctity" evidently means the

dark-age reverence for the superstitions of the Federal Council of Churches. Dr. Wareing hates to see religious superstitions fall before the light of divine truth because religious pride and power fall with them. But ecclesiasticism is falling, falling forever, never to return! Great forces are at work in the world, strong, right and heavenly, seen and unseen, that will soon free the people from darkness, error, ignorance and so-called orthodox "religious sanctity". Then Dr. Wareing will be looking for a more honorable job.

A Boon to the Housewives *By W. O. Olsen*

[Mr. Olsen is well known to THE GOLDEN AGE. He is in every way reliable and dependable.]

I AM writing to you, outlining an invention in the way of refrigeration, which should prove a blessing to the peoples of earth.

This refrigerator is nothing short of a miracle. It will keep the provision chamber at a temperature of 45° (which is perfect refrigeration and much lower than the average of any ice-box), for a period of fifteen or twenty years, with an annual cost not to exceed seventy-five cents.

The principle of this refrigerator is explained in this manner: The provision chamber has a water-jacket surrounding it on three sides and on top. This water-jacket has placed inside of it at construction a certain chemical, which chemical becomes like a piece of rock candy in appearance, is non-poisonous, has no odor, and has none of the common objections to artificial refrigeration.

When this refrigerator is delivered to a home, this water-jacket is filled with common cold water. Immediately the chemical begins to act on the water; and within two hours' time the provision chamber will attain a temperature of 45°, irrespective of outside surrounding temperature, whether it be sub-zero weather, or the trying heat of the tropics.

The action of the chemical on the water, it is explained, takes from the water some of the heat units therein, and carries them off through openings or air exits provided in the exterior case. It also deteriorates the water to the extent of removing other natural qualities therefrom, in producing the desired refrigeration temperature.

Therefore as the chemical deteriorates the water, it must be drained off, and renewed in excessive heat or extremely hot weather about once in three or four weeks' time. In cold weather like that experienced in our middle-west states, etc., about once in three months during the cold months is sufficient. When this water is drained off, the chemical does not drain with it, a rocky substance having been formed. This substance is good for from fifteen to twenty years, and is apparently non-deteriorating.

The only cost of operation is the cost of securing water, which at the meter rate of this city would cost about thirty-five cents a year to operate. The water-jacket in which the chemical works is as lasting as the chemical itself, as the water and the chemical do not act according to the commonly accepted laws of rust and corrosion but in the reverse order.

When this box has become known to the public to be as satisfactory as a lifetime of experimenting and perfecting has proved it to be, it will become the greatest blessing to the country home, the housewife in a modern flat building and all people living in places where the securing of ice is either impossible, unsatisfactory or costly.

There is no other ice-box that will keep an unvarying temperature for twelve months of the year at 45°; for the average ice-box, while it will drop considerably at icing will in a few hours rise to 50°, 55°, and 60°, etc., until a new chunk of ice is necessary.

The cost of this box is no more than any other good ice-box; and unlike ammonia plants and other artificial refrigeration, there are no electrical costs, no moving parts, no costly chemicals, etc.

The circulation of this box absolutely prevents the contamination of food odors common in all other boxes, such as butter, milk, strong meats, and odoriferous vegetables.

The Armadillo *By J. A. Bohnet*

IN THE GOLDEN AGE No. 136, page 148, I notice a brief reference to the armadillo as a native animal of South America, that when attacked rolls itself into a ball within its armor plate shell which is almost impenetrable.

Readers of THE GOLDEN AGE may be interested to know that this strange little animal is found in large number in northern Mexico and in southwestern Texas and may desire further knowledge concerning it. Hence this article.

The armadillo is in size and weight about that of a ground hog (woodchuck), with a long tapering tail, shell covered, and an elongated, slim tapered head, likewise protected. It is very tame. One can walk right up to it cautiously and touch it, while at twilight it feeds on grass roots and mast that falls from the forest tree. To take it up, one must grasp it very firmly by its tail, close up to its body, and jerk it quickly to full arm's length, and hold it suspended there head downwards a moment while it struggles desperately to free itself. When after a minute or two of jerky, hard struggling it finds itself unharmed and still a captive, it gives up altogether and instantly, opossum like, becomes tame and so docile that one can do almost anything with it. But let him bring it near the trouser leg during its struggle, and he will find his pant leg in ribbons almost instantly by the sharp claws of this little creature. Or let him lay it on the ground and turn away his face for a half minute, and he will find on turning about again that his pet has buried itself in the sand; for it certainly can make the soil, sand and gravel fly in burrowing a hole in the earth in which to hide itself.

These animals can be caught only after sundown. They do not venture forth during the daytime. They are hunted usually with dogs whose teeth have been filed down so that they can not bite through the shell armor and spoil it for commercial purposes.

The female produces her young invariably in quartette. There are never more nor less than four in the litter. If one of the young ones is a male, they are all males; and if one is a female they are all females. There never is a mixture of male and female offspring. In this respect the armadillo truly is a curious animal.

Mexicans hunt the armadillo at night, and catch usually from five to ten per night and sell them for sixty-five cents each to makers of armadillo baskets. That is, they remove the animal from its shell and sell the shell to the manufacturer, who does the polishing and varnishing and trimming of it.

First the shell must be thoroughly scraped and cleaned and then shaped into basket form; and the tail attached to the long slender head with a fine wire winding. When dried, the outer part of the shell is machine polished and varnished. Holes are drilled around the edge, and the basket lined with silk in a fluffy manner and decorated with ribbon. It is now ready for market, and the purchase price is from five to seven dollars each usually. These baskets are used for sewing materials, plant hanging baskets and for ornamental purposes.

There is a concern in a Texas town that makes these baskets. The writer saw in that institution upwards of 5,000 of these shells in every grade of development. There were many of the baby and half-grown shells as well as the fully matured. and of varied shapes. These were being shipped to all parts of the world in crates of from six to twelve. The maker of the baskets had two dozen Mexicans in his employ who did nothing but hunt the armadillo and shape the shell into basket form. He has been in the business over twenty-five years in that place, and the animal crop does not seem to diminish. These animals are very prolific and do no harm. They live in the woods and brushlands in the hill district, where crops are not raised. One riding along in the light of the moon can see them quietly feeding along the roadside. One must not frighten them; for then they gallop away in a funny humpy jump that makes an onlooker laugh so heartily that he could not chase them. They seem to jump in four directions all at the same time. One would think that there are at least two of them hastening from him. We speak from experience.

The shell of the armadillo is in flexible belts across the back and sides of the body, from head to tail inclusive. The little animal can roll itself into an almost perfectly round ball to resist attack by some carnivorous animals such as the fox or coyote; but either of these could easily kill it.

The Employment Situation

FROM the latest "Employment Bulletin" we glean some information which may be of some interest to our readers. Out of eight industrial centers each, in Colorado and Mississippi only one industrial center in each state reports any unemployment. These two states stand at the head of the list with only 12 percent of industrial centers showing any surplus of workers. Texas comes next with 18 percent, 2 centers out of 9. Georgia and Connecticut next with 25 percent, Georgia reporting on 4 centers, and Connecticut on 16. Vermont has 27 percent, 3 out of 11 centers. Kansas, Florida, and North Carolina come next with 29 percent, each of these states reporting on 7 centers. Arizona, Wyoming, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Illinois are next with 33 percent, the first three states reporting on 4 industrial centers each, Alabama and Louisiana reporting on 6 centers each, and Illinois on 18 centers. Pennsylvania has 35 percent, 6 towns out of 17. New Jersey 36 percent, 4 towns out of 11. West Virginia 37 percent, 3 towns out of 8. Washington and Kentucky 40 percent, 4 towns out of 10. New York, 47 percent, 9 towns out of 19. Oregon, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska 50 percent each with Oregon and Iowa each reporting on 8 towns, North Dakota and South Dakota each reporting on 2 towns, and Nebraska reporting on 4 towns. Wisconsin 53 percent, 8 out of 15 towns. Maine 54 percent, 7 out of 13 towns. New Hampshire 55 percent, 5 out of 9 towns Minnesota and Montana 60 percent, each reporting on 5 towns. Virginia 63 percent, 5 out of 8 towns. Massachusetts and Ohio 65 percent, Massachusetts reporting on 20 towns and Ohio on 23 towns. Rhode Island, Indiana, and New Mexico 67 percent, Rhode Island reporting on 6 towns, Indiana on 15, and New Mexico on 3. Missouri 70 percent, 5 towns out of 7. Arkansas and Oklahoma 75 percent, each reporting on 4 towns. Maryland 80 percent, 4 out of 5 towns containing idle workers. Tennessee 83 percent, 5 out of 6 towns. California 90 percent, 9 out of 10 towns reporting idle workers. Michigan 92 percent, 11 out of 12 towns reporting idle workers. At the bottom of the list are Idaho, Utah, Nevada and the District of Columbia reporting idle workers in all their industrial centers, Idaho and Utah reporting on 2 towns each, and Navada and the District of Columbia on 1 each.

"The Switzerland of America" *By J. L. Bolling*

THE writer spent Labor Day at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, the scene of John Brown's "Insurrection" in 1859, and aften called by tourists "the Switzerland of America". The town is located at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potamic rivers, in Jefferson County, fifty-five miles northwest from the National Capital. Here the Shenandoah Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connects with the main line. The population is approximately 2,000, including Bolivar Heights, which was an important strategic point during the Civil War, the place being hotly contested by both sides during the battle of Antietam.

Harper's Ferry is the gateway to the beautiful and historic Shenandoah Valley. It is enclosed on all sides by surpassingly beautiful scenery and high mountains, which taken in connection with its cool breezes, pleasant walks and drives leading into three states, make it very attractive as a summer resort. On the north one may see Maryland Heights, and the Loudoun Heights on the southeast. The altitude of the former is 1,300 feet above the surrounding country, and 2,000 feet above sea level. The latter are not so high, but possess an impressive primeval appearance.

Between these magnificently lofty heights the gently flowing waters of the Shenandoah unite and mingle with waters of the famous Potomac. The scene produced here by the meeting of the two rivers is so grand that when Thomas Jefferson. "the Sage of Monticello," viewed it for the first time from the famous rock which bears his name, he declared that the panorama spread out before him was worth a trip across the Atlantic. It was from the rock just mentioned that Jefferson once delivered an oration to people assembled in the valley below. He surely had a wonderful voice to make himself heard so

far; but we believe that his voice carried farther when he wrote the Declaration of Independence! Doubtless, Divine Providence prepared Jefferson for the execution of this great masterpiece proclaiming the equality of all men before the law, and "the right for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Harper's Ferry was named in honor of Robert Harper, a native of England. He originally resided in Philadelphia before coming to "the Hole" in 1747, as the place was then called. At that time the place was occupied by Peter Stevens, a squatter, who built a cabin there in 1734. Harper bought his claim, and later bought the land from Lord Fairfax, who was really the legal owner of the property. Harper died in 1782 and was interred there. In 1761 the Virginia House of Burgesses constructed a ferry across the Potomac and named it "Harper's Ferry". During Washington's administration, in 1794, the location was chosen for a national armory because of its natural advantages. Nature has assuredly endowed the place from the standpoint of military strategy, as well as from a scenic viewpoint.

When this country expected war with France in 1799 troops were encamped on the beautiful heights now known as "Camp Hill". The view of the surrounding country from this point is awe-inspiring and elevating. Here one may get a truly wonderful glimpse of the grandeur of God's natural creation, and approximate that feeling of ecstasy and delight which will be the heritage of a restored race at the close of the Golden Age.

John Brown's Rebellion Premature

ON THE evening of October 16, 1859, John Brown, a school teacher who lived in the immediate vicinity, a Kansan and an abolitionist, with eighteen ardent followers took possession of the armory, and imprisoned the guard along with several of the leading citizens of the place. When gray dawn arrived the next morning, the little mountain town was in a state of fear and terror; and all who went outside the door of their own home imperiled their lives. Many prominent citizens were slain.

The news of the event was hurriedly taken to Washington and Richmond. State troops were rushed to the scene of the miniature rebellion, along with U. S. marines under the command of Col. Robert E. Lee, who was later known as General Robert E. Lee, who led the Confederate forces during the Civil War. (General Lee is one of my ancestors.) They demanded that Brown and his men immediately surrender; but firm in the belief that he was an instrument in the hands of Divine Providence to free the slaves, he refused to comply with this demand. Forthwith a fierce attack was launched against the engine-house (later called John Brown's Fort, and still to be seen here), where Brown had strongly fortified himself. Of course, it was only a question of time until he was compelled to surrender.

The inspiration for Brown's act is found in a famous book, entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin", which was pieced together by a school teacher in New England, from newspaper stories affecting to portray correctly the condition of the slaves, but exaggerating the facts. The author "filled in" the gaps with gross misrepresentations, drawn wholly from her vivid imagination. The book, of course, caused a sensation everywhere it was circulated, and did much to bring on the Civil War. Brown thought that if the slaves were subjected to such cruelties, it was only necessary for a bold and fearless leader to appear, and they would immediately rally to his standard. Under this erroneous impression he swooped down upon the unsuspecting inhabitants. But the Negroes did not respond; hence his tragic denouement.

I was particularly interested in Brown's exploit and subsequent fate, and went by auto to the old court house several miles out on the Winchester Pike where Brown was tried and sentenced to "hang by a rope until dead". It is a somber old building. I entered and sat in the chair occupied by the judge when he pronounced the fateful sentence. Brown was indicted for treason, of course, and also for murder. From here we motored to the scene of his execution, now marked by the stump of a tree in the backyard of a dwelling.

We may consider Brown largely excusable for the course he took in this matter. Doubtless he sincerely believed that it was God's will for him to do what he did; and acting upon this assumption, he gave his life for the cause which later triumphed under the leadership of Lincoln, whom God had already chosen, probably before his birth, to break the shackles of slavery and to save the Union. We thus see in Brown's act

an act of presumption, which resulted disastrously to him and his followers. All can draw a profitable lesson from this which teaches us that we should not act rashly, upon false premises, but make sure in advance that the undertaking has the Lord's approval and that He has chosen us for the work.

If Brown's supposition had been correct (i. e., that he was chosen by Jehovah to free the slaves), and if his method of initiating the movement had been in harmony with the Lord's will in the matter, then the movement would have grown and gained force and momentum in some manner, however unfavorable the outlook at first, and would have been successful. But God is a God of order; He it was who founded this republic in the beginning; and it was, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that He would favor any other movement to accomplish the liberation of the slaves than one originating within and having the approval of the government itself. So we see that it is not enough to be sincere and conscientious: We must have the mind of Jehovah, or act in harmony with His plan. At one time Lincoln thought he would "drop out of sight", and so wrote a friend; but God had a work for him to perform, the accomplishment of which a million Douglases could not have prevented.

Sheridan to the Rescue

WHILE en route to the scene of Brown's execution, the writer stopped at the old house on the Winchester Pike where General Philip H. Sheridan was lodging on the night when he was aroused from slumber by the roar of cannon twenty miles away at Winchester, and made his desperate ride to the Battle of Winchester, known in history as "Sheridan's Ride".

Arriving on the great battlefield, Sheridan found the Union forces in wild disorder, utterly routed by the Confederates, and on the run. The first person Sheridan met was Major William McKinley, later elected President of the United States, who quickly informed the General concerning the real status of the battle. Within a short time, with masterly military skill Sheridan rallied his forces and turned the tide of battle in favor of the Union Army.

Here again we may note the overruling hand of Providence: Had Sheridan started on his trip a few hours later, and lodged forty miles away from Winchester instead of twenty miles, he would never have heard the roar of cannon, but would have slept on in blissful ignorance of what was transpiring. The Union forces would have suffered a smashing, shattering defeat, equaled only by that at the first battle of Bull Run; the whole character of the war would have been changed, and perhaps the Union cause lost. Truly,

> "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them as we will."

Many noteworthy military events took place at Harper's Ferry during the Civil War. It was held by Lieutenant Jones at the outbreak of the war; but when the Virginia militia appeared he left, setting fire to the armory before leaving. The Confederates took possession and held it until General Johnston abandoned it with the intention of preventing General Patterson crossing the Potomac river at Williamsport. Of course, the place was immediately occupied by Federal troops. The town was later held by General Dixon S. Miles, when Lee invaded Maryland in September, 1862. At this juncture of the war, General Stonewall Jackson suddenly appeared with fourteen brigades and surrounded the place. General Miles was enclosed on all sides by the Confederate troops, who advanced until they were within one hundred and fifty yards of the Union troops on Bolivar Heights. Miles then ordered a white flag run up, but was fatally wounded by a shell from a battery before the men in control of same had seen the flag of truce. About 12,000 surrendered and were paroled.

From Bolivar Heights one may behold in all their grandeur the famous Blue Ridge Mountains, which were the inspiration for the popular song, "In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia."

Peace reigns in Harper's Ferry now; and we hope for its residents an increasing peace which will know no end in the Golden Age. Then instead of profiteering on tourists for a living four months out of the year, they will engage in some more praiseworthy line of endeavor.

Harper's Ferry can claim another distinction which is overlooked in the guide book descriptions of the place; namely, an exact double of Judge J. F. Rutherford in the person of a Mr. Dittmeyer, proprietor of Dittmeyer's Pharmacy.

The resemblance is startling; and while Mr. Dittmeyer is a little smaller in stature, they would easily pass for twins anywhere. If this man should appear on a public platform, it is safe to say that many would have great difficulty in detecting the difference.

Eruptions in Christian Science

IT SEEMS that some of the Christian Science brethren have been getting on their dignity and telling what they think of one another; and that their boasted knowledge of how to overcome all evil does not hold good with the heads of the organization itself. First on the list is the Christian Science Board of Directors, clamoring for the scalp of the Christian Science Publishing Company and attesting,

"From January 31, 1919, to December 1, 1921, the actual paid circulation of *The Christian Science Sentinel* decreased more than seventy percent (70 %); the actual paid circulation of *The Christian Science Journal* decreased more than seventy-five percent (75 %); and the actual paid circulation of *The Christian Science Monitor* decreased more than eighty percent (80 %). The net earnings of said Society have fallen more than half a million dollars a year to less than nothing; and the business of said trust is continuing to fail, showing a loss in recent months of nearly a thousand dollars a day."

But it seems that Mr. Eustace and the other gentlemen who were engaged in piloting the publishing end of the business did not want so much glory to come their way all at once. So they proceeded in an affidavit before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to reply:

"It is difficult to treat seriously your charge that the losses of circulation in the periodicals of the Publishing Society are due to mismanagement by the Trustees. You know in your consciences that these losses have occurred in spite of our best efforts, and in consequence solely of the things you yourselves have done or approved. You know in your hearts, as every Christian Scientist knows full well, that the injury to our leader's splendid publications, which you mention in your letter, lies at your door; that it has been caused by the insidious propaganda which you have wholly inspired and approved."

And then along comes Mr. John V. Dittemore, who used to be one of the Directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston; and he tells of many things that make interesting reading. We let him say what he has to say in his own language:

"The following facts will be of interest to the field. They are taken from the auditor's report on the financial affairs of the Benevolent Association for the year just closed (1921) and from information furnished by the Secretary of the Association:

"Cost of Benevolent Association buildings and improvements of January 1, 1922, $1,028,414.88. Included in this amount is an item designated as 'grounds', $85,601.34. This is *not* a record of the cost of the land, but merely the sum of money spent on the grounds. The valuable land upon which the Benevolent Association buildings stand was a gift of a member of The Mother Church who resigned as a Trustee of the Benevolent Association in 1917.

"The capacity of the Benevolent Association buildings is about 150 'guests'. The average number of 'guests' during the year 1921 was 80. On January 1, 1922, there were 71 'guests', of whom 3 were non-paying and 16 had been given some concessions on their expenses. The average during the year was 4 non-paying and 17 part-paying 'guests'. The advertising campaign now being conducted may increase the patronage and justify the large expenditures for an additional building and other improvements, but one can not but doubt whether this is a dependable method for building a permanent success.

"The expense of operating the institution for 1921 was $303,958.24.

"The income from operating the institution for 1921 was $221,506.51.

"The loss from operating the institution for 1921 was $82,451.73.

"This loss was absorbed by the gifts and contributions which have been solicited from individuals and churches in the field and which amounted in 1921 to $224,695.02.

"The average income of the Benevolent Association from all sources during 1921 was $1,252.00 *per day*.

"The average *cost of caring for each patient* in 1921 was $3,800, or about $10.40 per patient per day.

"The average amount paid by each 'guest' per day was about $8.

"It is indeed fortunate that this institution has what has been described as an 'unlimited reservoir of money' in the field from which to draw."

Mr. Dittemore thinks he knows what is the matter with the Christian Science organization, and goes on to say:

"Sectarian bitterness, pride of authority, superstitious personal idolatry, and the direct and indirect fear of

loss of means of livelihood, are among the leading and predisposing beliefs and fears which are causing the paralysis so evident today in every department of the Christian Science church organization."

"The 'official circle' of Christian Science activity in Boston constitutes a little world of its own. Around the Directors flock a host of major and minor officials, petty office-holders, office-seekers, sycophants basking in the smiles of official approval, social 'climbers', hired and volunteer 'mental workers', stock salesmen, and all the et cetera of the court of a petty principality wherein personal adulation, flattery, intrigue, politics, and self-mesmerism predominate. There are wives who for the first time have tasted the intoxicating experience of social preferment. There are unsophisticated visitors from distant fields who are fascinated and awed by the official atmosphere, and flattered by the studied efforts of officials and their representatives to make each one believe he is an especially favored friend whose visit to Boston has been a long-looked-for event. Thus a state of mind is soon developed in which official hints of whatever course of action it is desired to have followed upon the return home of these visitors, are readily accepted and proudly followed."

What such a course of action might be is indicated by Mr. Dittemore in the following form of a questionnaire, which apparently all Christian Scientists were compelled to fill out and sign in at least one congregation. It would be hard to match it for a piece of cold-blooded tyranny:

"ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST,
SCIENTIST, OF CHICAGO
"Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street
Chicago, February 1, 1922

"Dear Friend:

"This questionnaire is to be returned to the Board of Directors of Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, within five (5) days from date of mailing.

"1. What was your attitude toward the literature published by the Trustees? (This question refers to the former Trustees whose action involved the Mother Church in litigation.)

"2. When did you discontinue taking the literature?

"3. Do you recognize the Board of Directors of the Mother Church as the governing body of the Christian Science movement, and having control over all its activities?

"4. Do you stand unreservedly for the enactment and enforcement of the decisions of the Board of Directors of the Mother Church?

"5. Do you consider any member of this church disloyal who does not stand unreservedly for the action of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church?

"(Questions 3, 4 and 5 are to be answered by either yes or no.) Sign.....

"Any member of this Church who does *not* answer the above questionnaire satisfactorily, or does not answer it at all, will be so reported to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church. "The Board of Directors."

In addition to the foregoing, which speaks for itself, we are advised by an ex-Christian Scientist that members were warned not to read any accounts derogatory to their Board, and that when the presiding Judge Dodge ruled against them they made an unsuccessful effort to have him disbarred. We have ourselves come in contact with the Censorship Bureau of the Christian Science Church, which impudently assumes to intimidate publishers of independent publications against mentioning anything at all reflecting unfavorably upon the Christian Science movement. We are advised also that they maintain a censorship of libraries somewhat like that exercised by the Jesuits, aiming to prevent the reading of literature which they do not approve.

Since writing the foregoing we have seen a 20-page booklet by Mr. George Lincoln Putnam, C. S., of San Francisco, in which he presents some more food for thought. Mr. Putnam objects because the Directors have made certain changes in the way of running things; and it is self-evident that he and every other Christian Science member have ample grounds for complaint. Mr. Putnam says in part:

"The Manual, Article 1, Section 9, provides that the salary of a Director shall be $2,500 per annum. Article XXV, Section 3, forbids any change in the by-laws. All previous changes in these salaries had only been made with Mrs. Eddy's approval, and were from time to time openly recorded in the Manual. Yet, according to the evidence brought out in the case of Eustace vs. Dickey, the Directors secretly raised their own salaries to $10,000 each per year, and then, on the basis of this new salary, they secretly voted themselves a pension for life—after only ten years of service. The beneficiaries were kept in ignorance of this misuse of the Church funds until it was exposed during the litigation.

"The Shawmut Real Estate Trust was disclosed, and the members learned that this trust, composed of the Directors of The Mother Church, holds property valued at over one million dollars, belonging in fact to the Church; that a vast yearly income is derived therefrom—but no accounting has ever been made thereof to the members of the annual meeting, or otherwise."

The Two Great Salvations

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

SALVATION means saved from eternal death with an opportunity for everlasting life. Every sane person desires to live. If this were not true doctors, druggists, and hospitals would not be employed in an attempt to prolong life. If there is a way for the salvation of man, surely all would want to know about it. We should be anxious to tell each other about it without money and without price.

When speaking of two salvations I do not mean that a man will have two opportunities for salvation; but I do mean that salvation is provided for mankind on two different planes, and that an opportunity to accept one of these must come to each person in God's due time.

All those of the world who call themselves Christians are divided into two different classes, namely, Catholic and Protestant. Both Catholics and Protestants believe and teach that salvation is only for those who become members of the church, and that all others are lost. There are many more Mohammedans on the earth than Catholics and Protestants combined. There are many more Buddhists than Catholics and Protestants taken together. There are many Jews on earth. These three classes last mentioned have nothing in common with the Catholics and Protestants. Is there no opportunity of salvation for these three classes also?

Both Catholics and Protestants teach that the salvation that is obtained for those who join the church is eternity in heaven; that the eternal destiny of all the wicked is endless torment. There are many wicked people who claim to be Catholic, and many who claim to be Protestant. Not even many Catholics or Protestants have any real hope of going to heaven. I submit that this is a fair statement of the situation.

Every honest man desires to treat Catholic, Protestant, Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists, bond and free, in a fair and equitable way. If honest, he desires to see all these have some good things, regardless of their place of birth or nationality. It is a measure of love in the heart of man that prompts him to feel thus toward his fellow creature. The great Jehovah God is the complete expression of love. Is it not reasonable to think that He might have some plan of salvation by which all could have an opportunity for life? If not, then poor imperfect man must have more love than has God.

The Bible answers this question. It reads: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." (John 17:3) Here is a plain statement that to know God means to know of His arrangement of salvation. Would it not be well for all people, whether they be Catholic, Protestant, Jew, or Mohammedan, to lay aside man-made theories of salvation and with open and unprejudiced minds examine God's Word? Let us now together do that very thing.

In the Bible we read: "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth." (1 Timothy 2:3, 4) The will of God is His Law or His Word, and whatsoever God wills must come to pass in His own due time. Concerning this the prophet Isaiah says: "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."—Isaiah 55:11.

God changes not, as He states in Malachi 3:6. His Word is unchangeable. (Hebrews 6:18) Here, then, is the expressed statement that it is the will of God that all men shall be saved. That must include Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and all other heathen.

Saved from What?

BUT what is meant by all men being saved? The answer is, Saved from death. The Scriptures say: "In Adam all die." (1 Corinthians 15:22) The perfect man in Eden had a right to live on the earth forever, if he continued loyal to his Creator; and when he was sentenced to death for disobedience of God's law and when that judgment was in course of execution, he began to produce his children. The result was that all of his children were born sinners. (Romans 5:12) This means that they were born imperfect and unrighteous, and therefore in due course must die. God promised that He would provide redemption from death, stating through His prophet thus: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death."—Hosea 13:14.

God's law provided that a perfect life must be given for a perfect life. Who, then, in all

the earth could provide an exact ransom or corresponding price for the perfect man Adam? The Scriptures answer: "None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him." (Psalm 49:7) Thus we see the absolutely hopeless condition of the human race. But in due course Jehovah sent His beloved Son, Jesus, into the earth that the people might have life and have it more abundantly. (John 10:10) And again we read: "We see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels, for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor: that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man."—Heb. 2:9.

The *value* of the perfect human life that Jesus laid down at Calvary He took up again when He rose from the dead. That is what we call the ransom price; namely, His right to live as a perfect human being. God had now resurrected Jesus to the divine nature; and He no more needed the right to human life for His personal use, but that valuable thing He presented in heaven as a sin-offering on behalf of mankind, using it first for the salvation of His Church. (Hebrews 9:24) It was the Lord Jesus who brought life and immortality to life for the first time, through His death and resurrection.—2 Timothy 1:10.

This opened the way to salvation, and this message of salvation first began to be spoken by the Lord and was confirmed by them that heard him.—Hebrews 2:3.

Four thousand years had elapsed from the time of expulsion of Adam from Eden when Jesus brought to light life and immortality, and opened the way for man to be saved. During that period, great numbers had died and gone into the grave. They are still dead. Concerning them God's Word says: "There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."—Ecclesiastes 9:10.

The Church First

BE IT noted that 1 Timothy 2:3, 4 points out that it is the will of God that all men should be saved, and then brought to a knowledge of the truth. That means that salvation must be first provided, and then each one in his turn brought to a knowledge of this fact giving him an opportunity to accept or reject it. The Apostle continues: "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."—1 Tim. 2:5, 6.

Now have in mind that Jehovah long before had said to Abraham: "In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." (Genesis 12:3) It is plainly stated in Galatians 3:8 that this good news was preached aforetime to Abraham. In this same chapter we read: "Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as if many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ. . . . 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. 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."—Gal. 3:16, 26-29.

It is manifest, then, that the seed of promise is The Christ; that Christ means the anointed class; that Christ Jesus was the first-fruits of all those that died and were resurrected, and that *The Christ* must first be developed and then be used by Jehovah as a means for taking the message of truth and salvation to all the other families of the earth. The first or chief salvation then is for The Christ. A synonymous term for Christ is the Church. Nowhere in the Bible do we read about the Catholic, the Protestant, the Methodist, the Baptist or the Episcopalian church. Nowhere in the Bible do we read that by putting names on earthly church books this prepares one for heaven. But we plainly do read concerning the "church of the firstborn" whose names are "written in heaven" (Hebrews 12:23), and that Christ Jesus is the Head of the Church (Colossians 1:18), and that His true and faithful followers constitute the other members of it. These are they who have the great salvation.

Jesus said: "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 7:21) Not every one who claims to be a Christian is going to heaven, but only those who *do the will* of God and *do it faithfully*.

Amongst other things that the Lord commands His followers to do is to tell others about the glad tidings of the kingdom. (Matthew 24:14) These are to tell it, not for filthy lucre, but as the Scriptures put it, to "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; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."—1 Peter 5:2-4.

To do this faithfully will entail suffering upon each and every one, as we read: "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." (1 Peter 4:12, 13) How many who belong to the various church denominations really suffer because they earnestly and zealously tell others about the Lord's great kingdom? May I ask candidly: In how many churches in Greater New York is the gospel of Christ's kingdom preached? Do we not read in the daily papers that in many of these churches the heathen religion of the peoples of East India, Sun Worshipers, is observed; and that even an exhibition of North American Indian dances are held in the name of Christ?

Promises to the Church

MARK some of the promises given to the Church: "According as his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, through the knowledge of him that hath called us to glory and virtue: whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust." —2 Peter 1:3, 4.

How much knowledge could a congregation gain of the glory and virtue of the Lord by listening to some heathen sing or by watching an Indian dance? Then in the same scripture the Christian is admonished that he must be diligent in adding to his faith virtue, fortitude, knowledge, self-control, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and love; and that if he fails to do these things, he is blind to his privileges. Then adds the scripture: "Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure: for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall."—2 Peter 1:10.

Thus it is observed that it requires diligence upon the part of the Christian to have a guarantee that he shall go to heaven. To such Jesus said: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." "And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations." "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 2:10, 26; 3:21.

The Catholic and the Protestant clergy have taught the people that by joining their church they could be saved and go to heaven. There are millions who claim to be Catholic, and other millions who claim to be Protestant. Yet Jesus plainly said only a little flock shall be in heaven. (Luke 12:32) There are many more people in the city of New York than will ever be in heaven.

Knowledge Essential to Salvation

THE Scripture plainly states that the only means of gaining heaven is through Christ Jesus. "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4:12) And again we read that life is a gift of God through Jesus Christ our Lord. (Romans 6:23) "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.

It is absolutely impossible for any person to accept a gift without having knowledge of it. This is exactly in harmony with the scriptures above quoted, that all men must be brought to a knowledge of the truth. God will not enforce eternal life on any one, but His purpose is to give everyone an opportunity to accept everlasting life on His terms.

In Acts 15:14-17 we read that God will first take out from the nations a people for His name, and that then He will set up His kingdom in the earth that the residue of men might seek the Lord. The "people for his name" first taken out is *The Christ* class, the true Church, the seed of Abraham according to the promise.

When those who compose this favored class have finished their course, then will be the due time for all the other peoples to receive a knowledge of the truth and have an opportunity to obey the Lord and receive the free gift of life.

Restoration Their Hope

FOR many centuries the people have looked for the second coming of the Lord, because He promised to return and set up His kingdom. The whole creation has groaned and travailed for this, not knowing for what they hoped; but they have really hoped for relief. So state the Scriptures in Romans 8:19. The purpose of the second coming of the Lord and the establishment of His kingdom is that restoration blessings can be offered to the entire human race. Restoration means to restore that which was lost. Adam did not lose a home in heaven. He never had one to lose. No man has ever lost such. Man is an earthly creature. Heaven is provided as a great reward for the faithful Christians who, after making a sacrifice, faithfully obey the Lord until death. Restoration means the restoring to man the things that Adam lost for himself and all his progeny, to wit: the right and privilege to live on the earth forever as perfect human beings. Concerning this we read in Acts 3:19-21: "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence [face] of the Lord; and 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."

Other prophets, from Moses to John the Baptist, foretold the coming of these days. Concerning this we read in the Scriptures: "Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days."—Acts 3:24.

The hope of salvation for the world aside from the Church, then, is earthly, not heavenly.

During the 4000 years before Jesus came to earth many good men had died, but not one of these went to heaven. Concerning David we read in the Scriptures, that he was a man after God's own heart. (Acts 13:22; 1 Samuel 13:14) The name David means beloved. He was loyal to the Lord. Many years after his death, the Bible says this of him: "David . . . is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day. . . . For David is not ascended into the heavens."—Acts 2:29, 34.

We have been told by many ecclesiastical teachers that Abel, Abraham, Isaac, and the prophets died and went to heaven; whereas Jesus plainly says: "No man hath ascended up to heaven." (John 3:13) Here is the plain statement that they had not reached heaven when Jesus left there, yet they had been dead more than a thousand years. In fact, none of these prophets will ever have the divine nature. John the Baptist was the greatest of all of them; and concerning him Jesus said: "Verily I say unto you, 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."—Matthew 11:11.

The 11th chapter of Hebrews names a long list of these faithful men, from Abel to the last of the prophets, and then says of them that they all died and must wait until the Church is complete. Then they will be resurrected and made princes in the earth. The Lord plainly stated that many shall come from the east and west and sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom. This will not be in heaven, but on earth.—Matt. 8:11; Psa. 45:16; Matt. 6:10.

The Scripture states that the second coming of the Lord is for the purpose of giving a trial to the living and then to the dead. (2 Timothy 4:1) "God hath appointed a day" for this purpose. (Acts 17:31) The first thing will be to give them a knowledge of the truth in order to give them an opportunity to accept the free gift of life through Christ. The message which God sent to the earth through the angel at the birth of Jesus was this: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." (Luke 2:10) In due time this good news must come to all.

The promise concerning that kingdom is this: That the Lord of hosts will make unto the people a feast of fat things and will destroy the vail of ignorance that covers the people and the nations. (Isaiah 25:6, 7) There is a great time of trouble now on the earth. It will increase with intensity for a short period of time, and then the Lord will make the truth so clear that all the people can hear and understand.—Zephaniah 3:9.

The great ransom sacrifice applied on behalf of the world will remove the legal disabilities. The eyes of the understanding of the people will be opened. Every one will be brought to a knowledge of the truth, and every one will then be given an opportunity to learn and obey God's rule of action that will lead to life.—Isaiah 65: 17-25.

Today there are many millions of Mohammedans, more millions of Buddhists, and millions of other peoples of earth who are in absolute ignorance of God's wonderful plan. These must be brought to a knowledge of the truth. The time in which this opportunity will be given them is called the day of the Millennial reign of Christ. (Acts 17:31; Revelation 20:6; 5:10) Concerning that blessed time the Prophet says: "And 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. The meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel."—Isaiah 29:18, 19.

The reason that it is not so now is because Satan, the terrible one, and his earthly agencies, whom he uses to teach false doctrines, have blinded the minds of the people. But with the kingdom in operation the Prophet says: "For the terrible one [the devil] is brought to nought and the scorner [those who scorn God's Word and His plan] is consumed, and all that watch for iniquity [injustice to oppress mankind] are cut off: that make a man an offender for a word [that persecute him for speaking the truth], and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate, and turn aside the just [right thing] for a thing of nought."—Isaiah 29:20, 21.

In this righteous reign of Christ falsehood will be torn from the position of power, and truth enthroned forever which shall guide the people in the way that they should go, and bring to them the blessings God has intended for them from the beginning.

Speaking of the two salvations, the Scriptures say: "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial: but the glory of the celestial [heavenly] is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another." "The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is the Lord from heaven. As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy: and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly."—1 Corinthians 15:40, 47, 48.

Thus we see that a few will be saved to heavenly glory and have association with the Lord; but that the wicked will be cut off and perish forever; that those who accept the free gift from the Lord and are obedient to Him shall be restored to a perfect condition of humanity and dwell upon the earth forever in peace, in happiness, with endless life.—Psalm 37:29.

Broadcasting Sacred Programs

BROADCASTING Bible truths together with high-class musical programs is coming more and more into appreciation by the ever-growing radio audience; and THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in informing its readers where and when such programs may be picked up. The first two named are operated under the supervision of the International Bible Students Association.

Write your friends and ask your neighbors to meet together and listen to these lectures.

WBBR, New York City (official address, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.), 273 meters. Sunday and Thursday evenings, 9:10 to 10:30; Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 8: to 9:00. Eastern Standard Time.

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WGI, Medford Hillside, Mass. Sunday and Thursday evenings. Lectures under auspices of the Boston Bible Students.

KNX, Los Angeles, Calif. Sunday evening, 7:00 to 8:00. Pacific Standard Time. Programs under auspices of Los Angeles Bible Students.

CHUC, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, 400 meters. Sunday and Wednesday evenings.

We suggest to our readers that letters of appreciation are always acceptable to the managers of radio stations, as to reception, the quality of the programs, and the interest elicited.

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.

[383]When Jesus was taken up into heaven, the angels standing by the disciples said to them: 'He shall come in like manner.' The manner of His going or being taken away was quiet, without observation, except by a few. In a similar manner we should expect His return. Those watching for His coming necessarily would be the first to observe His presence. This is in exact harmony with the thought expressed by the apostle Paul when he wrote: "For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night." (1 Thessalonians 5:2) The same thought the apostle Peter expressed: "The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." (2 Peter 3:10) And of His coming Jesus said: "Behold, I come as a thief." "If therefore thou shalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thief, and thou shalt not know what hour I will come upon thee." (Revelation 16:15; 3:3; Matthew 24:43) A thief comes usually in the night time when all are asleep, and none see him except those who are watching or those who may be awakened by his presence. Even so the Lord comes in the night time of the close of the Gospel Age, just before the dawn of the new day; and none discern His presence except those who watch and who have the eye of faith.

[384]The Lord spoke in symbolic phrase, and speaking concerning the manner of His appearing He said: "Behold, I have told you before. Wherefore if they shall say unto you, Behold, he is in the desert; go not forth: behold, he is in the secret chambers; believe it not." (Matthew 24:25, 26) Here He is warning and safeguarding against the error of believing that He will appear in the desert or that He will appear in some secret chamber; as spiritists claim they have come in contact with Him. Then He says: "For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the presence of the Son of man be." (Matthew 24:27) The word lightning here is translated from the Greek word *astrape,* and means bright shining, or bright shiner. We know that lightning does not come out of the east and shine even unto the west; for flashes of lightning come from all directions, and more often from the west than from the east. The bright shining or bright shiner here really means the sun. The sun begins to shed forth its light in the east before it is fully up; and when it comes over the eastern horizon it shines everywhere from the east to the west. Just so the presence of the Lord. He quietly appears and His presence begins to shed light in all parts of the earth.

[385]The Prophet of the Lord also used the sun to illustrate the Lord Jesus, saying, "The Sun of righteousness shall arise with healing in his wings." (Malachi 4:2) Again, Jesus likened His faithful followers unto the sun when he said: "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."—Matt. 13:43.

[386]In examining the evidence, then, with reference to the Lord's second appearing, if we will keep always in mind that His appearance is not and will not be visible to human eyes, but that it will be gradually discernible in the physical facts which will occur in fulfilment of prophecy, we shall be better enabled to understand the various Scriptural texts bearing upon the subject.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

When Jesus ascended on high, what did the angels standing by advise His disciples as to the manner of His return? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 383.

What does this suggest as to the manner of His return? ¶ 383.

What is meant by coming as a thief in the night? and how does this illustrate the second coming of the Lord? Give Scriptural proof. ¶ 383.

What does the night illustrate? ¶ 383.

What did the Lord say concerning those who would report His return in the desert or in the secret chambers? ¶ 384.

Explain the Lord's statement of His second appearing wherein He said, "As the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west, so shall the presence of the Son of man be." ¶ 384.

What heavenly planet or body is used to picture the second appearing of the Lord? ¶ 385.

Why is it important to keep in mind that the Lord's second appearing will be invisible to human eyes? ¶ 386.

Strife in the Churches

Torn by a controversial spirit and rent with disputation, the churches meet the problems of 1925 with the uncertainty that there is in mutiny in the ranks.

Repeated failure of the plans of the world leaders has bred an uneasiness that looks for some word of the end to which affairs relentlessly move.

Word that holds the assurance of intervention by a power beyond man's, an assurance that would hold forth the essence for hope.

But are leaders of spiritual thought, one faction disbelieving—the other untenable—are such capable of inspiring man with hope?

The Bible meets the present crisis with that stellar force so peculiar to forces not bound, not limited, but characteristic of control that is better to be talked over and contemplated than to be tersely analyzed within the bounds of exact prediction.

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OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 142
February 25, 1925

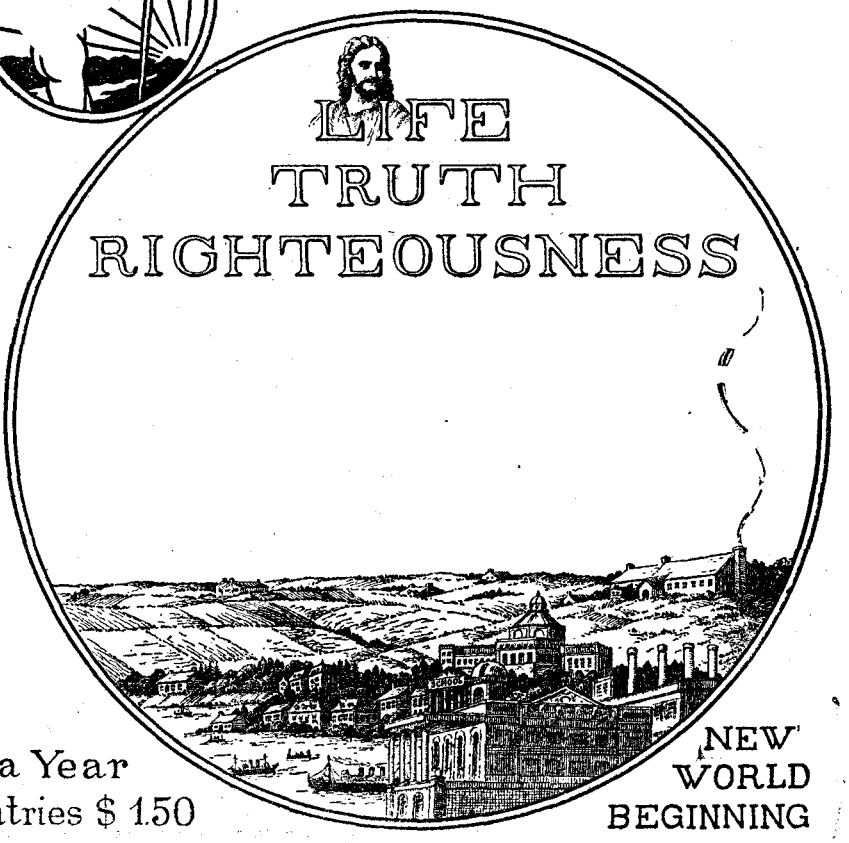
METHUSELAH THE BANKER

OUR RURAL SCHOOLS

THE POWER OF THE MIND

AMERICAN SKUNKS

ROCKEFELLER ON RELIGION



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Glimpses at World News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by the Editor]

Senator Curtis a Real American

SENATOR CURTIS, the new leader of the United States Senate, is a real American, sure enough; for his grandmother was a full-blooded Kaw Indian lass. Curtis was reared in an Indian village, later became a horse jockey, then a hack-driver and finally a law student and a successful lawyer in Topeka, when that city was yet young. He has been in the United States Senate seventeen years, and is acknowledged to be one of the brightest men in the country.

Mrs. Feodorovna Pays a Visit

MRS. FEODOROVNA or Vladimirovitch (we are not sure of the name), has paid the United States a visit, and has probably had a pretty good time. While she was here the Vanderbilts and Bakers feasted and entertained her, giving her the best that unlimited money can command; but otherwise she never made a dent in the American body politic. Her hubby, safe in Bavaria, claims to be the new Czar of Russia; and while Mrs. Feodorovna was here, some were foolish enough to hail her as the Empress. Cheap show!

Automobiles Destroying Central Park

SENATOR NATHAN STRAUS calls attention to the fact that excess of automobiles in Central Park is gradually destroying plant life in what is the principal breathing space of the city. He advocates the exclusion of all automobiles from the Park, the carrying of the east and west traffic underground and of the north and south traffic on widened streets on the sides.

More Cars Cause More Accidents

IN THE United States two billion dollars per year are spent for passenger cars—automobiles. Twelve million such cars are in constant operation. The deaths from their use have grown to 22,600 per year, and the serious personal injuries to 678,600 per year, or two and one-half times as many casualties as were sustained by the American forces during the World War.

New Use for Dogs

WE DO not say that the sign "Hot Dogs", now so often seen on motor roads means that some of our four-footed companions have been passed back to us by the dog catcher and Frankfurter makers; and we don't say that it doesn't. But we do say, and confess to a shock at the discovery, that Paris despatches show that at a horse race near there recently, one of the women wore a greyhound fur; and we fear a fall in the price of Frankfurters is impending.

Airplane—Dirigible Air Connections

AT Belleville, Illinois, an airplane has performed the feat of hooking itself to a dirigible and then releasing itself, thus demonstrating that in a new war there would most evidently be full coördination of all aircraft even while engaged in actual flight.

Came Near Seeing a Zeppelin in 1918

NEW YORK came near seeing a zeppelin in 1918. The Armistice came three days before a zeppelin was finished which was intended to be used in making a round trip from Hamburg to New York. The officer who was to guide the vessel had been appointed, and his duty had been assigned of dropping four and a half tons of bombs on the city. It could have been done, no doubt.

Motor Thieves Escape in Fog

DURING the heavy fogs that have prevailed in London recently, one of the post offices in the heart of the city was robbed by thieves

in motor cars, who escaped with sixteen to a hundred bags of mail, and could not be located on account of the fog. Motor cars are now in general use by thieves everywhere.

Britain and the League

BRITAIN wanted the United States to enter the League of Nations on a par with her colonies of Canada, Australia, India, and New Zealand. Now she writes to the League of Nations that the Anglo-Irish, registered with the League last July, can not be registered with that body, as the League can have nothing to do with affairs within the British Empire.

Spanish Military Rule

UNDER the Spanish military rule forty newspapers have been suspended in Madrid; and in those that are still publishing it is common to see blank columns or parts of columns where the censors have cut out important news. The yearly expense in the Moroccan war, where Spain is constantly losing ground, runs to 800 million pesetas. The bill for education is 117 million.

Bavarian Public Schools Romanized

ON November 22nd, after four years of negotiations, the public schools of Bavaria have obligated themselves to have the Catholic religion taught in those institutions, either by local Roman Catholic priests or by priests chosen by the Vatican. Payments are to be made by the Bavarian government to the priests and six bishops whose dioceses are in Bavaria.

Will Use the Shortest Routes

THE French and Swiss Governments have come to an agreement that on all goods exchanged between the two countries hereafter, the goods are to be transported by the shortest routes. This general principle is now recognized throughout the United States, and is a proper one. People who desire for any reason to send their goods by the longest routes should pay for it.

Fascisti do Good Work in Italy

UNALTERABLY opposed, as we are, to the seizure of Italy by the Fascisti, evidence continues to come in showing the great success they are making of their undertakings. The railroad deficit has been wiped out, traffic has increased, new lines are being built, and the water traffic has so increased that in a maritime sense Italy is now in the third place in Europe.

Prayers of Pilgrims in Rome

THE prayers of the pilgrims to Rome during the "Holy Year" inaugurated December 24th, 1924, are to be made in accordance with the directions of the Pope. They include a prayer for the peace of the world, for the absorption of the Protestant churches by the Church of Rome, and for the dominance of the Roman Church in the affairs of Palestine.

Terrible Sufferings of Greeks

UNDER the terms of the treaty Turkey continues to return Greeks to the fatherland. Among 1500 of these, recently returned from Konia, sixty died in twenty days from their exposures and impoverishment; and the remainder, with twenty percent of the people sick, are now living in tents, without adequate clothing and almost without food.

Reformations in Jerusalem

REFORMATIONS are under way in Jerusalem. After January first all motor cars in the city are to have bells in place of horns. Not a bad idea. No bell could ever be made to bring forth such hideous sounds as emanate from some of the vehicles that traverse the streets of New York. In the list of nerve-wreckers they stand near the top.

Britain's Promise to Egypt

FORTY-TWO years ago, when British forces seized Egypt, to prevent its separation from Turkey, Gladstone promised that as soon as order was restored the troops would be withdrawn. The troops are still there. It is a curious situation. Egypt is now supposed to be exercising sovereignty, but is as helpless as a kitten in a well.

Britain's India-Australia Airships

BRITAIN is building two 695-ft.-long airships to carry passengers from Britain to India and Australia. The standard speed of the vessels will be fifty miles per hour, with a

maximum speed of seventy-two miles. They expect to carry 13,221 passengers each way annually, at a rate of two and one-half cents per mile, which is less per mile than is charged on American railways, and to make a profit of ten percent.

Congo's Diamond Output Increasing

THE output of diamonds from the Congo region is increasing, from both the Belgian and the Portuguese districts, to such an extent as to be competing seriously with the famous Kimberley field in South Africa. We have the thought that this search for treasure is doing much to open up the Congo to real civilization, which will follow later.

Filipinos in Hands of the Usurers

LIKE all the rest of the world, the people of the Philippines are in the hands of the money lenders, only that in the Philippines the rates of interest are so high as to hold the people in abject slavery. There are no prison sentences to back up the laws against usury; and those who are caught in the toils dare not have recourse to the law anyway, for fear of getting into conditions that are even worse than they now face.

Methuselah the Banker (*With Apologies to Methuselah*)

[Reprinted from GOLDEN AGE, No. 70, by request]

NOTHING like this ever happened; but it clearly illustrates what is happening. It has a basis of facts, and the calculations are reliable.

Prior to the flood there were ten patriarchs. The years wherein they lived, according to the true Bible chronology, were as follows:

	B. C.
Adam	4129-3199
Seth	3999-3087
Enos	3894-2989
Cainan	3804-2894
Mahalaleel	3734-2839
Jared	3669-2707
Enoch	3507-3142
Methuselah	3432-2463
Lamech	3245-2468
Noah, to the flood	3063-2463

When Methuselah arrived on the scene Adam was getting well along in years; in fact, as the record shows, he had only 233 more years to live; and realizing that he was growing old he said to Methuselah's father: "Enoch, you have always been a good boy; and now that you have an addition to your family I feel like doing something for your child, John D., Jr., my new great-great-great great-great grandson; so here is $1. I would like to have you put it out for him at interest; and when he is old enough, I would like to have him go into the banking business. I think that there is a lot of money in that business, if properly handled; and I will be ready, as long as I live, to give my best advice as to how to safeguard the fund. My boy Seth wants to borrow $1 from me right now; so we will lend the money to Seth at 6 percent interest. We will let him have it on a sixty-day note; and then at the end of that time he will renew the note, with the interest added; and so on indefinitely."

Principal Doubles in Ten Years

THIS seemed like an excellent suggestion to Enoch, and so the transaction was made in due form. Seth gave his note for $1 on January 1st, B. C. 3432, and on March 1st renewed it for $1.01 and so on, at sixty-day intervals, with the following result: For convenience we give the principal of the unpaid note as it stood on certain stipulated dates, omitting fractions:

September	1st, B. C. 3431	$1.10
January	1st, B. C. 3429	1.21
March	1st, B. C. 3428	1.31
May	1st, B. C. 3427	1.41
May	1st, B. C. 3426	1.50
March	1st, B. C. 3425	1.60
January	1st, B. C. 3424	1.70
November	1st, B. C. 3424	1.80
September	1st, B. C. 3423	1.90
July	1st, B. C. 3422	2.00

A Thousandfold in a Century

ADAM saw that he was starting Methuselah off on a profitable path. While it had looked at the outset that Methuselah was going

to make only 6 percent on his money, yet in actual practice the money had doubled itself in ten years and six months, so that, allowing for a time or two when the note went to protest, and thus brought additional revenues to the young financier, Adam discovered that Methuselah would normally double his money every ten years. In a little while, then, as things went at that time, Seth's notes on January 1st of each decade were as noted on next page.

On January 1st, 3332, Seth came around to Methuselah and said: "It looks to me as though you are asking too much for the use of that dollar that you loaned me a hundred years ago today. I had no idea at that time that it would cost me over a thousand dollars for the use of that dollar for a hundred years." But Methuselah had begun to see the value of his scheme; so he talked Seth into leaving the note, the same as usual, and let the money pile up, multiplying at the rate of over a thousand times a century, and took a mortgage on Seth's home, to make sure that the interest and principal would all be paid some happy day. From that time onward business seemed to pick up rapidly.

3412 B. C.	$ 4.00
3402 B. C.	8.00
3392 B. C.	16.00
3382 B. C.	32.00
3372 B. C.	64.00
3362 B. C.	128.00
3352 B. C.	256.00
3342 B. C.	512.00
3332 B. C.	1024.00

A Million in Two Centuries

ON JANUARY 1st, 3232, Adam came around to see how Methuselah was making out and was surprised to find that he had just renewed Seth's note for the tidy sum of $1,048,576, and to learn that Seth had been compelled not only to give a mortgage on everything he owned but to borrow large sums from his children and his grandchildren to provide the collateral necessary to secure the loan.

In a little while (as things went then), namely, in only a third of a century, as Adam was ill, at the point of death, he sent for Methuselah to find out how the interest plan was working; and when Methuselah told him that Seth's note at that time was for $10,150,215.68 and that he held mortgages on all the then existing real and personal property of every sort on the whole earth, excepting Adam's own house and the bed upon which he way lying, Adam just curled up and died.

Indeed, Enoch himself had become so disheartened at the way things looked that he, too, left the scene, sick at what he saw coming on the earth, and remained here only fifty-seven years longer. But in that time the bonds and bills receivable, mortgages and other collateral, in Methuselah's hands had grown until the total was now $536,870,912. And the original dollar was still out at interest, working as hard as ever.

A Billion in Three Centuries

WHEN the third century came around, January 1st, B. C. 3132, ten years after Enoch had left the scene, the notes had reached to the sum of $1,073,741,824, and Methuselah was as wealthy as the wealthiest man living in the year 1922 A. D.; but unlike him Methuselah was only nicely started in life.

From this point onward things seemed to come Methuselah's way. In the next century, down to the time of Seth's death, which was a period of forty-five years, the notes came rolling in. When Seth felt that he was slipping away, he sent for the young banker to find out how much he really owed him for the loan 345 years previous; and when told in a stern banking tone of voice that it was on that date, January 1st, 3087 B. C., a sum total of $26,815,832,425.92, Seth gave one gasp; and they sent for the undertaker.

Four Centuries Would Buy the Earth

IT WAS only a little while longer to the four hundredth anniversary of the loan. This period soon passed; and when it was expired, January 1st, 3032, the total securities in Methuselah's hands. covering all the admitted indebtedness of Adam's posterity, was the magnificent sum of $1,099,511,627,776. This was enough, and more than enough, if invested in a World War, to make the world safe for plutocracy. But Methuselah had more sense. He concluded to put it into the real estate business; for he knew that, with his interest-machine workingly properly, the world was safe for big business anyway until something happened.

Looking the matter up in the Rand-McNally atlas of the time, and confirming it by the "World Almanac", Methuselah found that the total land surface of the earth is 54,807,420 square miles, which, at 640 acres to the square mile, amounts to 35,076,749,800 acres. He purchased the whole outfit at $30 per acre, and had the deed recorded; but as it all belonged to him anyway, he did not have to pay out any money. It was just a matter of bookkeeping. But even according to the books he had $47,209,133,776 left over, after buying the whole earth at $30 per acre, and without ever having done one stroke of work himself, all as a result of a "wise investment" of $1 left to accumulate by perfectly proper banking methods for a matter of 400 years.

How Could the People Pay It?

BY THIS time Methuselah had acquired the appetite for making money. He had learned the interest game thoroughly, and he now went in for it in a large way. During the next four centuries the fortune which he amassed in notes and bills receivable, mortgages, bonds and other collateral on all that was in the earth or ever would be in the earth was as follows:

Jan. 1st, B. C.

2932	$ 1,125,899,906,842,624
2832	1,152,921,504,606,846,976
2732	1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424
2632	1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176

At this point Methuselah thought it was time for him to begin to build, and so he decided to build a fine house on each acre of land that he owned. Figuring the matter up carefully he found that on every acre of land surface of the earth, as a result of his frugality in letting that $1 work for him steadily for 800 years, he was able to erect on each acre a building which would cost him just $34,465,160,155,879 per acre; and allowing that there would ultimately be 50,000,000,000, of Adam's posterity born, this would be at the rate of $689.30 for each one of them for each acre of the whole earth.

Not being blessed by nature with any more sense than the law allowed, being ignorant of about every item except how to keep his old interest-machine working, Methuselah started to build, using only solid gold, at $27 per ounce, for his building materials. His gold cost him, delivered on the job, $648,000 per ton.

256 Tons of Gold to the Square Inch

FIGURING up how much he would need, the old gentleman found that in every acre there are 43,560 square feet of land and 6,272,640 square inches. He reckoned up to see how many tons of gold he could afford to stand on each square inch of the land surface of the earth, and discovered that to place one ton on each square inch he would be loading down each acre with a plate of solid gold amounting in value to $4,064,670,720,000. But as he had more than eight times as much wealth as this on hand, why should he care? So he started to have the work done.

About this time his grandson Noah came along. We say about this time, but actually it was some forty-nine years later, and the building operations were already under way. Noah asked his grandpa how much his wealth was at this time, and was told that business had been good since Methuselah began to build, because he now had thirty-two times as much, and that therefore he intended to put 256 tons of solid gold on each square inch of the earth's surface, instead of only eight tons as he had originally planned.

Erecting the Gold Standard

NOAH tried to reason with him; but the old man was getting cross and childish, and seemed to think that because he was in the banking business nobody else knew anything. So he roughly ordered Noah off the premises, meaning that he should get off the earth. Thinking the matter over Noah perceived that the only thing he could do was to take to the water: so he and the boys of the family got to work on their boat. They worked as hard as they could; for they could see that the old man was getting crazy and that things did not look a bit good for anybody.

Meantime Methuselah continued to do a good business. His little nest-egg had so grown by the time his 900th birthday came around that it was the neat figure of (if the pencil didn't slip somewhere) $1,237,940,039,285,370,274,899,124,224. This wealth caused the old man's mind to go back on him entirely; for he found that, building as hard as he could, it was impossible for all the inhabitants of the world to erect the gold as fast as it came flowing in. Therefore he determined to do something that would make

his name remembered throughout all time. He had all the gold that could be possibly handled brought into one place; and there he erected on a plot a mile square a building of solid gold, which he called THE GOLD STANDARD.

"As It Was in the Days of Noah"

THE great pile grew like magic, and kept getting higher and higher. They put in electric elevators and ran them like the wind, trying to keep pace with the delivery of the material, lifting it up and placing it in position. They had gotten up about seventy-nine miles when something happened. Probably nobody will ever know just what it was. Some said that the tower was built too rigidly; it could not stand the strain of the great wind which blew away the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold like the chaff of the summer threshing-floor. Others said it was because the foundation was laid in blood. Anyway, to the horror of all onlookers in the year 2463 B. C., it swayed a few moments, gave a sickening lurch, tore a big gap in the canopy, and came down with a roar, burying Methuselah and all of that civilization in the ruins. It fell, and great was the fall of it.

And when the canopy was torn, down came the waters, ocean deep, floating Noah and all his family to safety. If you look the matter up, you will find that Methuselah died the year of the flood.

We reiterate the first statement of this article, namely, that "nothing like this ever happened"; but we leave it to the reader to judge whether or not any civilization can endure which is built upon the interest basis. There will come a time when the burden cannot possibly be borne. The World War has made the burden *already* impossible. In a little while the great tower will fall and bury civilization in its ruins. When that time comes the only happy people on earth will be those who have learned well the lesson that the Word of our God which liveth and abideth forever is better, far better, than any image of gold that supposedly wise but INDESCRIBABLY FOOLISH financial people of the world have erected or can ever erect for their happiness or protection.

Our Rural Schools *By A Farmer's Wife*

OUT in Western Kansas lies a very fertile valley which is owned mostly by the Garden City Beet Sugar Company, and which is inhabited largely by uneducated foreigners, who rent the land and raise the beets for the mill.

Within this territory lies the the little hamlet of Holcomb. Here was an ideal spot in which to build a model consolidated school, the character of the inhabitants of the locality being such that they might easily be prevailed upon to take the entire dose. The Sugar Company did not care. It could increase the rentals or "hike" the price of sugar to meet the extra tax.

Doubtless similar schools in other sugar districts have contributed their bit towards making the latter course possible, and this may account in part for the higher prices on sugar in recent years.

The "Octopus" came and saw, and the deed was done. The bonds were voted. The one-room school buildings in the region were moved into the little town, and utilized in the construction of some of the buildings. A fine school building, a teacherage, and a home for the superintendent were built. Reo busses were purchased, and a garage maintained for them. The gymnasium, the play-room, and the bath-room were not forgotten. The initial cost was reported to be $225,000.

A consolidated school course includes a four-year high-school course, in our state.

When all was in readiness, lengthy first page articles appeared in "The Country Gentleman" and, later, in "The Kansas Homestead", describing the Holcomb school plant and extolling its virtues over the usual one-room rural school. Other prominent publications joined in the sobs over the inefficiency of the one-room school—these same one-room schools which have turned out many of our brightest stars in history, the strongest men and women our modern times have known.

Many editorial tears, also, were shed over "the poorly paid teachers". As far as the teachers are concerned, they have always fared as well, if not better, than those who furnished the money to pay them.

Thus was launched the campaign for con-

solidated or, at least rural, high schools in every agricultural locality.

Many parents were easily prevailed upon to vote for the schools because they believed they were paving the road to easier lives for their children than they themselves had enjoyed. There was some opposition, however; and the gerrymandering and other schemes practised to put these new schools on the map were enough to make Satan dance for joy. Thus were profitable tax-free investments found for a vast amount of funds accumulated by "big business" when the world was being "made safe for democracy".

Much twaddle has been printed about "the great American charity", and "the sacrifice that pays". The woman who gave to charity the money which should have gone to buy her small child a pair of shoes, can hardly be commended for the act. Is it not just possible that charity untempered by judgment may fly wide of the mark and do more harm than good? May it not be that the system which keeps young men and women on charity's roll even after they have finished the grades, is at fault?

Gradually Changing to Play

THE high school course may be all right; but, judged from appearances, it is designed to eliminate as much work and introduce as much play as possible. One $60,000 high school did not have enough students to fit out a creditable team for the games; so they went out into the highways and byways, and gathered in youngsters who were even below the seventh grade and promoted them into the high school, in order that the school might have a place in the contest games.

How can our students become deep thinkers or even fair students if they are continually keyed up to the highest pitch of excitement over the games? The last game played is hardly out of mind until the new contest looms up. Besides these, there are also many social affairs, both in school and out, to exercise their influence on the pupils' minds.

Physical culture should by all means have a place in our school; but its true object is defeated in these brutal contest games, which strew the way with thrills and cripples. The youngsters are taught that total disregard of consequences to their own bodies in order to win a game is heroism. We do not question that there are times when physical sacrifice may be praiseworthy; but should there not be a higher object than the mere winning of a game to prompt it?

The young folks are "wild" to get into high school. They accept what work is necessary, in order that the institution may be called a school, that they may enjoy the "thrills" which the courses include. If they can not be players, they may be "boosters" in the contest games. This means long car rides and many jolly hours.

From the moment our children enter school, they are feasted upon "thrills". Their very reading lessons are full of thrilling and often impossible stories. No wonder they find ordinary life intolerable, and start out occasionally to manufacture some thrills of their own, as did those two rich young Chicago students.

In districts where these schools exist, they reign supreme. Parents and others are expected to bow to their every mandate. They will brook no interference, excepting the pupil's own illness, with his school activities.

No students are excused from the games unless upon a doctor's certificate stating that they are physically unable to take part in them.

Plenty of time may be taken for games and "hikes", to say nothing of "weenie roasts" and four-o'clock breakfasts, held in lonely, out-of-the-way places, often with doubtful chaperonage. But one day missed from school activities by any pupil for any reason except his own sickness cuts down on his credits. Consequently there are few young hands anywhere to help even their parents in any emergency. Many instances might be cited of mothers seriously ill, and fathers doing housework and tending the sick and the little ones in addition to their own necessary work, in order that almost grown daughters may not miss a day of school. When father is sick, mother milks cows and feeds pigs; for son must not lose his credits.

In times past, son or daughter could have "made up" the lessons missed, but the extra strain this would put upon them would never do now. All kinds of sacrifices are made in order that the school activities of the pupil may not be interfered with. Evidently modern parents readily learn self-sacrifice; but when are the youngsters to learn their lessons of unselfishness?

One is not considered a good citizen if he does not attend the contest games occasionally and contribute towards their upkeep. If the pupils want anything extra, they get up a food sale or something similar; and the public is expected to buy at generous prices to help the "kids" out.

Passing through Abnormal Conditions

WITH a Fourth of July picnic almost every day, with the old folks to do all the work, and with all their bills paid with little or no effort on their part, are we not giving the young generation a very thorough course in selfishness? Growing up under these conditions, with no weight of responsibility to control their actions, are we not producing an abnormal race? In our efforts to build up a race of physical giants, are we not producing one of moral dwarfs?

In our state a teacher must have completed this high-school course. Is is any wonder that our one-room schools are deteriorating? The efficient teacher is a rare article, and is what he is in spite of, not on account of, his modern educational training.

An ex-county-superintendent, in answer to a woman who was deploring the fact that her children were not doing what they should in school, writes in the *Daily Drovers' Telegram* of Kansas City, Missouri:

"To the *Household*: I would like to say to 'Evergreen' in your issue of July 22 that the only thing that will do her children any good in the way of a school is a good teacher. By far too much emphasis is put upon the school building or the number of teachers, rather than the quality of teachers."

The child is not benefited by the consolidated school to the extent that "boosters" claim he is. Dealers in building material, heating plants, lighting systems, school furniture, school "busses", etc., are benefited very much, as are also architects, contractors, plumbers, insurance and real estate agents; and they spend time and money boosting these things because it pays them to do so. Educators advocate the same things because it generally means the employment of more teachers, higher salaries, less work, more conveniences, and more congenial surroundings for the teachers.

The bulk of expenses too often falls upon the already over-burdened farmer, who is in the minority and can not help himself, especially if he owns land in a district containing a town. He lives a life of drudgery and sacrifice in order that these people may have modern comforts and conveniences.

A good teacher will teach a good school in a one-teacher country school building. If she is no good there, she will do no good as a teacher in the grade school. The so-called trained teacher is many times a farce, trained only to shirk her duty and to ask more salary for so doing. There are some good teachers, however, true and tried, who are worthy of the profession, and whose service is invaluable. It it a difficult matter to determine who the good teachers are; but send the child to a good teacher, no matter what the school building might be.

An expensive school building will not educate your child any more than a modern church building will make him a Christian or than a massive tombstone will carry his soul to heaven.

The teacher is the school, the whole thing, and the only thing that will help your child; and the country school might have a better teacher than the consolidated district, or it might not.

The course in Jehovah's school, which began its sessions some 6,000 years ago, is full of peculiar and difficult problems to solve. The student is tried to the utmost limit of his powers, and often goes down to the grave seemingly a failure. The course allows some pleasure as we go along; but the bulk of instruction requires much effort, and is along most sober and humbling lines.

The Great Teacher sees to it that each gets the experiences he needs to insure his creditable passage in the final test, that of the judgment day. Some will fail, it is true; but their failure will be because they are too much the children of Satan, and on no account may it be laid upon their loving Instructor.

When the graduates of this school have received their diplomas and with them the gift of "unspeakable joy", and are ready to launch out into eternal life, will they begin immediately to look for "white collar" jobs? Will they steadfastly refuse anything in the line of work which they consider not on a level in genteelness and salary with their educated abilities; choosing

rather to live in penury or upon the generosity of friends than to accept a position they think is beneath them? Or will they stop to ask: "Where am I most needed in the world's field of labor?"

Which will be the paramount question with them? Will it be, "How can I best serve myself?" or will it be, "How can I best honor Jehovah and serve my fellow creatures?"

Will domineering inefficiency prevail then? The model educational course is outlined for us by an all-wise Creator. Is it safe to vary the proportions of work and play, until the law goes forth from Jerusalem?

The Manufacture of Paper *By D. H. Copeland*

THE art of writing in some form or other is old. Just how old it is is hard to determine, but it was an old, old art when paper as a vehicle for the expression of ideas and the keeping of records came into existence.

Probably one of the earliest examples of the use of paper is the "Gharibu 'l-Haidth", an Arab treatise on the rare and curious words in the sayings of Mahomet, written in 866 A. D. It was not until the eighth century that paper was available or much used by any other people than the Chinese, who are perhaps the earliest known makers and users of the substance. Just when they first practised the art of manufacture is lost in the mists of antiquity.

Originally, paper was made from cotton, flax, rags; and later, as the demand necessitated larger and larger supplies, esparto-grass, the fibres of many plants, such as rice, straw, papyrus, etc., were used.

With regard to the use of paper in England, it seems to have been fairly common in the fourteenth century. Brown paper was purchasable in 1570, according to old account books of that date; and an early reference (1519) to blotting paper is found in Horman's "Vulgaria":

"Blottyng papyr serveth to drye weete wryttynge, lest there be made blottis or blurris."

Modern papers are made from a variety of substances. Esparto-grass, straw, flax, hemp, jute, and cotton are still used in considerable quantities, but the principal source of supply of raw material is the forest.

A visit to a modern paper mill is an education in paper manufacture.

Imagine a stream of paper averaging fifteen feet in width flowing out of a machine at the rate of three-quarters of a mile a minute! This is the production of one plant which is only a unit in a number of such plants producing paper for one newspaper only! What the combined production of all the paper machines in the world must be staggers the imagination.

The processes through which the raw material goes before the finished product is produced are many and varied. The preparatory processes are the longest; for the manufacture of paper from the pulp to the roll is a matter of moments only. It is the production of the pulp which consumes the time.

Two kinds of pulp are manufactured, ground wood and sulphite pulp. The process through which the wood goes is considerably different, but a mixture of both kinds is necessary for good newsprint paper.

For the manufacture of ground wood pulp, the small logs in their natural rough state are carried on chain and trough conveyers from the piles to the drum barkers for the removal of the bark. These drum barkers are large cylinders of heavy plank slats on the inside of which angle irons are bolted; and these are revolved in a trough of water. Streams of water also play on the logs as they roll around inside the drums. As the bark is knocked off against the angle irons it is washed away, and the cleansed logs are conveyed to the grinders to be reduced to pulp.

The grinders are machines in which the logs are held by air pressure against revolving grindstones, and are literally ground to pulp. This ground wood pulp is washed out of the bottom of the grinder to the screens, which remove slivers, pieces of bark, shims, etc.; thence it is carried to the deckers, which thicken the pulp and remove the surplus water.

Converting Pulp Into Paper

THE sulphite pulp is manufactured by a much more involved process. but the resultant product is of a better color and a longer, stronger fibre than the ground wood pulp. It is this long

fibre which is desired, as when mixed with the ground wood it adds strength and tenacity to the sheet. In this process the soft part of the wood is dissolved away from the fibre as follows:

The wood is clipped into about five-eighth-inch pieces, and carried to a sulphite digester to be cooked. This digester is a large steel shell which is filled with chips mixed with calcium bisulphite acid, and cooked under 70 lbs. steam pressure for about nine hours. This cooking process reduces the chips to a fine, long silky fibre called "sulphite", which then is screened and deckered as was the ground wood.

The mixing next takes place. Ground wood to the amount of 75 percent of the whole is mixed by great revolving paddles with 25 percent of the sulphite fibre at a consistency of 3.25 percent in water, and into the mixing ingredients is introduced a quantity of basic blue and sulphite of alum. The blue coloring neutralizes the yellowish tint of the ground wood pulp, and the alum sets the color to the fibres, which otherwise would be washed away as the water is separated from the pulp.

Next the pulp mixture is passed through the Jordan machine, which brushes the fibres out more uniformly and destroys all dry lumps. From the Jordan machine the mixture is fed into one side of a fan pump, and white water fed to the other side at a constant head. The pulp leaves this pump so thin that it flows like water direct to the paper-machine screens, the last safeguard against slivers, lumps or foreign substances which might up to this point have entered the pulp.

The pulp is now on its final journey, which from screen to finished roll is a matter of seconds only. The thin sheet of water-burdened pulp flows into the head box of the paper machine under a slice bar which keeps the quantity graded to an even thickness, and which is adjustable. Under this slice is a 65 mesh bronze Fourdrinier wire screen which permits water but not pulp to pass through. From this sieve the "water leaf sheet" passes over woolen felt wringers, or press rolls which squeeze the greater part of the water out of the sheet.

From the last of these press rolls the sheet, still wet but of fairly even texture and substance, goes to the drying rolls, hollow cylinders heated by steam under seven pounds pressure. Here the sheet passes over one and under another for the length of the machine, twenty or more rolls, to the calender stack rolls, which polish the paper slightly, giving it a better surface for printer's ink. Some paper receiving more of this polishing is called super-calendered, and is of a fairly high finish.

From the calendering stack the paper is wound and rewound into rolls to a size of about 35 inches on either steel or wood core, covered with heavy coarse paper, weighed, marked, and numbered, and loaded into cars for shipment. During the winding the cutting to size is automatically done.

This is a necessarily brief sketch of the process of manufacturing the newsprint of our daily papers. Other papers, rag and cotton stock, hand-laid vellums, etc., are made by entirely different processes, in which many more hand operators are called for, thus necessarily increasing the cost of manufacture, even as the quality is enhanced. A visit to a newsprint mill, however, is a splendid breeder of respect for that carelessly handled and often despised "piece of newspaper".

The Power of the Mind

By A. P. Pottle, D.O., Ph.C.

THOUGHT is the brain in action. The brain consists of the soft mass of nerves, the grey and white matter in the cranium, and is subdivided into the cerebrum, the cerebellum and five lobes. The human brain differs from that of the animal by virtue of the greater number of convolutions, or impressions wherein the faculty of memory has its origin. It was at one time supposed, and so taught in medical circles, that meditation, conception, ideas or deliberation, was the result of chemical activity, intercellular. It is now demonstrated that chemicals are too slow in action to permit rapid calculation, and this is proof that thought is conducted by an electronic vibratory method.

Dr. Abrams was the first actually to demonstrate that theory through a mechanical instrument. It also explains the hitherto mysteries

of so-called mental telepathy, mind reading, and woman's intuition, of which Pastor Russell spoke upon several occasions.

People of strong mental intellect may attune their mind with the vibrations of another and sense that other's thought. This is frequently also called a "co-incident", and can be tested by looking at one person intently for a few minutes; and that person will sense that vibration being played upon him. Others can merely think of another person and not see him, and he will sense the vibratory reaction. It is dangerous to carry these tests to completion, however, due to the wily darts of the evil one and to the tremendous influence of the hypnotic and spiritistic cults. The two should be kept entirely separate; for they are entirely distinct. But due to our finite minds, it is most difficult to distinguish sometimes between them, and therefore it is advisable not to experiment with such a master mind as Satan.

Thought may be basic for every form of activity. It alone distinguishes between a genius and a fool. At first, thought is developed through most difficult, steady persistence; and later it becomes a habit. Small affairs in men's lives have changed the entire trend of their lives, by changing a thought and then a habit. Words and actions are crystallized thoughts, words being but vehicles of expression, and may betray the true thought of the individual. As one has expressed it: "Your character speaks so loudly that I can not hear what you say." Another has said: "The greatest prayer which a man is capable of rendering to his Maker, may be merely a frame of mind, without the utterance of a syllable."

Testing High and Low Qualities

A PERSON may test good music by placing a saucer of grain, or any small round object, on the piano, and then playing popular or ragtime music. Soon the grain will be entirely mixed up, without any regularity or design. Then if classical music is played, there will be formed a perfect design, such as seen in a lace curtain, etc. This can be further demonstrated by unrolling a roll of player music; and without looking at the name of the piece or playing it, one can determine whether it is ragtime or classical by the design which the perforations form in the paper.

This illustrates essentially what occurs to the brain of individuals who habitually think of only base, vile things, and those who have the uplifting experiences. It explains why the character of men can be described in terms of facial features, known as Physiognomy, or cranial characteristics with the scientific term of Phrenology, or even by the fingernails or by the palm, or by the spine, or by the feet. There are books published on each of these arts separately; and if we were only sufficiently intelligent we undoubtedly could determine what a person thinks or does chiefly, his qualifications, etc., merely from a piece of his skin, a hair, or a drop of blood.

Abrams scientifically demonstrated this fact in many details, although experiments are as yet in their infancy. The body throughout tells our story of life; the vibrations show what we are, and do not lie.

That the mind is capable of severely punishing the body, even unto death through fear, anger, madness or hatred, has amply been demonstrated. Undoubtedly many doctors have brought thousands of patients to a permature grave by telling them that there was no hope of recovery; and many others have had their lives prolonged by hope inspired by their physician. Pastor Russell cited a case of an experiment where a man died of heart failure, who thought he was being bled to death, but who really only had water dripping over his arm. Men have turned grey-haired in a moment through terrible fright. The Christian Scientists heal in many cases by merely changing the mode of thought, by giving the sufferers encouragement, which is nothing but a good brand of psychology, although they attribute it to "divine healing".

Possibilities for Good Unlimited

GENUINE happiness is a mental attainment. It may be temporary or permanent, depending entirely upon the degree to which it approximates that of the spiritual attributes; namely, the fruits of the spirit, particularly perfect love. Man's mind was designed to be "in the likeness of Jehovah", according to Genesis; and consequently the possibilities of good are unlimited. As the result of the original sin, we might conclude that mental possibilities of sin are incomprehensible. This can be bet-

ter appreciated by reading a treatise on the thousands of appetite perversions, the term appetite being applicable in a broader sense.

The human brain may be likened to a radio set complete. It is a broadcasting as well as a receiving set. It is capable of ruling out interference from the outside world, or of being entirely negative, or even of being entirely out of range and not attuned with any other instrument; or if the brain(broadcasting station) be of sufficient calibre, it can demand the entire attention of not only the nation but the world. Think of the millions at one time affected by any decision of Emperor Wilhelm and others.

Great mental attainment is a slow, steady process, although it may not be given the opportunity of material expression; but then when released appears to be a rapid accomplishment. In spiritual or worldly affairs, life is as we shape it. It is the manner in which we accept experiences, the angle at which we view problems, and our conception of right and wrong, or in other words, the degree to which our conscience is educated.

New Fumigant Found to Destroy Weevils in Wheat

(Page 823, "Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering," Nov. 24, 1924)

FOUR volumes of ethyl acetate with six volumes of carbon tetrachloride has been found by the Bureau of Chemistry to be an ideal fumigant for the destruction of weevils in wheat. It is non-flammable and non-explosive, and leaves no objectionable odor in the flour or other products made from the grain.

The new fumigant was discovered as the result of an extensive research to find something to take the place of the highly flammable and explosive carbon bisulphide, which was used extensively for fumigating grain but the use of which in fumigating box cars loaded with grain has been prohibited by nearly all the railroads in the country, except at a few isolated points, because of the danger of fire and explosion.

Tests were made of more than one hundred organic compounds and various combinations of these upon three species of grain weevils and the Indian meal moth, before discovery of a suitable fumignat that was non-explosive, non-flammable and without injurious action on the grain or the products manufactured from the grain. This new mixture kills practically 100 percent of weevils in wheat loaded in box cars, when used at the rate of not less than forty pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of air space. At present prices the mixture costs ten cents a pound. Figuring the average box car to have a capacity of 2,750 cubic feet and to be loaded with 1,300 bushels of wheat, the cost of fumigating will be less than one cent a bushel or, to be exact, eighty-five cents per one hundred bushels.

Since the old carbon bisulphide method, because of the danger of explosion or fire, has been outlawed by the railroads, except at two terminals, and allowed there only temporarily as an emergency measure, it is apparent that but for the discovery of a safe effective method for fumigating, the practice of fumigating in cars would soon have been discontinued.

The Busy Wasp *By Tom C. Cowan (Scotland)*

MUCH has been said about the ants, and about the surprising work they might be able to perform, were they as large as cattle; but very little is said concerning the wasps, which are just as active as the ants. Like the latter insects, they have their architects and their soldiers. The survivors of the winter months fly about in the Spring, actively preparing for their future colonies; and woe betide those who upset the vespiary, as the nest with its inhabitants is called.

The neuters are the busiest class of the community; for they build the nest, gather provisions, and deal out punishment to trespassers. Their thievish and revengeful nature earns for them the enmity of the rest of the world. But that is nothing to them; they are quite capable of looking after themselves.

Some time ago a plow cut through a vespiary. The wasps soon made their indignation felt, and it was as much as the plowboy could do to pacify the startled horses. Several hun-

dred of these ferocious insects on the warpath would, without doubt, throw an entire cavalcade into confusion.

When the workers are not occupied in collecting food, which is fairly shared, they are employed in the enlargement or repair of the nest, an operation which is performed with velocity and regularity.

Certain foreign species of wasp place conical knobs of different shapes and sizes on the outside of their nests. These decorations are supposed to ward off the larger enemies, while the entrance hall is so constructed as to eliminate all possibility of an invasion.

It has been stated that the wasps in South America collect honey which, although agreeable to the taste, is of a poisonous nature. In this country, also, they are very fond of honey; and to obtain supplies of it they make a sudden attack on the beehives. The bees are weaker than the wasps; and, taking advantage of the unguarded entrance to the hive, the latter insects enter in a body and levy contributions. Hornets attack the bees when laden with honey, and carry them off prisoners, to whom no mercy is shown. If the captive is too heavy for them, they lighten the weight by cutting off the head and limbs. Wasps adopt the same measures.

Like the ants, wasps have sentinels to give the alarm should danger arise. But if these guards are killed, the neuters do not attack.

Economic Value and Raising of Skunks *By J. A. Bohnet*

ONCE thoroughly despised and under ban by farmer, poultryman and sportsman, the skunk is now recognized as an asset in the community it inhabits. Not only does the skunk prey upon insects and pests destructive to crops, but it produces fur of great value, especially desirable in Europe. The muskrat alone exceeds it in total value of fur production, the silver fox and mink being next in order.

Captive skunks are readily raised; and when correctly handled, they become a source of considerable profit both for breeding purposes and for peltage. They can be made as tame and harmless as cats and dogs—house pets. The skunk is a very different animal from the fitchet weasel, commonly called polecat, which inhabits Europe and which has an offensive odor. The polecat of Europe is far more destructive to game and poultry than is the skunk of America, which in Europe is practically unknown, save for its pelt.

People are naturally prejudiced against the skunk, as against hawks, owls and snakes; and change of opinion has been very slow. Testimony now is in favor of this animal; and legislation tends to its protection, about twenty states having a closed season. These prohibitive laws were passed at the request of farmers who recognize the usefulness of skunks in the destruction of injurious insects and in deference to the desires of persons interested in conserving the fur product. A better understanding of the economic value of these animals would probably result in protective laws in every state.

As a rule skunks breed but once a year; in rare instances do they breed twice. The demand for skunk pelts is constantly on the increase, particularly in Europe. Skunks are found all over the American continent; but the smaller species (spotted) is found mostly in the lower and western portions of the United States, and throughout Mexico. The common large skunks are not found outside of the North American continent. There are nine species, with eight subspecies. The more northern forms have the finer fur, and the pelts are graded according to the amount of white in the peltage. The No. 1 grades are those in which there is no white except a small spot on the head or neck. The No. 2 skins have a narrow stripe which extends half way to the tail. The No. 3 skins have narrow stripes the full length of the body, while the No. 4 are broad striped.

The northern skins are the more valuable, the peltage being finer and the black color more glossy and intense than are those of the southern climes. The skins measure from one foot to two feet in total length, and are about one-third as wide. In the fur trade the skin of the small spotted skunk is known as "civet", and is becoming more in demand for garment dressing.

Skunks neither climb trees nor swim streams unless forced, but are fond of bathing in shallow waters, and if held in captivity should

have a bathing place. They have plantigrade feet and strong claws, well adapted for digging in the earth, although preferring to inhabit the holes that other animals have dug and natural rock cavities or stone-wall recesses. Or they go into hollow logs and stumps or under a building, especially if the floor is warm from a stove in the room above. They are like cats in this respect. Under a country school house is a favorite place.

Skunks are mainly nocturnal. Usually they emerge about sundown, and in summertime seek for food such as frogs, clams, June-bugs, grasshoppers, beetles, locating them largely by their sense of smell and hearing. They dig grubs and other larvæ from the ground, leaving the ground surface pitted with small conical holes where the insect food was found.

Scent Glands for Protection

SKUNKS, like other musteline animals, have glands which secrete a nauseous fluid which is their protection when attacked. This extremely offensive fluid is ejected in small jets of spray from six to ten feet. These glands consist of two oval-shaped sacs, located just under the tail beneath the skin, one on each side. They are covered by muscular envelops, and open to the surface through ducts, one leading from each sac. When an enemy approaches, the skunk turns its tail towards the intruder, lowers its head close to the ground, elevates its tail over its back like a squirrel; and—well, you had better stay twelve feet away, or afterwards wish you had not gone so near the innocent-looking creature. Its glands are about as large as a marble, and it carries sufficient ammunition to put an army to precipitous flight, and the discharge from the rear battery clings persistently to whatsoever it touches. If hit in the eye temporary blindness results; but it is the nose that suffers most. Chloride of lime removes the odor from one's hands, but ruins the clothing. Gasoline is about the best thing to use, or benzine.

The large skunks mate in February and March, and bear litters of from six to ten in the month of May usually. The kittens are born nearly hairless and blind, and do not open their eyes until about thirty days, when they follow the mother about, and stay with her until nearly full grown. They mature in six months, and breed the following Spring. The little skunks are very acute and make nice little house pets. They are much prettier than cat kittens, and they are harmless. They move about much like squirrels.

What the Skunks Eat

THE general belief that skunks feed mainly on birds and birds' eggs is incorrect. In sixty-two analyses of skunk stomachs made by the Biological Survey, grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, and their larvæ formed the larger percentage and most important items of food, and in many instances formed the sole diet. Fifteen of the animals had eaten rats, mice, moles and gophers. Three had eaten carrion; three had taken lizards and salamanders; three crabs, two fungi; two earthworms; six berries and other fruits. In only one were feathers of birds found, and this skunk had been trapped in a henhouse. Two stomachs contained centipedes, sawflies, and cicadas only. These sixty-two stomachs were from animals captured in every month of the year.

The insects eaten by skunks were mostly of injurious kinds. There were army worms and caterpillars and other injurious pests.

Minks and weasels kill poultry, and the skunks share in the plunder by eating the dead bodies after the killer has sucked the blood; and the farmer blames the skunk. It is rarely that a skunk takes a chicken. The skunk can not climb to a hen-roost, and would kill only birds found on the ground, and then only one at a visit. Having once tasted chicken, a skunk will nightly return to the poultry house to get more. In skunk yards chickens as large as robins are often found eating with skunks from the same pan, the skunks never molesting the chickens.

Skunks are very fond of honey, and will readily rob beehives, and the nests of bumble bees and yellow-jackets. They do not much mind the stings, but capture the insects that entangle themselves in their long hair. If the beehive is two feet above the ground, a skunk will not disturb it.

The No. 1 skunk pelt commands generally a market value of from $2.00 to $4.00; a No. 2 pelt from $1.00 to $3.00; a No. 3 pelt from $50 cents to $2.00; a No. 4 pelt from 25 cents to $1. Most of the pelts go to European markets.

The oil of skunks is salable for medicinal

purposes and is used for rheumatism and throat affection, applied externally, though there is no great demand for it. Indians and trappers have been known to eat skunk.

Some people believe that skunks throw their scent with their tail. Not so. The skunk will not defile its tail, but throws the tail high over its back and lets fly its nauseating fluid at the intruder. A quick sharp blow across its back paralyzes the hind part, and prevents the discharge, or, if the skunk is box-trapped, it may be drowned in deep water with safety.

Skunk Farming for Fur

VARIOUS parties have undertaken to raise skunks for their fur, and with varied success. They are easy to manage and eat anything a cat or a dog will eat. The odor is not to be taken into account; but if the breeder prefers to do so, the scent gland may be removed as easily as the spaying of dogs and caponing of roosters. The animals then are as harmless as cats. This should be done when the kitten is weaned.

Skunk enclosures should embrace an acre of well-drained sandy hillside and tree-shaded for fifty adult skunks. It is well to have running water within the enclosure. A poultry netting-fence four feet high will suffice to confine the animals and to keep out stray dogs, but should have at the top a one-foot overhang inwards; netting of one inch mesh is needed to keep the young ones from escaping and also prevent rats from entering. The fence must penetrate the ground three feet, or the animals might dig out. If well kept, the skunks do very little digging. Within the enclosure there should be wide planks for them to dig under and nest; or a trench dug and covered with boards or planks.

The large enclosure should be subdivided into smaller yards, or pens, and one male allowed to run with six or eight females. Also a separate breeding-pen should be provided, and one for weaned kittens; these of one and one-half mesh poultry wire, and three feet in height. Cheap boxes with good dry floors make good breeding-dens, with a small run for young skunks to exercise in and to obviate cannibalism in the yard. Artificial burrows can be bored into sloping bank with a post augur; and the skunks will enlarge it and fit it for habitation. The fur improves with soil contact. Occasionally a wholly meat diet must be given; more of it in the Springtime, to stop old skunks from eating the kittens. Food is obtainable from hotels, restaurants and meat shops at low cost or free. Green corn and mush make desirable feed; fresh milk is excellent; curd of milk is very good. A dead carcass should at no time be placed in the enclosure for skunks to feed upon. Give them only just what they will eat up clean each time. As much as a house cat eats is enough for a skunk.

One skunk-breeder forgot having left one of his skunks to itself in a 50x100 feet pen. It was there two months before he discovered its presence. He entered the pen, lifted up the dirt-covered plank, and found underneath it a female with eight No. 1 kittens three weeks old. The mother skunk had subsisted by preying upon crickets, beetles, caterpillars and June-bugs that had invaded her pen. These she had taken at night, hiding in daytime.

On one occasion this same breeder had fed meat to the weaned kittens; and upon his lifting up the trench cover they started to come out, every one of them foundered and walking stiff-legged as though on stilts. They all died —about thirty of them. He knew better after that than to feed the babies meat. Skunks should be fed only once or twice a day. Food vessels must be kept clean to avoid disease; and plenty of fresh water given for drink and bath. Two males in a single run will usually fight, and should be kept apart.

Captive skunks have poorer fur than have wild ones, unless rightly handled in as natural a state as is possible. The young ones are weaned in two months. The fur is prime in December.

To transfer skunks from one pen to another, the keeper lifts them by the tail, grasping the appendage close to the body rather than near its tip, or he drives them from place to place without being handled. They are docile.

Skunks are not easily skinned; might as well skin a pig. The same process is employed as when skinning a fox or a muskrat. The pelt is pulled off whole from the tail to the nose. Care must be taken not to cut into the scent bags. The tailbone is of course pulled out; and salt or alum dropped into the pocket and shaken about to prevent putrefaction. The skin is then pulled upon a stretcher of wood or bent spring-

wire for drying in a shady place, not in the sunshine. All fat adhering to it can then be scraped off.

Some people speak of other people as being "skunks". Quite complimentary, as skunks are among the cleanest of animals, much cleaner than sheep or rabbits. Skunks should not be spoken of disdainfully. They are clean animals and are very gentle and unobtrusive, can be made the cutest and tamest pets. Only when roughly handled or badly frightened, will they show fight and odorize.

Reports of Foreign Correspondents

FROM CANADA

THE matter of Church Union continues to agitate the minds of a portion of our citizenry. Anti-Unionists, in practically all cases Presbyterians, hold enthusiastic meetings to keep the old Presbyterian creed in existence. Not in forty years has the Westminister Confession been so fondled and toyed with; and stern old Scottish Presbyterians of a former day would rejoice if they could see the passionate devotion of a portion of the modern church which bears their name, to a creed and a shibboleth the very existence of which many who today loudly shout for it scarcely knew existed.

To see again a parade of the outworn fanatical Calvanistic Puritanism of fifty years ago is pitiful. To read and hear the venomous attacks upon their erstwile associates in the church, while deplorable, is scarcely more or less than we expected. To see the political party spirit fostered and engendered under the able, though covert, directions of the prince of politics, Satan himself, who for this purpose disguises himself as the spirit of truth, and couches his insidious propaganda in the passionate phrases of religious patriotism, is to witness again the age-old play which makes its perennial appearance upon the world-stage. Always the main issues are covered up; and the shouting populace go hunting up every bye and close, chasing the usual will-o-the-wisp of mob violence, and wreaking vengeance upon every passing wayfarer whom the imp of perversity points out as a possible victim.

To read the newspaper reports of the anti-union meetings, to hear the flatulent statements of every disgruntled clergyman and woman orator is, to the patient observer who has no party interests at stake, a striking example of misdirected zeal.

How many of the agitating clerics have, in the past twenty years, preached sermons based on the Westminister Confession of Faith, or would support it in all its avowals of belief? The intolerable situation which was in existence among the Presbyterian clergy for so many years, we believe, has had much to do with their support of a union in the bringing about of which the old creeds would be scrapped and a broader, more flexible basis for faith instituted. We believe that many of those ministers recognized their equivocal position, and that their acceptance of a system of belief "with mental reservations" grew completely intolerable. In throwing off the old fetters, however, they appear to be welding new ones upon their spiritual limbs; for their new creed contains much of the older form of unscriptural interpretation, being saturated in "immortalism" and "trinity-ism" and with only the vestiges of a vague hope for mankind in the return of Christ.

Methodism accepts the new idea with an easier grace. Their broad doctrine of "free grace for all" falls quite naturally upon this emasculated creed bed which contains so much of "freedom"—freedom to interpret Scripture, to be modern or fundamental as best suits the personal idea, to preach salvation with or without the redeeming blood as a prime necessity. Congregationalism which, so far as the layman can read, has never possessed a distinctive or individual creedal character, except in some minor matters of church organization, follows the stronger groups as a matter of course. It adds nothing of value except in numbers of adherents and value of property.

As to whether the United Church of Canada will enrich in any way the spiritual life of Canada is a matter of conjecture among its adherents. Some hope that it will; the majority, however, have such elementary ideas of what is meant by the spiritual life that they generally ignore this angle of the matter, preferring to

accept such benefits of a material or emotional nature as union may bring, asking little and content with less.

When the excitement of this period in the history of union has died down, the United Church of Canada, being no better equipped than its predecessors to present the truth of God's Word to a people who hunger for other food than politics and platitudes, will see with alarm still dwindling congregations, uninterested microscopic audiences, the highways full of pleasure automobiles on Sundays, and the golf courses, parks and "lawful" amusement places thronged with good unionists.

Pessimism? If you call it such. The Lord has declared himself in no uncertain terms against the modern church, without favor or exception. They are utterly doomed, and patchwork will avail them nothing. Their day is over, and their end draws near. May it come soon.

In an editorial in the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph-Journal,* Mr. Thomas Leary, retiring president of the Canadian Credit Men's Association is quoted:

"Bribery and corruption, crookedness in officialdom, in political, industrial and business life, are lessening the faith of the people in their leaders, and the result will be that, some day, there will come into the limelight a leader who will smash every democratic institution you have and the people will back him."

We desire to assure Mr. Leary, whose former position with the Credit Association has no doubt opened his eyes to the situation, that the leader is on his way. The Lord's kingdom is at hand, and inequity and injustice are slated for the toboggan.

We, as individuals, and as a nation, bow down and worship the god "Precedent". We dare not step aside from the beaten path and strike direct to the goal. The following poem, culled from the columns of the "Western Home Monthly", and credited to Sam Walter Foss, illustrates the point:

The Calf Path

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked path, as all calves, do.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And from that day o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;
But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding wood-way stalked,
Because he wabbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane
That bent and turned and turned again.
This crooked lane became a road
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand stout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er this crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent;
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind;
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

It is the same in religion. Because our forebears went to some particular church, we go. Personal investigation is at a discount.

A striking example of the editorial viewpoint of the international liquor traffic is shown in a cartoon which appeared in a Portland, Oregon, newspaper and is commented on by the Vancouver, B. C. *Sun.* The picture illustrates a bar, with a lady bartender marked "British Columbia" and a customer in a loud suit labelled "American Booze-runner". The lady offers a thousand cases of liquor delivered at the border. The bootlegger suggests ten thousand; but as

the editor points out, the picture is incomplete. He suggests:

"There should be a few stars and stripes added to the dress of the lady, because seventy-five percent of the rum-runners operating out of British Columbia are Americans; and over the door of the booze emporium there should be a sign of ownership: 'The proprietors of this saloon are 50,000,000 Americans whose illicit thirst lies at the basis of the whole rum-running business.'"

But we suppose that Americans and Canadians both would rather spend millions in extra taxes for law enforcement than they would commence some system of education which would have as its objective the eradication of the demand, and the consequent end of the supply. When each citizen of Canada throws every ounce of his influence into the balance against booze, the doom of John Barleycorn is sealed, but not until then.

Canada, the land of the Free, loves its shackles, as is shown by the statement of the cost of upkeep of one of its out-of date British traditions. We have a Governor General who represents the King of England, and is appointed (but not paid for) by him. The paying is left to the people of Canada, and comes high. The bill for one year's expenses is as follows:

Interest on Rideau Hall (his residence)	$250,000
Salary (one year),	48,666
Private Cars,	50,000
Traveling Allowance,	50,000
Military Secretary,	6,000
Aides,	7,300
Staff,	21,557
Additional Secretarial Salary,	3,600
Secretary's Allowance,	600
Deputy Governor General,	4,575
Printing,	3,000
Taxicabs,	2,033
Newspaper Subscriptions,	1,394
(Note: He is not a subscriber to THE GOLDEN AGE.)	
Fuel and Light,	19,000
Sundries,	63,000
Total,	$530,625

The last item is good. We wonder what it calls for. Over half a million per year to keep one amiable English gentleman fed and housed for a year is an expensive luxury when we consider that our citizens, because they cannot eat regularly, leave the country in droves to get jobs in the U. S. A.

Freight rates in Western Canada are again a subject of heated discussion; and protagonists of the present Government urge that nothing be done to alter a situation which the antagonists of the system produce the law and the prophets to prove is utterly discriminatory and unfair. Largely the war rages about the cities of Moose Jaw, Regina, and Calgary, which are favored as against Saskatoon and Edmonton, which are penalized, or so they think. That such discrimination exists is easily discernible when one studies the rates on certain commodities. For instance, fruit originating in Vernon, B. C. can be laid down in towns 350 miles apart for precisely the same rate. Grain also is moved east from Moose Jaw to Fort William at 20¢ a bushel; while farmers shipping from Watrous, 25 miles away, pay 24¢. The agitation in the West and demands for freight rate revision may finally force action.

Telephonitis is spreading rapidly in Canada. For every hundred inhabitants, there are eleven phones. This is, we believe, the highest percentage of any nation in the world.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual meeting of the bank in December said:

"Business generally in Canada is unsatisfactory, but with some bright spots. That generally trade is dull, to put it mildly, is no delusion. Many of our industries are running on half time, with diminishing profits, or no profits at all. Taxation is heavy to an extent which discourages new enterprises. The cost of living is high, and our population in point of numbers is at a standstill or worse."

He also referred to the fact that commercial borrowings were $100,000,000 less than a year ago. "This," he said, "was a matter of national importance." It certainly was a matter of *bank* importance, as their six or more percent on those few millions was lost.

In the West there is a probe into the coal situation, and some sensational testimony is brought to light. One large Winnipeg dealer claimed that so many obstacles were thrown in his way in importing coal that he was forced to order 10,000 tons from West Virginia. He alleges that a combine exists in the West to kill off all independent dealers. It has been a current rumor for several years in the West that the Alberta mine owners controlled the distribution of the coal, and thus were able to

pass it through several dummy companies so as to exact additional tribute from the ultimate consumer. It is to be hoped that the present investigation will disclose the truth or the falsity of this report.

More about Canada

THERE was one, wise in his time, who said: "When thieves fall out, then honest men get their due." Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the International Bible Students Association, which has the name of being somewhat "down" on the churches, were to stand out and singling the Methodist Church as an object of attack, declare to all and sundry that said church was "an apostate church", many of the superholy peace-at-any-pricers would hold up supplicating hands and call on heaven to witness that these pestiferous Bible Students were at it again, destroying the faith of the dear flock in a wonderful church, vilifying great and good men, pillars of that church, and so on ad libitum —or ad nauseum, as you happen to see the point.

Recently "An Open Letter to the Members and Adherents of the Presbyterian Church" appeared, properly signed—none of your petty anonymous epistles this—in which the following pungent paragraph appears:

"The beliefs of the church depend on the pulpit; and what the colleges taught yesterday, the pulpit teaches to-day. We have shown by quotations from the *Christian Guardian,* the official organ of the Methodist Church, by tracts published by the authority of the General Conference, by the text books used in Victoria [College, a Methodist seminary] and the published utterances of one of her outstanding ministers that the Methodist Church is *an apostate church,* that it no longer believes in the atoning death of Christ, or the inspiration of the Scriptures or the infallibility of Christ. The Methodist Church of today no longer has a message for a sin-burdened world.

"Fellow members of the Presbyterian Church, are you prepared to hand over your money and your church property, to have them used to teach an emasculated gospel, which declares that our Lord was mistaken and fallible, that He did not die for sinners, that He only set an example and that we must save ourselves by our works?

"Shall we send this message to the heathen and maintain colleges for its propagation?"

Hence our quotation.

The letter is long, too long to quote in full here. Suffice to say that much evidence is produced in it in support of the charge of apostacy; and the reply of the Methodist Church is unsatisfying in that quotations from the basic creed of Union do not satisfactorily dispose of the matter in view of the expressed opinions of the church through its official organ and its college textbooks.

Regarding the inspiration of the Scriptures, it leaves the matter open as to the degree of inspiration of any book or section of the Bible:

"We receive the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, given by inspiration of God, as containing the only infallible rule of faith and life, a faithful record of God's gracious revelations, and as the sure witness to Christ."

In other words, you take your personal choice amongst the scriptures, and those which you believe to be inspired are holy; and they, being inspired, are infallible.

No doubt the merry controversy will go on. Other choice gems will from time to time appear, charge and countercharge will be made; and the party in power will consolidate its position, get control of monies and church properties, and again proceed to "lord it over God's heritage"; and gradually the public will weary of the whole thing and forget it.

Optimistic reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Toronto *Star* publishes as a news item the increasing of Canada's net debt by some two score millions of dollars "owing to heavy interest payments".

Items that go down in the country's books read something like this:

Interest due and payable on original debt, Umpteen millions of dollars.

Interest payable on second bond issue provided to pay above interest, Umpteen millions of dollars.

Interest payable on second issue provided to pay above interest, Umpteen millions of dollars.

Net reduction of original debt, Nil.

Net increase of total indebtedness, Umpteen *Billions* of dollars! !

A merry life, the Ottawa bookkeepers have. In the meantime, the "peaceful penetration" of American dollars goes on apace; and we witness the piecemeal buying of Canada by American capitalists.

A startling comment on the mental condition of the Canadian nation was voiced recently by

Dr. E. M. Hincke, Acting Medical Director of the national Committee for Mental Hygiene. The Committee recently met in Montreal to bring in reports concerning the conditions found throughout the Dominion:

"Mental diseases are on the increase throughout Canada, and are a greater cause of national inefficiency than is physical disability. Thus it becomes necessary to deal not only with those who are now suffering from mental troubles, but also to inaugurate a national plan of prevention. There are more than 20,000 insane patients in the mental hospitals of the Dominion with an equal number not in confinement."

It is well known that one of the great causes of insanity is social disease, and recent investigations in the leading Canadian cities have shown that many plague spots exist where such diseases are rampant: Montreal, at present under fire, with an investigation of the police department which produces multiplied evidences of the running of hundreds of brothels and gambling dens; Toronto with its well known "Ward" conditions, with streets of bootleggers' joints and other typical "redlight" district appurtenances; Winnipeg, with its scattered, though none the less corrupt, vice conditions; Vancouver, from which emanates the statement according to the Vancouver *Sun* that there are in the neighborhood of 10,000 cases of venereal disease in Greater Vancouver—2.5 percent of the population afflicted and spreading it rapidly to as many more—all these are signposts pointing toward the need of more asylums and sanitariums.

Recently in THE GOLDEN AGE appeared an interesting article on "Boys". The writer seemed to have sympathy with the kids and their playful habits; but he should come to Canada, the land of the free (?). According to a speaker at the recent Convention of the Social Service Council of Canada in Toronto, there are 95,000 laws forbidding the boy to do various and sundry things. And yet he seems to do plenty anyway. The speaker pleaded for a constructive program to use up the boy's spare time. Apparently there are a few gleams of freedom that the uplifters have not been able to legislate away yet; so they are going after them en bloc.

Another optimistic statement by F. W. Cowan, Director of the Narcotic division of the Dominion Department of Health, was that there could not possibly be more than 10,000 drug addicts in Canada. He evidently has never visited Montreal, which alone can produce, if the recent investigation can be believed, that many and more.

Kingston, Ontario, the home of the Provincial Penitentiary, is becoming flooded with aristocratic visitors, who are taking up winter (and summer) quarters for longer or shorter periods. Recently a number of the élite, the bon vivants, the shining lights of the socially elect of Toronto, Hamilton, and other centers, have been requested to board there at the expense of a paternal government. Æmilius Jarvis, head of a highly respected Bond house in Toronto; Peter Smith, former Provincial Treasurer; Clarence Settell, secretary to Sir Adam Beck the "Hydro Knight" and Monarch of the Niagara Waters; Charles Matthews, who was mixed up in the Smith-Jarvis bond scandal; the heads of the defunct Home Bank—these are all there or getting ready to go. At a recent stormy meeting of the "diehard" Presbyterian Church group who *will not* unite with their "Methody" brethren, a prominent minister stated that it might be necessary to send a few ministers of the opposing element to Kingston, too—a threat which at least hints of inside information, which may soon come out and produce the threatened shakeup in ecclesiastical circles.

Bank mergers proceed apace. Two years ago there were eighteen chartered banks in Canada. Today there are twelve. The Molsons has succumbed to the blandishments of the Bank of Montreal, and "gone in". Thus disappears a name which has been known for seventy years. But your correspondent prophesieth more of the same. Shall we guess at a coalition of the Toronto and the Imperial? Such is the whisper in our local Wall Street. But there is also a possibility of our banks being reduced to eight only in the near future. Time will tell, and one story it will tell will have to do with the Union Bank of Canada.

Already four banks control seventy-two percent of the country's savings, and the eight others are hard put to it to make a meal off the balance. Some will soon quit trying. This concentration of Canada's liquid assets in the hands of a small financial group can result only in a money autocracy which will still further increase the financial stringency now in evidence. As usual the poor man will suffer, and pay dearly for the privilege of living.

All of which, according to the Powers That Be, is as it should be.

Egyptian Affairs *By Carlos Enrique Oriento*

THERE was a saying among the Romany Gypsies, when they were bent upon one of their plundering escapades, that they must be about "Egyptian affairs". Great Britain, developing vast cotton lands in Sudan, wheat fields in Mesopotamia, with three percent money kindly loaned by the people (?) of the United States, besides keeping a weather eye on the Suez Canal, can brook no interference from little Egypt. Nor even if little Egypt did seriously consider League of Nations talk about "self-determination"! No! Britain must be about Egyptian affairs.

Not only will Britain not brook interference from little Egypt, but she will not brook any prying into her affairs by the foolish League of Nations—or, if you prefer, Plague of Notions. It is claimed by Britain that the Lansdown-Delcasse agreement, a British-French agreement made in 1904, gives Britain a free hand in Egypt; and she has consequently told the League to keep hands off.

Concerning the consequences of the recent assassination of the British Sirdar at Cairo a French writer states:

"What has happened in Egypt this week is vastly more important than is generally realized yet. The murder and its consequences have been discussed thus far from a European political viewpoint, but it is really a tremendous world problem that is now opening up with the nineteenth century colonial empires at grips with Moscow and Angora. . . . It is the first great battle between the old bourgeoise European régime and the new dictatorship of the proletariat. How small are our petty national and international problems in comparison!"

Some writers would have us believe that Britain's motives for going into Africa, India, etc., are purely philanthropic, much as were those of the United States in going into the Philippines. Possibly it is true that British entry into the affairs of these countries meant much to their peoples in the way of education and general stability, but no unbiased reader will think for a moment that it was entirely without selfishness.

Not only that, but many are beginning now to recognize a fact that has been plain to a few people for many years; i. e., that there has been no stability anywhere since 1914; and that there the old selfish idea of aggression began the march to the last great battle.

Yes. The thinking reader recalls the immense values of the gold and diamond mines of Africa, its many varied and enormous natural resources of other kinds, and the vast fertile lands of the Nile and its tributaries.

It is said that the cotton lands now being developed in Sudan, where no artificial fertilizers are required, will produce all the cotton required by British spinners. This, quite naturally, affects our own Southern growers; for they depend to a large extent on the English market.

But our cotton growers may take heart; for in sixty-six years they will get their money back, and will have in the meantime collected the three percent interest! Incidentally, it may be interesting to note that by agreement with the late Egyptian Government the British had agreed upon irrigating only 300,000 feddans (approximately 300,000 acres) of land in the Gezira territory; but of the seven demands made by the British Government in retaliation for the murder of the Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, the sixth demand was that the Sudan Government increase the area to be irrigated to an unlimited figure. However, at the time of this writing, all the requirements have been met, excepting the sixth and the seventh.

While discussing this money loaned Britain by this Government, it might be well to state that not all the money was used by Britain in the development of the Sudan territory. A large part of it was used, it is said, in the development of the British Mesopotamian wheat fields. It is said of this natural wheat land, that like the Sudan area it requires no artificial fertilizer; that in the time of the Babylonian and Assyrian Empires, these fields fed the entire Eastern world, and that the yield in this natural home of wheat is three times that of our most productive Western states.

There is no need, however for the Western farmer to here give a groan; for like his Southern brother, he may remember that, according to agreement, in sixty-six years he will have his money back. Besides, he will have three percent interest! This may be long after Mr. Morgan gets his, but that is only proper.

Now let the reader consider all this dissatisfaction in the East—Russia, Japan, China, India, Egypt, etc.—which began in the north country, Russia—from another standpoint. Mr.

Frank H. Simonds, in an article for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, says in commenting on the improvement in the material conditions of these subject people of Britain in Egypt:

"Yet, along with this unmistakable amelioration of the material condition of the various peoples, there has gone another phenomenon, which has ominous significance for the future. The peoples whose material condition has been benefited by foreign rule have in almost all cases begun also to enjoy a degree of education and with this has come the steadily mounting desire and demand for complete independence. . . . As for Egypt, after a very very brief period of actual protectorate following upon the outbreak of the World War, there has been an even more rapid revolution. . . . So far from being grateful to their masters for the benefits bestowed, real benefits which cannot be gainsaid, the new generations which are coming on, with no personal knowledge of the fashion in which their ancestors misgoverned, look upon present alien administrators with all the passion which the Italians felt for the Austrians in Milan and Venice two generations ago. And their answer to the foreigner is also the knife and the bomb, since they can not yet raise armies and make war."

In concluding the article Mr. Simonds states:

"Thus from every aspect it is hard to escape the conclusion that what is happening in Egypt is happening in many places in Europe and in Africa, and may be the first stages in a new world drama, the very limits of which can not now be fixed, but the supreme significance of which can no more be safely ignored."

As already stated, if we admit that the entry of so-called civilized nations into such countries as India, Egypt, the Philippines, etc., has had a beneficent effect in a way, we are also forced to acknowledge that the motive was not free from selfishness. It was, in fact, the predominating motive, a perfectly natural result of the survival of the fittest as practised by all imperialist countries. The United Kingdom embraces an area of approximately 121,000 square miles, with a population of upwards of 60,000,000 people. The people must have cotton for clothing and wheat for food; and the British Isles can not produce them.

But in carrying education into Egypt Britain failed to consider the fact that "the increase of knowledge" spoken of by Daniel the Prophet, would be the very thing which would result in "a time of trouble, . . . such as never was." Our Lord added: "No, nor ever shall be." More important still, Jehovah is a great economist. He uses nations and peoples in carrying out His great purposes when those nations and peoples least suspect it. The reader will recall that the Scriptural promises as regards earthly affairs are "to the Jew first, also to the Gentile."

We are now entering into the grand jubilee year, and may soon expect the beginning of the fulfilment of the jubilee arrangement as pictured in Leviticus 25:8-11 and as mentioned in Acts 3:19-21. An unerring chronology has established this, and the physical and circumstantial evidences of each twenty-four hours are not to be gainsaid.

If this is true then, as many of us believe, one of the first things shortly to come to pass is the resurrection of the dead, beginning with the Jews. Then, when we consider the fact, up to about 2000 years ago nearly all the Jewish family that had gone into their graves, were buried in the countries adjacent to both Egypt and Mesopotamia, and largely in these very countries. In the resurrection they will require cotton for clothing and wheat for food.

So we see how the Great Economist carries out His wise plans even in the face of seeming contradictions; and we see why, after all, the Southern cotton-grower and the Western wheat-grower have little to worry over.

And bye and bye the imperialist governments of earth will see how, under a desirable government, earth's new coöperative arrangements will both clothe and feed all its peoples; though they will not see this from the position they now occupy upon the necks of these peoples, but from their position among them on the plain.

It may not be strictly to their liking; for "no man having drunk old wine straightway desireth new; for he saith, The old is better."

But as he imbibes gradually the new, and the old is discharged from his system, as his brain clears and returns to normal, as the stupor passes away, he will feel his nerves tingle with an unknown exhilaration, and he will never tire thanking the Great Economist for salvation.

"Thus shall Babylon sink, and shall not rise from the evil that I will bring upon her: and they shall be weary. Thus far are the words of Jeremiah."—Jeremiah 51:64.

The World's Deliverer

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 273 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

A DELIVERER is one who rescues another from a perilous position or condition. The world's deliverer must rescue mankind from the deplorable condition it is now in.

The word "world", as used here, means the people who reside on the earth. That the nations and peoples of the earth are in a perilous position and in a miserable condition hardly needs proof. That the world needs a deliverer every one must concede.

Seven nations of earth are ruled by dictators in name, and many other nations are ruled by dictators in fact. The profiteers and greedy oppressors lay heavy burdens on the people. The laboring class deals unjustly with the financiers. Selfishness predominates among all classes, and every people and every country is against its neighbors.

Worse than this is the individual suffering of mankind. The insane asylums are full, and there are many more people outside of these institutions who are proper subjects for the insane asylum. Scientists have ventured the opinion that within fifty years all the people will be insane if insanity increases in its present proportion.

Crime is on the increase in every land. Lads not out of their short pants organize gangs and burglarize and pillage the homes of many. The major portion of the daily press is filled with details of crimes of every nature. The court calendars are overcrowded with divers cases of numerous crimes and domestic troubles. There is great wickedness in high places, and multiplied crimes amongst those of the lower walks of life.

The hospitals are filled with the sick and the afflicted, while millions of others suffer for want of proper medical care and attention. The war destroyed the best men of Europe and many like ones of America, and left other millions to drag out a miserable existence.

While there is increase of material wealth, there is a great dearth of contentment and happiness. The whole creation groans and travails in pain, desiring to be delivered into a better condition.

The nobler-minded of the land have organized lodges and leagues and various other companies for the purpose of alleviating the bad conditions; but these have accomplished little. Statesmen of the world have diligently sought to bring forth desired reforms that would prove a blessing to the people; but these have failed. The wisdom of this world has been unable to assign a real cause for the difficulty, and has not even suggested an adequate remedy. Surely there must be a primary cause. Shall we abandon hope of some means for deliverance of mankind from its present deplorable condition?

I answer: No. Man's extremity is God's opportunity. The great Jehovah God foreknew that the world would reach its present state of suffering and woe; and in the exercise of His loving-kindness He provided that in due time the world should not only know the cause of the difficulty, but likewise know of a complete remedy.

I shall not attempt to tell the people how to run this world. It has reached an excessive point in crime. There is no human power that can reform it. I have no remedy of my own to offer, nor has any other man. But I do appeal to the people to listen to the Word of God, which speaks with absolute authority disclosing the cause of the trouble and making known the perfect and complete remedy; and that Word reveals the great Deliverer of mankind.

The Bible is the Word of God given to man for his instruction in righteousness. (2 Timothy 3:16) The Scriptures are not of private interpretation, but were written by holy men of God, who spake as they were moved upon so to do by the holy spirit. (2 Peter 1:20, 21) We may then confidently expect that the great Jehovah God has caused to be recorded in His Word that which is requisite to instruct fully the man who diligently seeks to know how he may obtain relief.

The people of Israel, domiciled in Egypt, were organized by Jehovah into a nation, and that for a purpose. After detailing the various experiences coming to that people the inspired writer in God's Word says concerning them and their experiences: "Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come."—1 Cor. 10:11.

The peoples of earth have come to the end of the world. The due time is here for the people to understand many of the great truths recorded in the Bible which could not be heretofore understood. We will examine with much profit

some of Israel's history that foreshadowed better things for the human race in general.

Moses was the greatest man who participated in the affairs of Israel. What transpired with reference to him is of keen interest to every student of the Word of God, particularly at this time. Moses in due time became the great deliverer of the people of Israel from the oppression and suffering in Egypt. Moses was a type of the world's great Deliverer, who will in due time deliver all mankind from the oppression and trouble now afflicting the world.

The Israelites were oppressed in Egypt by the wicked ruler, Pharaoh. Their burdens were grievous to be borne. The miserable condition of the Israelites there pictured the world in its present state of suffering and distress. Pharaoh, the ruler of Egypt, was a type of Satan, the devil, who the Apostle declares is the "god of this [evil] world".—2 Corinthians 4:3, 4.

This picture Jehovah made for the purpose of instructing mankind, and particularly for the benefit of those who at this time are the students of the Word of God. Concerning this, His inspired witness wrote in Romans 15:4 as follows: "For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope."

Moses was adopted into the royal family, and was reared in luxury. St. Stephen gives a brief and comprehensive review of the great acts of Moses, which is set forth in the seventh chapter of Acts, from the 20th to the 29th verses: "And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds." (Acts 7:22) After reaching his legal majority, he visited his kinsfolk. He saw their great suffering and how they were oppressed. He would have delivered them then; but they understood him not, and thrust him out. Thus did Moses picture Christ Jesus at His first advent, of whom it is written: "He came unto his own, and his own received him not."—John 1:11.

Moses went to a strange land, where he spent a long period of time, thus picturing the dispensation of time between the first and second advents of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Next we see Moses in the desert. He observed a fire in a bush; and seeing that the bush was not being destroyed by the fire he turned aside to observe this strange phenomenon, when the Lord called unto him and said: "I have surely seen the afflictions of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows; and I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey."—Exodus 3:7, 8.

God sent Moses, then, to Israel to deliver them out of Egypt from the oppression of Pharaoh. This pictures the second coming of our Lord. The promise there not only was to Israel, but foreshadowed the deliverance that will come to all the world of mankind. When Moses first came to Egypt on this occasion, the deliverance did not follow immediately. Instead of the people's burdens becoming lighter, their burdens became greater and the suffering increased.

The great antitypical Moses, Christ Jesus, has been present now for some years preparing to deliver the world; and since His second presence, the devil, foreshadowed by Pharaoh, has increased the burdens of the people, and their sufferings have been far greater than before. This is particularly true during the past ten years.

In the course of time Moses successfully led the children of Israel out of Egypt. They were delivered in a miraculous manner by the hand of the Lord, and great joy followed. This foreshadows the deliverance of the world; and when it takes place, and the people realize it, the earth will be filled with the praise of the Lord. In the course of time, and that in the near future, Jehovah through the antitypical Moses, Christ Jesus the Lord, will deliver the peoples of the world from suffering and distress.

But how do I know that Moses represented or typified Christ Jesus? An answer is found to this in the Scriptures. After God had used Moses to give unto the people of Israel a perfect code of laws; and after organizing them into a nation, acting as their prophet, as their priest and their ruler, Moses then as God's representative said to the people: "The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken."—Deut. 18:15.

Further speaking to Israel, this message from Jehovah was delivered to them: "I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee [Moses], and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all

that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him."—Deuteronomy 18:18, 19.

That we may identify the great Prophet and Leader here meant, the following scriptures are submitted:

Jesus Christ was born a Jew, born under the Law. His parents were Jews or Israelites. (Matthew 1:1-17) Jesus said: "For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me; for he wrote of me." (John 5:46) That He was sent to be the Savior of the world and the Deliverer, we read: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."—Luke 4:18.

At Pentecost, when the apostles had received the holy spirit and spoke with authority from the Lord, St. Peter stood up and said: "But those things, which God before had showed by the mouth of all his prophets, that Christ should suffer, he hath so fulfilled."

"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 3:18, 22.

While Moses was the greatest man of Israel's history, Christ Jesus was far greater than Moses; for Moses was a type of Christ Jesus. While the work of Moses was important, it is small in comparison with the work and the importance of the work done by Christ Jesus.

Cause of Suffering

WHY are there so much sickness, suffering, crime and trouble in the world? It can be truly answered that all kinds of wickedness, profiteering, oppression, war, troubles, sickness, sorrow and death are traceable directly to the effects of sin. He who is and has long been the very embodiment of sin and wickedness is Satan the devil. He it is that is called the prince of this world. (John 14:30) He is also called the god of this world. (2 Cor. 4:4) He is the father of lies and a murderer from the beginning. (John 8:44) He it was who seduced mother Eve and caused her to sin, Adam subsequently joining in the transgression. Adam was sentenced to death, and the entire race came under condemnation by reason of his disobedience. The entire race was born in sin and shapen in iniquity. Selfishness has long been predominant. The burdens of the human family have increased and the whole race has had an experience with the baneful effects of sin. God purposes to overrule this experience for the good of man and thereby to teach him that sin leads to death, but that obedience leads to life and happiness.

God made a promise that He would send a Redeemer of mankind. (Hosea 13:14) In the course of time Jesus came to earth. He came to fulfil the promise to give His life a ransom for mankind. (Matthew 20:28) "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John 3:16.

The apostle Paul referred to Jesus in His mission to the earth, saying, "But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels, for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor, that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man." "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that hath the power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." (Hebrews 2:9, 14, 15) Again, the apostle Paul testifies that Jesus gave himself as the deliverer: "Who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father."—Gal. 1:4.

When Deliverance Will Come

SEEING that the Lord was here nearly 1900 years ago, why has deliverance of the race not taken place sooner? Again I refer to the type made by Moses. Moses first went to the Israelites and offered deliverance; but they thrust him away. The Lord Jesus came nearly 1900 years ago and offered himself as the King and Deliverer of Israel; but they rejected Him and crucified Him. It was necessary for Him to die in order to provide the redemptive price for mankind. He died and rose from the dead, and thereafter ascended into heaven; and on the day of Jesus' ascension into heaven the angel of the

Lord testified to witnesses standing by that He would come again. (Acts 1:11) Now He has come again. The period of time elapsing between the first and second advents of our Lord has been employed for the preaching of the gospel, that the Lord might select from amongst men a few who should be associates with Christ Jesus in His wonderful work. As is recorded, God at the first did visit the nations to take out of them a people for His name.—Acts 15:14-17.

During that period of time the Jews have been cast off. Many so-called Christians have denounced and abused the Jews. Many a preacher has stood in his pulpit, and said all manner of evil things against the Jewish people; and many others have consigned the entire lot of Israel to eternal torture! These have failed to read their Bibles intelligently. The apostle Paul, addressing himself to the Christians after the casting away of Israel, warned them against the evil of becoming self-conceited and high-minded. He said: "For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob."—Romans 11:25, 26.

Here we read then that when the fulness of the Gentiles be come in, the great Deliverer shall come forth from Zion, God's organization, for the purpose of delivering the peoples of earth.

We are just at that time now, and there are millions on earth who will witness the complete change of dispensation which is now in progress. The Lord will set up His kingdom of righteousness on earth, and it will bring the desire of all honest hearts.

Who Will be Saved?

SINCE the Lord comes as the Deliverer of the world, does this mean a universal salvation of all, and that all people will live forever?

Looking back to the type when Moses delivered the Israelites from Egypt, had any of them refused to follow Moses and obey him they would have remained in Egypt, and doubtless suffered destruction at the hands of the Egyptians. Referring to Moses as a type the Scriptures say: "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 3:22, 23.

It will be first necessary for the people to be brought to a knowledge of the truth and to accept the Lord Jesus as the great Ransomer or Redeemer. (1 Timothy 2:3, 4, 6) The Lord's Word declares that deliverance from death to life is a gift from God. The Apostle says: "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Romans 6:23) The Apostle says: "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.

A gift is not effective unless it is accepted by the one to whom it is offered. This means then that all those who refuse to accept the Lord as the great Deliverer and who refuse to obey Him shall not live, but shall be destroyed, just as the Lord foretold through the words of Moses. The great ransom sacrifice is not a guarantee that everybody shall live, whether he wants to or not, but it is a guarantee that every man shall have an opportunity of obeying and living. This will mean that all in their graves shall be awakened and be brought to a knowledge of the fact that the Lord Jesus is the great Deliverer, and that those who obey shall live and shall not die.

There is a great deal of oppression amongst the people now. Satan is the great oppressor; and he has many instrumentalities on the earth that work for him to oppress the weak and the poor. The prophet Isaiah, referring to this, says: "That thou shalt take up this proverb against the king of Babylon, and say, How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city ceased!" —Isaiah 14:4.

The king of Babylon means the mighty ruling factors of the governments of earth. The marginal reading is, as you will see in the margin of your Bible: "How hath the exactress of gold ceased!" Greed for gain has made the ruling factors of the world great oppressors to mankind. The Lord will deliver mankind from all such, including the chief oppressor, the devil himself. The Lord will judge the people righteously that everyone may stand equal before His law.

Concerning this we read: "He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor."—Psalm 72:4.

The Lord shall deliver the people from the oppressive war lords; for it is written that the people will "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Micah 4:3.

He shall deliver the people from the oppressive landlords who make it difficult for the poor to own their own houses and to enjoy the fruits of their labors, as it is written: "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."—Micah 4:4.

He shall deliver the people from sickness, because He will bring them health; for it is written: "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord." (Jeremiah 30:17) And again: "I will bring in health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth."—Jeremiah 33:6.

All the obedient ones shall have their names written in His book of life. If they obey they shall live, and thus He will deliver them from death; for it is written: "For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."—1 Corinthians 15:25, 26.

He will take away sorrow and weeping from the earth and fill it with gladness and joy; for it is written: "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.

All the people shall return from the land of the enemy and come with gladness to the Lord; for it is written: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—Isaiah 35:10.

When Moses had successfully delivered the Israelites from the hands of the Egyptians, and when they were safe beyond the perils of the devil's representative at the Red Sea, they formed a great chorus with Moses and his sister Miriam, and they sang songs of praise unto Jehovah God. These were songs of deliverance.

When the great antitypical Moses shall have delivered the world and restored all the obedient ones and they are safe from the devil and his agencies, then the earth will be filled with a happy, glorious race of people; and all will join together in singing the hallelujah chorus, and everything that hath breath will sing the praises of the great Deliverer.

"Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in his sanctuary: praise him in the firmament of his power. Praise him for his mighty acts: praise him according to his excellent greatness. Praise him with the sound of the trumpet: praise him with the psaltery and harp. Praise him with the timbrel and dance: praise him with stringed instruments and organs. Praise him upon the loud cymbals: praise him upon the high sounding cymbals. Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord."—Psa. 150.

The World Today Needs Religion

From *The Tablet* [Catholic] Dec., 6, 1924.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., addressing the Men's Bible Class of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan, on Sunday, sounded a warning against the danger of the complete annihilation of our present-day civilization. "It is clear," he said, "that civilization, built upon the marvelous discoveries of science, made possible by the most advanced and general system known to men, with all the comforts, luxuries, pleasures and opportunities which it has brought, is headed toward its own annihilation.

"But why, we ask ourselves, is this so? The answer is clear: Because the development of mind and matter has so outstripped the development of the spiritual values in human life.

"Materialism has proved to be its own destruction in many of the civilizations of the world, which have had their day and been wiped out.

"The products of the mind are less temporary,

but they are subject to revision and change. Spiritual values only are enduring, eternal. Upon them alone can a lasting civilization be built. An automobile driven by a lawless man is a menace; driven by a good citizen it is a useful thing.

"Wealth in the hands of the selfish and unscrupulous is a curse, but wealth in the hands of the philanthropic is a blessing. Power possessed by the designing and vicious is fraught with danger, but power possessed by the wise and beneficent is an instrument of good. All these are things to be desired, as are also many of the countless products of modern civilization

"The danger in the present civilization lies in the fact that the creations of man's brain, his creatures, which should be his servants, are getting beyond his control and are becoming his masters.

"The development of man's character or spiritual nature has not kept pace with the development of his intellect and its products. Like the farmer who only wanted to buy the land adjoining his, so the constant gratification of material desires only breeds new desires and increases selfishness. That paradoxical saying of Christ's that the only way to find one's life is to lose it, is profoundly true.

"Men cannot long continue to live together in an ever more closely inter-related and inter-dependent world unless they are guided by the spiritual laws and principles which religion teaches.

"Consideration, unselfishness, self-sacrifice, service, all springing from love for God, love of our brother, these are the spiritual qualities which must keep pace with and dominate intellectual and material progress if civilization itself is to survive. Religion in its essence is the personal relation between God and man.

"Has civilization outgrown religion? Clearly the answer is 'No'. For civilization can never outgrow religion and survive. It may temporily have outstripped religion, but it can never outgrow religion; for religion in some form or other is basic in the human heart, is a necessity of the human soul. It cannot be outgrown. From the earliest dawn of civilization man has craved the help, solace, strength of a power higher than his own. With some perhaps in times of great danger or overwhelming sorrow or sore need does this craving manifest itself. With others it is ever present, leading to a continual fellowship with God. No; civilization has not outgrown religion, but just outrun it.

"But religion must quicken its pace if it is to gain that ascendency over civilization, if it is to provide the kind of world leadership which is so sorely needed. And, let me say it with profound conviction and with all the earnestness I possess, nothing else but true religion, God's spirit working through man, can save our civilization or the civilization of the world."

Christ Has Come to Reign

By Mrs. A. E. Purvis

Can it be true, this message that I hear,
That Christ has come to take His rightful place
As Kings of kings, establishing on earth
His rule of righteousness and equity?
That He has come to bless mankind with peace
And happiness, prosperity and life?
And, still more wonderful, that He shall bring
The captives from the prison-house of death?

Can it be true that those we've loved and lost
Shall hear His voice and come forth from the tomb?
Oh, is it true that we shall meet and know
That that for which we prayed and waited long:
"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth
As it is done in heaven," is really come?
The arch-deceiver of mankind dethroned,
His reign of sin and death forever past?

O glorious message! Christ has come to reign!
Yes; even now we see the glorious dawn
Of that great day, when justice to the line
And righteousness to plummet shall be laid;
When selfishness and greed, deceit and fraud,
Envy and malace, hatred and revenge,
Shall disappear, unable to endure
The great searchlight of Truth and Purity.

Hail! happy day, by prophets long foretold,
When love shall wave her banner over all!
Lift up your heads, ye burdened and oppressed;
Rejoice! for your deliverance is near.
Take from the willows those long silent harps
And sing aloud, The Jubilee has come!
O all ye nations, open wide your gates;
And Christ, the King of glory, shall come in!

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.

[387]The time of the Lord's second appearing is of great importance to all; and Christians, since the days of the apostles, have been watching for some evidence of His presence and asking the question, When will the Lord appear? While those who love the Lord discuss the important question, some have answered, saying, 'The Lord is liable to come any moment. He may come tonight.' These expect the Lord's appearing in a visible body. Others, who have no real desire for His coming, because it would interfere with their selfish plans, say: 'He will not come in my time; He will not come for fifty thousand years or more. Hence there is no reason for our concerning ourselves about His coming.' Still others who fear His coming and who do not desire to see Him say: 'No one can possibly know the time. Why, therefore, should one spend his time in discussing the question?'

[388]The last-named class, in support of their contention, cite the words of Jesus when He said: "But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only." (Matthew 24:36) It is assumed because He used these words that no one would ever know except Jehovah. We should remember that Jesus spoke these words while He was yet a man on the earth. He had not been glorified then. He did not say that no one would ever know of the hour or the day of His coming. If we conclude from these words that no man would ever know, we might as well conclude that Jesus would never know; for He said at that time that only the Father knew. Paraphrasing His words we note that He said this: 'The day of my coming no one now knows except my Father. Neither man nor angel At the same time, His words implied that conditions would change, so that others would know; for He said: "Watch therefore: for ye know not the hour your Lord doth come." (Matthew 24:42) Why watch unless they would knows anything about it; nor do I even know.' know when the time would arrive? When Jesus arose from the dead He said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." (Matthew 28:18) He must have known then the time of His second coming; for now as the creature divine everything was committed into His hands for the outworking of God's plan. At the time of His appearing surely the angels of heaven would know about it; and the day must come when the watchers would know.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

State the various opinions expressed by some concerning the Lord's second coming. ¶ 387.

Is the time of His coming important to Christians? Why do some of these desire Him not to come? ¶ 387.

Are we justified in assuming that no one could ever know the time of our Lord's second appearing? and if not, why not? ¶ 388.

Is it reasonable to suppose that Jesus himself would know some time before? ¶ 388.

Why would He tell His disciples to watch if they would never know of His coming? 388.

When Jesus arose from the dead, what did He say about the power committed to Him? ¶ 388.

Is it reasonable to conclude that He then knew of His second appearing and when it would take place? Should we expect the angels in heaven to know when that great event takes place? ¶ 388.

"Angels and Women"

THE GOLDEN AGE will not reply to letters addressed to it concerning "Angels and Women". We published a notice concerning this book, which is self-explanatory. All communications concerning this book should be addressed to the A. B. Abac Company, Madison Square P. O. Box 101, New York City. For the benefit of all concerned, that our mail will not be further encumbered by correspondence about this matter, we insert the advertisement which follows:

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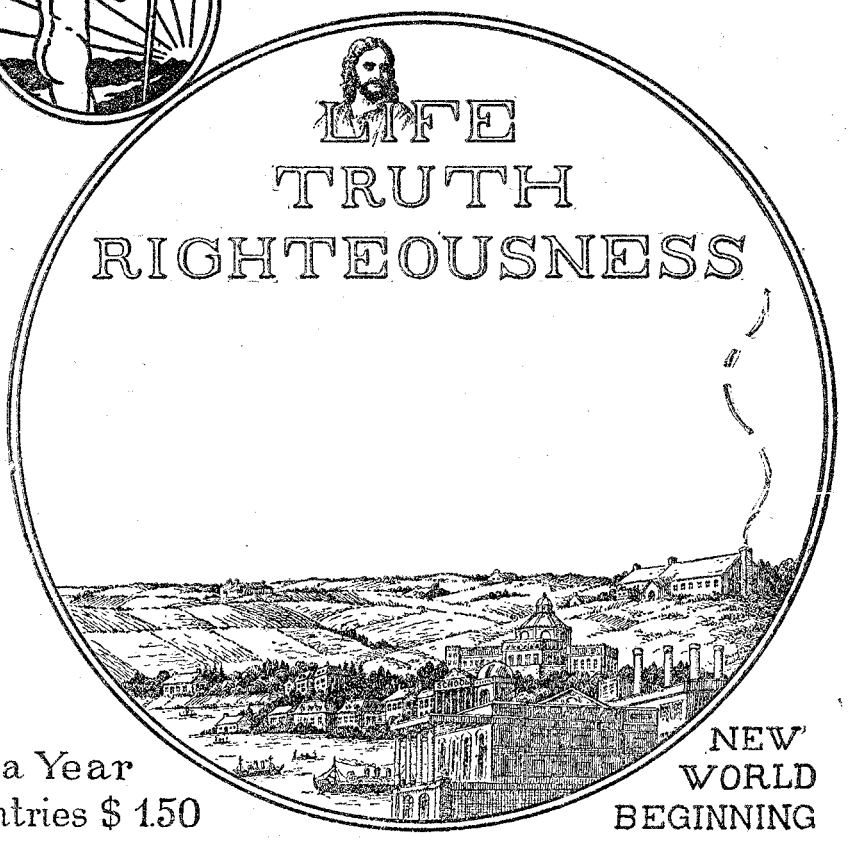
a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 143
March 11, 1925



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The Day of Petroleum

SO-CALLED scientists have wearied themselves in the effort to account for the presence in the earth of great quantities of petroleum which occupy so important a part of the world's activities and the world's news at this time.

They have tried to tell us of the origin of oil, and have evolved five theories, some of which are partly right and some of which are evidently wholly wrong. For instance, one of the theories is that the intense heat of the interior of the earth, coming in contact with water, turns the water into steam. Inasmuch as steam occupies seventeen hundred times the space of a given quantity of water, the thought is that this steam, broken up, forces its way into cracks and crevices, the gas gets thicker and thicker, and ultimately becomes a fluid mineral oil. All this is very foolish.

If these scientists would give a little real, reverent attention to the Bible, they would find the origin of petroleum plainly hinted at in the very first chapter of the Book. The creative days of Genesis agree perfectly with the findings of geologists that vegetation preceded the higher forms of animal life.

The Bible as well as the geologists agrees that in the third creative day vegetation was extremely rank. Mosses, ferns, and vines grew immensely larger and more rapidly than now; for the atmosphere was full of carbonic and nitrogenous gases, so full, in fact, that breathing animals could not then have lived.

Plants which now grow only a few inches or a few feet high even at the equator, then attained a growth of forty to eighty feet, and sometimes two or three feet in diameter, as is demonstrated by fossil remains. Under the conditions known to have then obtained, their growth not only would be immense, but must also have been very rapid.

At this period the coal beds and petroleum deposits were formed. Plants and mosses, having a great affinity for carbonic acid gas, stored up within themselves the carbon, while purifying the atmosphere for the animal life of the later epochs. These vast peat-bogs and moss-beds were repeatedly covered by upheavals and depressions of the earth's surface, by tidal waves and further descending rings of the material held in suspension, resulting in the various strata of coal, clay, sand, limestone, etc., as we have them today.

History of Petroleum

IT IS plainly evident from the foregoing that petroleum is composed of the fats and oils once contained in plant and animal life. We say animal life also, because it must be remembered that the first animals on the earth were of prodigious size, suited to the vegetation on which they fed. Their remains are more or less clearly marked in connection therewith.

It is possible that Adam knew of petroleum and used it in the Garden of Eden. It is certain that the "slime" used in building the Tower of Babel contained partly evaporated petroleum. One of the greatest oil deposits of the world is in Mesopotamia, where the tower stood; and it is found that the oldest buildings uncovered in that part of the world are bound together with that form of binder.

When Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed, the Lord used the oil-bearing soils, still present and still undeveloped in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, to overwhelm the doomed cities. The text which states that Moses was deposited in a little craft lined with pitch was the very thing that led the Standard Oil Company to locate the oil deposits since found in Egypt.

Petroleum was known and used in the time of Alexander the Great, the present Baku, Rus-

sian, field supplying the oil. Oil was also obtained in Sicily, and burned in the Temple of Jupiter about the beginning of the Christian era.

On the American continent the aborigines excavated pits along the waters of Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, near where Oil City now stands, the purpose of which must have been to collect oil. These pits are six to eight feet square, and are sometimes as much as twelve feet deep, lined with heavy timbers, and are always along streams where natural seeps of petroleum existed. The medicinal properties of petroleum were known to the American Indians and the Persians before America was discovered.

History of Oil in America

THE discovery of petroleum, upon which civilization at present so much depends, was purely accidental. Our forefathers needed salt and used it. They dug deeper and deeper for it, being often discouraged because the brines they obtained were spoiled by the black, oily liquid with disagreeable odor which so often came along with it.

In 1859, which is now but sixty-six years ago, Edwin L. Drake, near Titusville, Pennsylvania, brought into existence the first oil well ever drilled. He struck oil at a depth of seventy feet. Oil wells are now sometimes sunk as deep as 3,000 feet to obtain the same results.

The cost of drilling an oil well is $50,000 to $75,000. The area drained by each well is about five acres. The oil is principally found in sand, which seems to be its natural container. It is believed that the best of wells never extract more than thirty-five percent of the oil, the balance being unobtainable.

Old wells are sometimes re-shot nowadays, and with fairly good results. The powerful explosives now in use stir things up so effectively in the oil-bearing strata that good flows of oil can be obtained in wells that had been abandoned as dry, or played out.

It is remarked that salt water seems to have an affinity for oil. Oil men claim that salt water sometimes chases oil for miles and miles through various formations, until finally it is pressed into some closed sand structure from which it can not escape, resulting in an oil deposit. Few oil wells are sunk now without preliminary advice from trained geologists.

Importance of Oil

THE wheels of diplomacy at present are all running in oil. Every international conference is proof of this, even though none of it may appear on the outside. The "Literary Digest" says:

"It lurks in the background of virtually every problem now engaging the attention of world statesmen. European politics have become the politics of petroleum. Almost no move is made on that chessboard where Prime Ministers disport themselves with fates of nations that is not tinctured with oil."

British papers are fond of referring to Mr. Hughes as the United States Secretary for Oil, but their own secretaries have an even better claim to the title. They have done their work with such characteristic British cleverness that Sir E. M. Edgar declares that Britain has cornered the oil supply of the world, and that in ten years the United States will have to buy every year five hundred million barrels of oil from British traders.

In a work entitled "The Great Betrayal" Mr. E. H. Bierstadt declares:

"The trail of oil leads not only through the doors of the Department of the Interior and into the Navy Department, but straight to the Department of State as well. Naval reserve oil, Mexican oil, and Mesopotamian oil are all threads of the same web. Touch one, and the rest will quiver."

Mr. Bierstadt declares that it was the lust for oil that caused Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia, and Italy to betray Greece and to cripple the great philanthropic investment in Turkey. It was their aim, so he maintains, to control the oil resources for the next war, and so dominate the Near East peninsula. But he adds that "whichever nation gets into the lead will have the others on its trail like a pack of wolves".

The real secret of the unbending hostility of the United States Department of State to a recognition of the Soviet arrangement in Russia is declared to rest in the fact that the Standard Oil Company bought out the Swedish Nobel Oil Company interests at Baku, Russia (the largest oil field in the world); and that the Soviet refuses to recognize the claim, but insists on keeping these richest oil wells for the benefit of the Russian people.

Wasting What We Have

WHILE other governments and other countries are making desperate efforts to get and to hold oil deposits, Uncle Sam seems bent on squandering every last pint that lies beneath the soil anywhere between the two oceans. We do not refer merely to the Teapot Oil Dome and other naval reserves. The rush to get the oil out of the ground and to turn it into money is characteristic of the land where the object of worship of nearly all the people is really and truly the Almighty Dollar.

Whenever a crowd of highwaymen manage to steal a million dollars there are a million reasons, in the minds of certain lawyers and judges, why nothing but honor should be bestowed upon them. It has been so with the Teapot Dome and other naval reserve oil leases. Without doubt the man who made the leases was told that he would be protected; and he has been, and will be. The Government has made three attempts to prove criminality regarding these leases; but the courts nullified one of the attempts, and for some reason or other both of the other attempts failed. Meantime, the oil which really belongs to the people is being given away, to all intents and purposes.

The pouring of the people's oil into the market, together with a rush on the part of other producers to pump their oil out before some neighbor should get it, has led to a surplus of oil in the last two years, which means a great loss to the country as a whole.

Surplus oil is considered a white elephant. It requires expensive containers, and the loss from evaporation is high. When stored in open tanks, the most valuable part of the oil is lost by evaporation. How much more sensible to let the oil remain where the Lord put it, until it is needed!

The effect of the situation is that the United States is now providing about seventy percent of all the oil used in the world, and yet has in reserve only about twenty years' supply, while other nations have seven times as much. The annual production of oil is now worth four times all the gold produced in the world.

Distribution of Oil

WE HAVE before us a map showing the distribution of the oil deposits of the world. It shows that oil is to be found in almost every country in the world. Examining the map more closely, we may outline twelve gigantic fields or areas which seem to be impregnated with oil:

1. A belt a thousand miles wide and three thousand miles long on the axis of Tampico, Beaumont, Shreveport, Cairo, Fostoria, and Quebec. The seaboard, except Nova Scotia, seems to be without oil.

2. A belt fifteen hundred miles wide and four thousand miles long, resting on Cairo and the Persian Gulf and extending north to the Arctic Circle, on the axis of Mosul and Baku.

3. A belt twenty-five hundred miles wide and five thousand miles long, including the Dutch East Indies, Philippines, Japan, Sakhalin, Korea, China, Burma, and Siam.

4. A circular belt two thousand miles in diameter, including Rumania, Algeria and all the countries between, to and including the British Isles.

5. A belt five hundred miles wide following the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains four thousand miles to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, from the northern edge of New Mexico.

6. A narrow belt two thousand miles long, from the tip of Southern California to the shores of Puget Sound.

7. A circular belt fifteen hundred miles in diameter around the edges of the Caribbean Sea, on all sides.

8. A narrow belt three thousand miles long on the axis of the Andes, the whole length of South America.

9. A belt a thousand miles wide and upwards of three thousand miles long, including all of New Zealand and Tasmania and the southern and southeastern shores of Australia.

10. A narrow belt twenty-five hundred miles long, from Liberia to Angola on the West Coast of Africa.

11. A narrow belt fifteen hundred miles long, from Victoria Nyanza to the upper part of Madagascar. A similar belt in northwest India.

12. A belt of undetermined width stretching across southern Alaska and the extreme northeastern portion of Siberia.

Scientists do not like the idea that the world's supply of hydrocarbons is being used for fuel. These may sometime be needed for food. A gusher may be spectacular, thrilling and awe-inspiring; but to the scientist it is a calamity, a dreadful waste.

The increased use of fuel oil is killing off millions of fish that now can not come near the cities which they once visited in search of food. The greatest cause of oil pollution is the discharge into the harbors of water that was stored in empty oil tanks for ballast. The British do not allow the dumping of this oily water inside the three mile limit. The Japanese do not allow it to be dumped at all. They save and use it.

Petroleum in Shales

SCOTLAND has been a producer of petroleum for seventy years; but the oil comes from shales, from which it is obtained by roasting. It is believed that these oil-soaked shales are nothing more nor less than clays impregnated with countless bodies of fish, which were caught in the descent of the various rings that once surrounded the earth. In many places the shales bear evidence of the remains of millions of fishes.

The Scotch shales contain about twenty-five gallons of oil to the ton. Similar shales are widely scattered over Australia, Russia, and other countries. In the United States there are billions of tons of such oil-soaked shales, some of them containing as high as ninety gallons of oil to the ton.

The roasting of shales is expensive. It requires an expenditure of about one and one-half million dollars for the construction of a plant before a dollar's worth of oil can be obtained. Hence the present method of drilling for oil will probably continue here as long as oil is obtainable by that method.

But when the pool oil gives out, it may be safely asserted that there is enough shale oil left to last at least a thousand years, so geologists tell us. Shale oil is produced in Sweden and Germany, as well as in Scotland. The Germans are also taking petroleum from coal.

Some Western Fields

ONE of the most startling discoveries in any western field was that obtained by the Imperial Oil Company in August, 1920, when a sixty-foot gusher of high grade oil was struck at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, near the Arctic Circle.

Geologists consider this one of the most promising fields in the world. There is said to be a large area in which the liquid oozes from the banks of the rivers, and spreads over the surface of the streams so thickly that it can be ladled in cups. In some places fires have been burning for years, where some oil-bearing rock has been struck by lightning.

In the summer of 1921 there was a great rush of prospectors into the Mackenzie River field; but as the location is eleven hundred miles from the Peace River Crossing, the nearest railroad point, and the intervening country is a wilderness, the Northwest Police restrained many who would have entered. None were permitted to go who were not well equipped.

Throughout the summer of 1921 prospectors were carried by airplane from Peace River Crossing to Fort Norman, eleven hundred miles, at a fare of $1,000; and at that time the airplanes engaged in the service were booked for a year ahead. It will take time to build a pipe line over those eleven hundred miles.

The Mexican constitution of 1857 provided that the oil and mineral lands of Mexico should forever be the property of the Mexican people, never to be granted or sold to anybody. Every foreign concern doing business in Mexico knew of the existence of this constitution.

But Mexico has had its Teapot Dome statesmen, the same as America; and hence it comes about that back in the eighties a Standard Oil man from Ohio who knew how to speak Spanish got into the Mexican cabinet, in the post of minister of finance; and the rest was easy.

Senior Enrique Creel, otherwise known in Ohio as Henry Creel, made all kinds of grants to various crowds of financiers who wanted Mexico's oil. But he seems to have forgotten to tell them that it would be the decent thing, for shame's sake, to pay something in the way of taxes for stealing what neither one of them had any right either to give or to take.

Anyway, with a show of holy indignation, the taxes were withheld from year to year, while our patriots at Washington were indulging in oil-soaked oratory about our duty to clean up Mexico. But in 1923 the idea suddenly seemed to break through their minds that it might be a good thing to pay something, after all. Since then Mexico has been comparatively quiet.

Farther south, it is interesting to note that as far back as 1692 the people of Peru were wrangling with one another over the petroleum rights of their country. This fact shows that oil is not so new as some have thought.

Some Eastern Fields

THE same Sinclair that trimmed the United States so beautifully in the Teapot Dome lease undeniably has the money and the brains of a certain sort necessary to get what he wants in the way of oil concessions. In 1923 his companies were given rights for a period of thirty-six years over an area of 500 square miles in the Russian island of Sakhalin; and a year later the Persian government gave the same corporations ninety million acres of undeveloped land, constituting what was then reported as the largest undeveloped oil field to be found in the world.

The oldest oil field in the world, namely the Mesopotamian-Persian-Russian field, is undoubtedly the richest field in the world, and is more or less at the bottom of all the disturbances in the world regarding Turkey, Armenia, Palestine, Russia, etc.

Before the World War Germany had an ambition to have an oil-burning navy; and all her diplomacy was directed toward linking together all the countries from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, so that she could get at the Mesopotamian oil without interference. During the war this result was actually achieved at one time.

It seems that in June, 1914, the Grand Vizier at Constantinople wrote a letter to Baron von Wagenheim, then German ambassador at that city, conveying to the Baron's so-called Turkish Petroleum Company the right to exploit the Mesopotamian oil fields. The Vizier forgot that five years previously he had given the same right to Rear Admiral Chester of the United States Navy, acting for the Standard Oil Company.

Now see what happened. As soon as the war was over, the great British statesman, Lord Birkenhead, declared that the oils of Mesopotamia were rich enough to pay for the war twice over. When he said this, he was figuring that the Vizier's letter to the Baron constituted Britain's carte blanche to go ahead, inasmuch as Britain had whipped Germany.

But it so happened that early in the war Britain had promised France secretly that she should have the oil; so when the trouble was over France claimed what was coming to her. Then came one of those famous conferences of Europe's benevolent diplomats, at San Remo. When they got through talking, France was to get a quarter of the oil, the Dutch a quarter, and Britain the rest. The United States and Turkey were to get nothing. Then it was that the world at large began to hear in earnest of the so-called Chester Concessions, Standard Oil's share of the plunder. The foregoing is a brief outline of the real reasons why France backed Turkey in the Greek campaign in Asia Minor.

The struggle for possession of the Mesopotamian oil fields is a struggle for the future wealth that is to come from those regions. At present the oil wells of Mesopotamia are merely shallow pits, the same as those which the Indians used in America hundreds of years ago. The oil is dipped from the pits by hand. It is said that the natives are suspicious of modern methods of taking away their oil. Is not that strange?

The New York "Nation" sums up the situation nicely in a paragraph when it says:

> "Admiral Chester's concession in Turkey is as orthodox a forward step in imperialism as could be conceived. It grew out of an expedition for the protection of missionaries; it includes oil, copper, iron, and railroads; it conflicts with claims advanced in behalf of the subjects of two other Great Powers, and has about as many possibilities of international squabbles hidden away in its clauses as could possibly be tucked into a single document."

Before the death of the Russian premier, Lenine, he expressed the belief that the expected Armageddon would be fought over petroleum.

American Oil Items

AS HAS been already stated, the United States produces almost three-fourths of the world's oil, and Mexico almost one-fourth. The remaining production is principally in Russia, Persia, Dutch East Indies, and Rumania, with lesser outputs from India, Peru, Galicia (Po-

land), Sarawak, Venezuela, Argentina, Trinidad, Japan and Egypt. The remaining output is small.

Texas has been fairly reeking with oil since the Beaumont gusher in 1900. During the past five years the craze has spread all over that large state, with the odd result that oil has been found almost everywhere. The people of Texas went crazy. Lawlessness became rampant. Prices went up 100 percent. No one was safe on the streets after dark. Oil from a new well is always tasted, to detect salt; for salt water quickly ruins an oil sand.

Prospectors in the Olympic Mountains, Washington, are trying to locate a lake of oil, which is known to be there, but the location of which the Indians are unwilling to reveal. From time immemorial the Indians in the vicinity have been using cedar sticks soaked in oil for fuel and light.

Standard Oil Company

NO ARTICLE on the petroleum industry would be complete without some reference to Standard Oil, which made the industry what it is today. It can not be denied that for efficiency, progressiveness, far-sightedness, and the ability to come out right side up from any difficulty into which it may be plunged, the Standard Oil Company stands at the top.

No one seems to know who is really the master genius back of this colossal enterprise, or series of enterprises. All that is known, as one Wall Street observer expressed it, is that "it is like a giant centipede, whose legs are ever in perfect lockstep, but which has no visible body to guide them." In 1911 The Standard Oil Company was dissolved—on paper.

The market value of the holdings of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the nine companies that once made up the Standard Oil Trust is set at $410,764,399; and his income from these holdings about $12,000,000 per year. But he is not considered an oil man, and his father is virtually out of all the companies.

Transportation and Heating

SEVERAL of the railroads of the West have used oil-burning locomotives for many years. It was but natural that the water-borne commerce of the world should turn to the same fuel. Oil has some disadvantages, however, namely, fluctuations in price, uncertainty of supply, and fire risk. But these are offset by the fact that an oil-driven ship requires only one-third as many firemen and travels about twenty percent faster than a coal-driven boat. There is a low first cost of equipment, no smoke, small storage space required, small amount of refuse, quick response to overload demands, and no banking losses. Bunkering can be done quickly in any kind of weather and at any time of day. Uniform steam pressure can be easily maintained, reducing the deterioration of boilors. Oil can be carried in nooks and crannies, between double bottoms, and in other places where neither coal nor cargo can be stored. In case of a storm beneficial results are obtained by pouring oil overboard on the weather side of the ship. A year ago there were about 3,110 oil-burning vessels afloat as against 501 in 1914.

Oil heating-plants are being rapidly installed in apartment houses, some 15,000 having been placed in Chicago alone. In New York, however, which is accustomed to smokeless hard coal, the oil has been found to deliver an oily, smutty grime all up through the building; and in numerous places the oil plants have been pulled out, and coal is again doing the work.

Rumania's Revolution

From Editorial Page, New York *American*

ACCORDING to Prince Antoine Bibesco, Minister of Rumania to the United States, there has been a new law passed in Rumania.

By virtue of this law, land which has hitherto been held under the control of a few great landlords, has been turned back to the actual farmers themselves.

The Prince said that he lost 20,000 acres by the law, but is glad to lose them, for the people have benefited.

According to *The Broadcaster,* this is just another way of adopting the Jubilee arrangement of the Jews, under which every fifty years land reverted to its original possessors.

Bits of News from All Over the World

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Substitute for Sunlight

DURING the winter months the children of London are so starved for sunlight that in certain sections it is now the custom to expose them for a number of minutes each day to the rays of light emanating from long-flame arc lamps. It is found that the ultra violet rays of these lamps afford a partial substitute for sunlight, in their healing properties.

Deaths in Airplane Accidents

EIGHT persons were killed the day before Christmas, when one of the London to Paris airplanes suddenly took a nose dive a few minutes after it had started for Paris. When the machine struck the ground, the gasoline tank burst, the flames rose sixty feet in the air, and all occupants were instantly burned to a cinder. There are no lingering deaths in airplane accidents.

Duke of Norfolk Loses $20,000,000

THE inheritance laws of Britain have cut $20,000,000 out of the Duke of Norfolk's estate, leaving him only a beggarly $30,000,000. He has had to rent out all his ducal palaces and even his London home to some of the Pittsburgh crowd, and to travel so that he will not have to go to the expense of entertaining. It is very sad to be a Duke. But it will soon be over.

Modern Dresses Injure Royalty

REBECCA WEST, of the London *Daily News*, the first woman reporter to write up an opening of Parliament, thinks that the pale shades and flimsy materials of modern dresses do not nearly so well fit the scheme of royalty as the stiff brocades worn by the old ladies with silver hair. Speaking of these modern dresses she says:

"It gives a curious effect, the packed crimson of the peers' robes in the centre and this periphery of pale colors and insignificant textures. It reminds one of the petals of a dying flower, faded and curling at the edges."

St. Paul's on the Quicksands

ST. PAUL'S Cathedral, in London, is gradually settling and cracking to pieces. "It was built upon the sand." Various schemes have been tried during the past fourteen years, and are still being tried, to strengthen the pillars which support the great dome. The amount now needed for this job is estimated as $700,000. Better pull it down, boys.

Lancashire in a Bad Way

LANCASHIRE, the heart of England, the home of optimism, the center of the world's textile industry, is in a bad way. For four years the 600,000 textile operatives have been getting along on insufficient work to keep them going decently, with fifteen percent of them registered as actually without any work at all.

The Unfought Campaign of 1919

OF THE unfought campaign of 1919 Winston S. Churchill says:

"Had the Germans retained the morale to make good their retreat to the Rhine, they would have been assaulted in the summer of 1919 with forces and by methods incomparably more prodigious than any yet employed. Thousands of airplanes would have shattered their cities. Scores of thousands of cannon would have blasted their front. Arrangements were being made to carry simultaneously a quarter of a million men, together with all their requirements, continuously forward across country in mechanical vehicles moving ten or fifteen miles each day. Poison gases of incredible malignity, against which only a secret mask (which the Germans could not obtain in time) was proof, would have stifled all resistance and paralyzed all life on the hostile front subjected to attack."

France's Balance Sheet

FRANCE wound up the year 1924 by publishing, in a six-hundred-page book, her long-expected balance sheet. The summary shows France's total assets, estimated at 796,830,000,000 francs, and her debts, exclusive of American and British debts, at 660,320,000,000 francs. The American and British debts are, roughly speaking, just about what is left; namely, 136,510,000,000 francs. France is a going concern, but to all intents and purposes is bankrupt.

How Governments do Things

WHEN, toward the close of 1924, it came time for the French government to grant amnesty to a former Minister of the Interior, it

was brought to light that the defeatist paper with which he was connected and because of which he lost his citizenship, was being subsidized by the government to attack it. M. Malvy, the victim, kept still, though knowing all the facts, rather than embarrass his government in the pursuit of its war policies. What ends were gained by the French government in maintaining a defeatist paper on their payroll were not stated. It was evidently run as a trap to catch pacifists.

Earth Turned Upside Down

THE social earth turned upside down was clearly revealed in Paris the other day when the Soviet Ambassador's wife went to a leading store to get some dresses. The four clerks appointed to wait upon her each turned out to be former members of the Russian aristocracy; and all four flatly refused to recognize the new aristocracy, or to wait upon their customer.

Masonry Suppressed in Spain

THE strong hand of the Papacy is seen in the order issued by the so-called Spanish Government outlawing Masonry throughout Spain. It was evidently the success of this movement in Spain that led to the order of Mussolini that a similar law should be passed in Italy. All lodges in Spain have been warned to hold no more meetings or imprisonment will result.

Spanish Dictator Summons Ibanez

BECAUSE he bombarded several Spanish towns with leaflets ridiculing Alfonso, the Spanish military dictator has summoned the Spanish author Ibanez to come from Paris to Madrid to be tried. But Ibanez laughed when told the news, and said that he would as quickly throw himself into waters inhabited by hungry crocodiles or take refuge on a cannibal island as to visit Spain now. He thinks that soon it will have a civilized government; then he will go there.

Spain Abandons 250 Moroccan Towns

IN THE process of gradually crawling into its hole and pulling the hole in afterwards, the Spanish military régime has abandoned 250 of the towns and villages of Morocco formerly held by Spain, finding it impossible to retain their control. The present plan is to keep the Riffs away from the markets, and thus gradually starve them into submission.

Spain Actually Learning Something

THE naked Riffians having whipped the Spanish out of their territory, Spain is now inaugurating a decent modern system of government among the Moors over whom she still rules. These will now be given administrative, legislative, judicial and religious offices; while the Spanish will content themselves with maintaining order, thus imitating the French methods. The Riffs have conquered Spain through expert marksmanship, "sniping," by scattered men.

Changing Names of Cities

FIRST we had to get used to the change of name from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, and then to the subsequent change to Leningrad. Now along comes Christiania, and demands henceforth to be known as Oslo, by which name the town was called until destroyed by fire three hundred years ago. All right, Oslo!

Religious Liberty in Poland

THE constitution of Poland guarantees religious liberty. The Southern Methodists bought a property there at Pustomyty, to be used as an orphanage, paying cash for it to a Polish senator. Before the deed was recorded, somebody referred it to the Roman Catholic archbishop; and he wrote on the margin that no good Catholic would ever permit such an institution to remain there. The result was that the government ordered the Methodists to sell out in thirty days, or it would expropriate the property. Such is Romanism, *always*.

Germany on a Raft

IN A speech in Berlin before the German bankers Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, said: "In the terrible storms of the last few years the German state was wrecked, but the crew saved themselves on a raft. What we must find out is whether we can steer this raft safely into port and build a new ship for venturing out again on the world's oceans."

Germany Through with Monarchism

THE recent election in Germany, in which 30,000,000 votes were cast, reveals that both the monarchists and the communists have lost ground. The vote is split up among nine political parties, 8,000,000 votes going to the Socialists, 6,000,000 to the Nationalists, 4,000,000 to the Catholic or Centre Party, 3,000,000 each to the Communists and the People's Party, 2,000,000 to the Democrats, and the balance to the Fascists and other small parties.

Bavarian Teachers Protest

THE seizure of the public schools of Bavaria by the Papacy is not being accomplished without a protest. At a great meeting held in Nuremburg shortly after the seizure was announced, two thousand school teachers, with only one dissenting vote, denounced the placing of the public schools of Bavaria under the control of the priests and the nuns.

No Free Speech in Italy

THE New York *American,* referring to Mussolini's desperate efforts to hang on as long as possible, says: "All newspapers not applauding the outlaw government have been suspended or suppressed. Those who dared open criticism have seen their offices and plants invaded by the militia, their linotypes, machines, presses and furniture smashed, and their buildings burned to the ground." Mussolini has reestablished the crucifix in all the schools.

Italian Masons Temporarily Dissolve

FACED by Mussolini's threat of a new law demanding the publication of all their secrets, together with a complete roster of their membership, the Italian Grand Lodge of Free Masons has met and decided for the present upon the dissolution of Italian Freemasonry. Mussolini's excuse for the new law is a professed desire to protect the Pope during the latter's holy year.

Italy Tiring of Anarchist Rule

MUSSOLINI is like a strong man with a firm grip on the ears of a mad dog. Having started goverment by anarchy, he is in a fair way to get his anarchy without any government. None of the people's representatives will have anything to do with his hand-picked Fascisti Parliament. He would like to have a new one, so that he might have a show of excuse to govern; but the king has refused to dissolve his present one.

Good Bye to Johnny Dundee

ON JANUARY 2nd the Pope is said to have bestowed a special blessing upon Johnny Dundee, the world's champion featherweight prize-fighter. The manager of the champion also came in for his share of the blessing. At the time of the Spanish American war, the Pope officially bestowed his blessing on the Spanish fleet just before it came over to be sent to the bottom. The outlook for Johnny Dundee is pretty bad.

Albania's Stormy Career

ALBANIA, which gained its independence in 1912, has had a stormy career. It is the heart of the Balkans, torn with religious strife, and coveted by Serbia and Greece no less than by Italy, opposite to which it lies. The former Moslem premier has just come marching in from Serbia and, for the moment, caused the flight of Bishop Noli, premier for the last six months. Italy has warned both Greece and Serbia that they must not seize Albanian territory. Meantime Great Britain has also sent warnings to Serbia and Bulgaria, to the same effect.

Waters of Dead Sea Rising

AN ISLAND in the Dead Sea which, in 1852, was ten feet above the level of the waters, has disappeared from view, owing to the fact that the waters are gradually rising. These rising waters have in time completely covered Sodom and Gomorrah, whose ruins lie beneath the sea.

Miss Pankhurst and the Jew

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, daughter of the militant suffragette, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, has been giving some addresses in New York. In one of these she observes correctly, Scripturally, that the return of the Jews to Palestine, which we see actually taking place before our eyes, is "the supremely important factor in the world's affairs today".

How China Serves Looters

HOW China serves looters was illustrated on Christmas day, and the two days immediately following, when 1,065 soldiers who were found with loot or who confessed to having participated in looting, were lined up, blindfolded, on a railway bridge, at the ends of the ties, and then shot, falling thirty feet to the ice below. Our 100-percent-profit patrioteers had better keep out of China.

The Japanese Typewriter

THE Japanese typewriter has but one key, but it has 7,026 characters. An experienced operator will turn out sixty words per minute, which is about twice as fast as the characters can be made by hand. The machine prints from the bottom of the page to the top and from the right side to the left. Unusual characters are located by means of a directory which goes with the machine. The English alphabet is thrown in for good measure.

Christ Cometh Not with Observation

THE poor people of Sydney, Australia, who have built a $60,000 amphitheatre on a beach near there, have wasted their money. They would have done better had they studied their Bibles so that they might comprehend the force of the Master's own words that "the kingdom of God cometh not with observation". No fleshly eye will ever see the Spirit Christ.

Seven Hundred and Seventy Languages

THE various Bible societies and missionary organizations have now translated the Bible, in whole or in part, into seven hundred and seventy languages. Many of these tongues are spoken by people who have made but the first feeble steps toward civilization. Reducing their language to written form will greatly aid their enlightenment.

Perhaps Tutankhamen was Joseph

PROFESSOR Selikovitsch, a renowned Egyptologist, believes that when King Tutankhamen's tomb is finally opened it will be found empty. He declares that Tutankhamen lived in Joseph's time; that the man, whoever he was, erased the names of the Egyptian gods from all the monuments, and substituted the name Adon, which in Hebrew, means Lord. Joseph's bones, at his express request, were taken up out of Egypt to Palestine.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate Limited

THIS very year, 1925, unless something unforeseen occurs to prevent, the one British concern, Sudan Plantations Syndicate Limited, will have 300,000 acres of cotton land under the plow, while at least 500,000 acres are projected for the immediate future. The largest cotton field in the United States has 15,000 acres. American cotton is hard hit.

Zebras Hard to Handle

DESCRIBING his experiences in bringing a South African zebra to Europe a writer in *The Cape Argus* says:

"I found him awaiting me in an enclosure near Nairobi, and the first business was to get a headstall on him. While we were cutting an opening to get him out, the zebra jumped right through the barbed wires of the enclosure, and became thoroughly upset. When we went to adjust his headstall, which had gotten over one ear, he dashed straight for the gate. Knocking out two of the panels, he got the gate around his neck, and finished by turning a somersault, gate and all. Getting to his feet again, he broke out of the gate, leaving only the frame-work. That was the animal we had to lead for three miles across country! While I was looking after the elands, which were also giving trouble, the zebra broke away from the boys; but, being fleet-footed, they caught him again, and tied him to a post. Though this was almost as stout as a scaffold-pole, he pulled it out of the ground. Making another start, the zebra kicked himself free, and charged one of the boys, biting him through the arm and elbow. The zebra was prevented from doing more damage, and later was lassoed by a policeman, and tied to the back of a bullock wagon. All went well for a time; and then the zebra sat down. We could not drag him along: so we had to take him off. When he reached the train, he ran wild again. He was so wicked on board ship that he nearly kicked the panels out of his heavy traveling-box. As a rule zebras are quickly tamed and, after being tethered with quiet donkeys for a few days, are released and herded with the donkeys, and appear quite happy in captivity, frequently showing marked affection for horses, which they will follow from camp to camp, and eventually into the railway truck."

The Edison Questions *By H. E. Coffee*

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the celebrated inventor, is a manufacturer as well, and employs hundreds of young men and women in his various enterprises. He has asserted that college graduates are "amazingly ignorant". In proof of his assertion he claims that many with college diplomas fail to pass the examinations which he gives. Below is a list of Mr. Edison's questions. He says that anyone so ill informed as to be unable to answer most of these questions is too ignorant to be employed by him. For the benefit of those who are not so well "posted" as Mr. Edison would have them be, I have appended the answers:

What countries bound France? Answer: Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium.

Who was Bessemer, and what did he do? Answer: Sir Henry Bessemer was an English inventor and engineer who lived from 1813 to 1898. He is usually given credit for having first discovered the Bessemer process for making steel. However, this process was really discovered by William Kelly eight years before Bessemer announced his discovery.

Who was John Hancock? Answer: American Revolutionary patriot, President of the Continental Congress, and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Who was Plutarch? Answer: Greek biographer and essayist, born at Chæronea, in Bœotia, about A. D. 46.

Who was Hannibal? Answer: The greatest general and statesman of ancient Carthage (247-183 B. C.).

Who was Danton? Answer: Georges Jacques Danton (1759-1794) was a French Revolutionary leader, born at Arcis-sur-Aube.

Who was Solon? Answer: Solon (about 639-559 B. C.) was an Athenian statesman and one of the most famous lawyers of all time.

Who was Francis Marion? Answer: Francis Marion (1732-1795) was a very daring colonial leader in the American Revolution.

Who was Leonidas? Answer: Leonidas was the Spartan king who opposed the Persian hosts under Xerxes at the narrow mountain pass Thermopylæ.

Where did we get Louisiana from? Answer: Louisiana was obtained from France.

Who was Pizarro? Answer: Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541), an illegitimate son of a Spaniard, Gonsalvo Pizarro, was a Spanish explorer noted for his conquest of Peru.

Who was Bolivar? Answer: Simon Bolivar, native of Caracas, was a celebrated leader of the revolutionary forces of Venezuela in the revolt of Spain.

Where does most of the coffee come from? Answer: Two-thirds of the world's supply of coffee comes from Brazil.

Where is Korea? Answer: Korea is a mountainous peninsula southeast of Manchuria, between the Japan and the Yellow Sea in Asia.

Where is Manchuria? Answer: Manchuria is a province in Northeastern China, the original home of the Manchu.

Where was Napoleon born? Answer: Napoleon was born at Ajaccio, capital of the island of Corsica.

What is the highest rise of tide on the North Atlantic coast? Answer: Sixty feet.

Who invented logarithms? Answer: John Napier, who published his tables in 1614.

Who was emperor of Mexico when Cortez landed? Answer: Montezuma.

What and where is the Sargasso Sea? Answer: A tract of floating sea weed in the North Atlantic Ocean, covering an area greater than that of France.

What is the greatest known depth of the ocean? Answer: 32,088 feet.

What is the name of a large inland body of water that has no outlet? Answer: The Caspian Sea.

What is the capital of Pennsylvania? Answer: Harrisburg.

What State is the largest? Next? Answer: Texas; next California.

Rhode Island is the smallest state. What is the next, and the next? Answer: Delaware is the second smallest; Connecticut is third.

How far is it from New York to Buffalo? Answer: 439 miles.

How far is it from New York to San Francisco? Answer: 3,331 miles.

How far is it from New York to Liverpool? Answer: 3,079 miles .

Of what state is Helena the capital? Answer: Montana.

Of what state is Tallahassee the capital? Answer: Florida.

Where is the Imperial Valley, and what is it noted for? Answer: The Imperial Valley lies in the lower part of California. It is noted for its extensive irrigation system and its productions of fruits, etc.

What state has the largest copper mines? Answer: Arizona.

What state has the largest amethyst mines? Answer: Michigan.

What is the name of a famous violin-maker? Answer: Antonio Stradivarius.

Who invented the typesetting machine? Answer: Ottmar Mergenthaler.

Who invented printing? Answer: Johannes Gutenberg of Germany, and Laurens Coster, of Holland, invented printing with movable type. It is not known positively which of these inventors was first in the field.

How is leather tanned? Answer: By placing hides from which hair has been removed into a vat containing oak bark or hemlock bark solution. The strength of the solution is gradually increased. Bran and alum are sometimes substituted for tanbark.

What is artificial silk made from? Answer: Artificial silk is made by dissolving cellulose in suitable solvents and forcing the liquids through minute holes into some medium which immediately reforms the cellulose in fine threads which shine like silk.

What is a caisson? Answer: In civil engineering, a water-tight box or casing.

What is shellac? Answer: A substance made by the *lac*, an insect which lives on fig and other trees in Assam, Bengal, and Siam.

What is celluloid made from? Answer: Celluloid is made from vegetable fiber (usually cotton), acids and camphor.

What causes the tides? Answer: Tides are caused by the attractive force of the sun and the moon as it is exerted on the earth.

To what is the change in the seasons due? Answer: To the revolution of the earth about the sun.

How many states in the Union? Answer: 48.

Where do we get prunes from? Answer: California, Washington, Oregon, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Bosnia, and Serbia.

Who was Paul Revere? Answer: Paul Revere (1735-1818) was a Revolutionary hero and engraver of the first paper currency of Massachusetts.

What city and country produce the finest China? Answer: (Experts do not agree upon a definite answer.) Dresden, Germany, has the reputation for producing the finest, though the credit really belongs to the city of Meissen, which is 14 miles from Dresden.

Where is the river Volga? Answer: In Russia.

What is the finest cotton grown? Answer: Sea-island cotton.

What city is the fur center of the United States? Answer: St. Louis, Mo.

What country is the greatest textile producer? Answer: The United States.

Is Australia greater than Greenland in area? Answer: Yes.

Where is Copenhagen? Answer: In Denmark.

What is Spitzbergen? Answer: An arctic archipelago, to which no country lays definite claim.

In what country other than Australia are kangaroos found? Answer: New Guinea.

What telescope is the largest in the world? Answer: The Yerkes Observatory telescope, on the north shore of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

What is coke? Answer: Bituminous or soft coal, when burned with a limited supply of air in kilns, produces a variety of charcoal called coke.

From what part of the North Atlantic do we get codfish? Answer: The Grand Banks of Newfoundland and along the shores of New England.

Who reached the South Pole? Answer: Roland Amundsen; Scott.

What is a monsoon? Answer: The seasonal wind on the Indian Ocean, which blows in an almost steady gale from the southwest from April to October.

Where is Magdalena Bay? Answer: Indefinite; there are three by this name.

From where do we import figs? Answer: From countries around the Mediterranean sea, principally through the seaport of Smyrna.

From where do we get dates? Answer: North Africa, Southwestern Asia, California, Texas, and Arizona.

Where do we get our domestic sardines? Answer: Along the Pacific coast, especially California.

What is the speed of sound? Answer: At the freezing point the speed of sound is 1,090 feet per second.

What is the speed of light? Answer: 186,000 miles per second.

What is the longest railroad in the world? Answer: The Trans-Siberian Railway.

Where is Kenosha? Answer: The county seat of Kenosha County, Wisconsin.

Who was Cleopatra, and how did she die? Cleopatra was the name borne by several Egyptian queens, the most famous being Cleopatra VI. Tradition says that she died from the bite of an asp which she had placed on her arm. Some historians question the truthfulness of this.

Where are condors found? Answer: In the South American Andes.

Who discovered the law of gravitation? Answer: Sir Isaac Newton.

What is the distance between the earth and the sun? Answer: Its least distance from the sun is 89,897,000 miles; its greatest distance 92,963,000 miles.

Who invented photography? Answer: Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre is given the credit, though it is doubtful that he deserves it.

What country produces the most wool? Answer: Australia.

What is felt? Answer: It is an unwoven material made from wool, hair and fur, matted together by the aid of moisture and heat and by rolling.

What cereal is used in all parts of the world? Answer: Wheat is the most satisfactory bread material and should be universally used. However, no one cereal is used in all parts of the world.

What states produce phosphates? Answer: Florida and Tennessee.

Name three principal acids. Answer: Sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid.

Name three powerful poisons. Answer: White arsenic, carbolic acid, and strychnine.

Who discovered radium? Answer: Madame Curie.

Who discovered the X-ray? Answer: Professor Wilhelm Roentgen.

Name three principal alkalis. Answer: Caustic alkali, sodium, and potassium.

What part of Germany do toys come from? Answer: Nuremberg.

What states bound West Virginia? Answer: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland.

Where do we get peanuts from? Answer: The Southern States.

What is the capital of Alabama? Answer: Montgomery.

Who composed "Il Trovatore"? Answer: Giuseppe Verdi.

What is the weight of air in a room 20 by 30 by 10? Answer: At sea level, one square inch sustains the weight of about 14.7 pounds of air, from which information the problem may be solved.

Where is platinum found? Answer: In Russia, Colombia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.

With what metal is platinum associated when found? Answer: Gold.

Where do we get sulphur from? Answer: Sicily and Louisiana.

Who discovered how to vulcanize rubber? Answer: Charles Goodyear.

Where do we import rubber from? Answer: South America, Mexico, Africa, Malay Peninsula, and Ceylon.

Who invented the cotton-gin? Answer: Eli Whitney.

What is the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal? Answer: Anthracite is hard coal, while bituminous is soft coal.

Where do we get benzol from? Answer: It is obtained from the refinement of coal tar.

Of what is glass made? Answer: Sand, lime, sodium carbonate, etc.

How is window-glass made? Answer: By first blowing glass into a large cylinder form, and then cutting and flattening out this cylinder.

What is porcelain? Answer: A name applied to those varieties of pottery having a glass-like appearance.

What country makes the best optical lenses and what city? This question cannot be answered, as opinions differ.

What kind of machine is used to cut the facets on diamonds? Answer: Very simple tools made from other diamonds.

What is a foot-pound? Answer: The amount of work done in raising a weight of one pound a distance of one foot.

Where do we get borax from? Answer: Death Valley, California.

Where is the Assuan Dam? Answer: Near Assuan, in Egypt.

What large river in the United States flows

from south to north? Answer: Red River of the North.

What are the Straits of Messina? Answer: The straits off the coast of Sicily, separating that island from Italy.

What is the highest mountain in the world? Answer: Mt. Everest.

Where do we import cork from? Answer: Spain and Portugal.

Where is the St. Gothard tunnel? Answer: A railway thoroughfare through the St. Gothard pass, in the Alps.

Where is Taj Mahal? Answer: In India.

Where is Labrador? Answer: The extreme eastern country of British North America.

Who wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner"? Answer: Francis Scott Key.

Who wrote "Home, Sweet Home"? Answer: John Howard Payne.

Who was Martin Luther. Answer: See Volume Seven, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES.

What is the chief acid in vinegar? Answer: Acetic acid.

Who wrote Don Quixote? Answer: Miguel de Saavedra Cervantes.

Who wrote Les Miserables? Answer: Victor Marie Hugo.

What place is the greatest distance below sea level? Answer: The Dead Sea.

What are ax-handles made of? Answer: Hickory.

Who made The Thinker? Answer: The sculptor, Auguste Rodin.

Why is a Farenheit thermometer called Farenheit? Answer: From its inventor's name, the German scientist, Gabriel Daniel Farenheit.

Who owned and ran the New York *Herald* for a long time? Answer: James Gordon Bennett.

What is copra? Answer: The dried meat or kernel of the cocoanut.

What insect carries malaria? Answer: The *Anopheles* mosquito.

Who discovered the Pacific ocean? Answer: Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

What country has the largest output of nickel in the world? Answer: Ontario, Canada.

What ingredients are in the best white paint? Answer: Linseed oil, white lead, zinc, and a drier.

What is glucose, and how made? Answer: A sugary syrup obtained from corn. It is made by treating the starch with hydrochloric acid, greatly diluted.

In what part of the world does it never rain? Answer: Walfish Bay, on the west coast of Africa.

What was the approximate population of England, France, Germany and Russia before the war? Answer: 35,678,530; 39,402,739; 64,925,993; 178,378,800, respectively.

Where do we get quicksilver from? Answer: From mines in Mexico, Spain, California and Texas.

Of what are violin strings made? Answer: Of catgut.

What city on the Atlantic seaboard is the greatest pottery center? Answer: Jersey City, New Jersey.

The reader will notice that the foregoing are mostly practical queries. Only once does Mr. Edison broach things spiritual, and that in reference to Martin Luther, which is also an historical query. Hence one could not gain insight into one's spiritual understanding from the results of an Edison test. Spiritual things do not interest the great inventor, as he has on more than one occasion admitted.

As some of us who have had experience in pedagogy may know, questions are more easily asked than answered; and anyone at all clever should be able to prepare a list of questions similar in number to the Edison list and quite as difficult to answer. No one can yet truthfully claim to be perfectly versatile on all lines of human knowledge; and no one will ever be able to make such claim until the Great Physician, Christ Jesus, effects the complete restoration of the human race. Meanwhile our time might be more profitably spent in searching out answers to spiritual interrogations. I venture the assertion that Mr. Edison would find it quite as difficult to answer or to attempt to answer the first one hundred and thirty questions in the HARP OF GOD as do the majority of applicants to whom he presents his prepared list of questions. The point is that one should pride himself more in the knowledge of God's truth—holy things—than in the knowledge of things worldly; "for the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God."—1 Corinthians 3:19.

"There is Nothing Covered that Shall Not be Revealed"

ONE of our subscribers in Florida has sent us a letter which she received through the mail, and has requested us to make some comments. The letter is reproduced herewith by photo-reproduction methods, the name of the lady being deleted:

Brooklyn N.Y. New Years 1925.

Dear sister C

De Funiak Springs Fla.

Greetings - For reasons which you being in the light- will readily comprehend; this communication must be considered confidential.

The wonderful and glorious revelations which I am to impart to you must be edited and millions of copies printed before we are ready to spread the tidings broadcast and we are counting on you and your fellow students and workers in the cause to lend a willing and energetic hand in the distribution when you receive your quota of copies.

We are considering the working out of plans whereby every radio broadcasting station in the world may simultaneously broadcast the voice of our dear departed Brother "R" who has been in communication with us over the radio at times for several days past.

We are feverishly working to so strengthen our apparatus that we will be not only able to receive his signals but be able to pass them on to the world by radio broadcasting them.

Some of the salient points brought out in his communications are :- The definite date which We are all so anxious to be sure about - It is midnight, preceding the first day of July 1925. Another point of importance is the assurance of redemption , by love and prayer, of those near to us, by those of us who are sanctified, and it behoves us all to work diligently in this connection.

The complete compilation, which will be mailed you shortly , will fully explain itself.

You will acquaint your fellow students with this information, and are at liberty to use the information but not its source until we release the completed texts.

Please destroy this copy and abide in peace and joy.

Yours for the truth.

J.F.R.

Dictated TDR

Upon receipt of the letter we gave it a cursory examination, and wrote to the lady as follows:

Mrs. ————
De Funiak Springs,
Florida.

Dear Sister:

We thank you for your favor of January 13.

The typewritten letter which you enclosed was evidently written in De Funiak Springs, and not on New Year's Day but on January 5. The envelope shows that during that day it was taken to some station west of De Funiak Springs, but not as far west as Pensacola. It was mailed in the mail car of Louisville & Nashville Train No. 1, which passes through De Funiak Springs in the evening. It was stamped at De Funiak Springs Post Office at 5 o'clock the following morning. This is probably the work of some preacher, because it is inconceivable to us that any other resident of your city would be low enough in his scale of mental and moral depravity to do such a disreputable, unmanly and half-witted piece of work. If you think that you know who wrote the letter, we suggest that you go to him and accuse him of it.

With Christian greetings, THE GOLDEN AGE

In the firm belief that one of the preachers of De Funiak Springs wrote the forged letter, we are mailing each of them a copy of this number of THE GOLDEN AGE and citing a few additional items which we think should be interesting to them, as well as, no doubt, to our

readers. We address the remainder of our remarks to the writer of the letter, and number the points.

1. In your first line you should have had a comma after "Brooklyn", and another after "N. Y." In writing "N. Y." you first erred by striking a lower case "n". In the effort to correct this error, the paper feed on the typewriter got away from you; and when you did finally get a capital "N" in approximately the place where it should have been, the result was that it and the remainder of the line are about one-sixteenth too high. Work of this nature would stamp you as unfit for work in a first-class publishing house, no matter what else you might undertake to do. To these errors you have added by writing "New Years". This Judge Rutherford would never have done: First, because business men date their letters in a business way, as "January 1, 1925"; and, second, because, if he had undertaken to write "New Year's" he would have inserted the apostrophe which belongs in the expression, instead of omitting it.

2. In your second line you should have capitalized the word "Sister".

3. In your third line, if desiring to indent the name of De Funiak Springs at all, you should have indented it to harmonize with the remainder of your letter. Besides, you should have placed a comma after the word "Springs".

4. In your fourth line you have indented your paragraph much too far; and the same criticism applies to the seventh, twelfth, sixteenth, nineteenth, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh, twenty-ninth and thirtieth lines of your letter. This is an indentation never used by business men, but is such an indentation as might be used by a clergyman or some other person who has no regular useful employment. Business men can not afford to waste their time, nor the time of their secretaries, by unnecessary typewriter movements. In the same line the word "Greetings" should have been followed by a period. To follow it by a dash indicates a slovenly habit of mind. The word "you" on the same line should have been followed by a comma instead of a dash.

5. In the fifth line the word "light" should have been followed by a comma instead of a dash. Better keep the old typewriter exclusively for copying sermons, pop.

6. In the sixth line we notice that the "c", "f", "e" and "a" need cleaning; that the "c" is below the line, and that the "i", the "l" and the period have been hit too hard.

7. In the seventh line we would be more impressed but for the observation that the "h", "d", "f", "g" and "s" all need cleaning. Your typewriter needs attention, son.

8. In the eighth line there should be a comma after the word "edited" and another after the word "printed". You would never do for a proofreader.

9. In the ninth line the word "broadcast" should be followed by a semicolon.

10. The "f", "s", "d" and "g" are still dirty, in the tenth line.

11. In the eleventh line they are just the same.

12. In the twelfth line there is no improvement.

13. In the thirteenth line they are even worse.

14. In the fourteenth line you should have written the name out as "Russell", instead of designating such a truly great man by the mere initial "R"; and in any event you should have followed the word or its abbreviation by a comma. We would not have you around here at all.

15. You probably meant well on the fifteenth line; but you smeared and spoiled the line when you made the bungling correction on the next line below.

16. When you wrote the sixteenth line, you were working so "feverishly", to use your own language, that in your anxiety to get Judge Rutherford in wrong you allowed your long left forefinger to get up a little too high on the keyboard, and a little too far to the northwest, with the result that you first tapped the figure "2". Then you thought better of it and tried to erase the "2", but did not know how to do so. Again you shifted your paper out of position, so that when you put in the "w" in place of the "2" you got it half a letter out of place vertically and half a line out of place horizontally. We feel for you, and can vision how unhappy you must have been, and can imagine how you probably cussed under your breath, until finally you had executed the bungling botch which we photograph.

17. In the seventeenth line you made the error of misplacing the first of a pair of correlative conjunctions. Instead of saying, ungrammatically, "we will be not only able", you should have

chosen the more elegant form of "we will not only be able".

18. In the eighteenth line you started to capitalize the word "them" and at the last moment changed your mind and tried to make it lower case, which is correct; but your mind and hand were too far gone, and you produced a result which is like the Laodicean church and the mule —neither one thing nor the other. You had better stop this line of work now, before you do something foolish and get caught at it. We might say also that your expression "radio broadcasting" is an unfortunate one. You should have said either "radiocasting" or "broadcasting". To say "radio broadcasting" is like saying, "The La Grippe".

19. In the nineteenth line our aesthetic taste is still offended by the fact that you have failed to clean your "S" or your "s".

20. In the twentieth line you say: "We are all so anxious." Probably so! Probably so! But in the place where you used the expression you should not have capitalized the "w". We can realize how you came to capitalize it. Perhaps you will be less anxious to do so henceforth.

21. In the twenty-first line the word "about" should have been followed by a period instead of a dash. On the same line the word "July" should have been followed by a comma. If we did our work no better than that, we would expect to "get the air". You had better keep away from New York.

22. In the twenty-second line you should have omitted the space between the word "redemption" and the comma which follows. It looks bad. Try to do better the next time.

23. In the twenty-third line the word "sanctified" should have been followed by a semicolon instead of a comma. You seem rather weak on punctuation.

24. In the twenty-fourth line you misspelled the word "behooves", and it "behooves" us to draw the matter to your attention. You should be more careful.

25. In the twenty-fifth line you will pardon us if we suggest that the preferred form of construction is "mailed to you" instead of "mailed you". Please take no offense at this suggestion.

26. In the twenty-sixth line you made again the unfortunate error of inserting an unnecessary space between the word "shortly" and the comma which follows. A good course in a local business college would help you along these lines. It will come in very well, later.

27. In the twenty-seventh line the same long left forefinger which played you such a shabby trick when you reached for the lower case "w" on the sixteenth line of your letter, this time led you to the northeast instead of the northwest; and you landed on the "#" sign. No doubt you meant all right; for you went back and smashed a "w" over it. But it does not look well, son. It seems to bear the impress of the clerical mind, the mind that never learns.

28. In the twenty-eighth line we are still offended by the dirty "f", "a", "s" and "e".

29. In the twenty-ninth line, you originally wrote a certain word as though it were spelled "cpmpleted". We can see how it happened. You reached for the "o" but went a little too far to the right and landed on the "p". But by this time you had tired of trying to make corrections in the proper way, it being out of your line ever to correct anything; so you fixed the matter up with a lead pencil and let it go.

30. In the thirtieth line you omitted the comma after the word "copy".

31. In the thirty-first line you omitted the comma after the word "truth". It is a wonder that you did not drop dead when you wrote that word "truth".

32. In the thirty-second line you signed "J.F.R." on the typewriter, instead of having the letter properly signed in ink or by facsimile stamp.

33. In the thirty-third and last line you said "Dictated TDR"; but there is no person of such initials in the employ of Judge Rutherford.

34. The letters which we get from Judge Rutherford are always faultlessly written. Your forgery is a botch from beginning to end. Moreover, your letter was folded improperly.

35. The letters which we get from Judge Rutherford are written on the printed stationery which fits the office that he fills. Your forgery was not written on any letterhead at all.

36. The letters which we get from Judge Rutherford are written on a good bond made in Holyoke, Massachusetts, which sells for 8½c per lb. less that the Blandford Bond which you used, and which is made at Mittineague, Massachusetts. The two places are miles apart.

37. The letters which we get from Judge

Rutherford are written "double space", while your letter was written "single space".

38. The letters which we get from Judge Rutherford are written in élite type, while your letter was written in pica type.

39. The letters which we get from Judge Rutherford almost always contain some word or expression which discloses the legal mind. Your letter discloses the mind of a clergyman.

40. When Judge Rutherford is getting ready to do something, he does not tell his plans to even his closest friends; but the mouth of a jackass always reveals all he knows.

41, When Judge Rutherford really does start something, he starts it all over and not in one town in Florida. Your forgery is the work of a simpleton.

42. If your letter had been written in New York on January 1st, it would have caught train number 35 on the Southern out of here that night, would have been postmarked Brooklyn, and would have arrived at De Funiak Springs after office hours on the evening of January 3rd. As it was your letter was postmarked "Jack. & Pens. West R.P.O. Tr 1 Jan 5 1925", and on the back "De Funiak Springs Fla Jan 6 5 AM." You missed your calculations just 48 hours.

As a matter of fact, good friend, you are playing a dangerous game. It would not take at the outside more than one day for any first-class man to go into De Funiak Springs and locate positively the typewriter that wrote your letter and the hand that did the work. You are playing with fire, and had better quit and take up some honorable and useful employment. The people no longer have any use for the played-out line of bunk you have been giving them. We have given a little more than ordinary attention to your letter because it was a little more than ordinarily mean. Play the game of life like a man, and not like a sneak. The Lord has no use for sneaks; neither have real men.

Miracle of American Production

By H. E. Miles in the Kansas City *Labor Herald*

WITH only six percent of the world's population and one-thirteenth of its land surface, the United States is manufacturing about one-half of many of the world's essential commodities, and consuming almost in proportion to its production.

The following figures, presented by Mr. Julius Barnes, illustrate:

America produces 43 percent of the world output of coal and consumes 42 percent.

America produces 54 percent of the world output of iron and consumes 53 percent.

America produces 64 percent of the world output of steel and consumes 57 percent.

America produces 49 percent of the world output of copper and consumes 44 percent.

America produces 64 percent of the world output of petroleum and consumes 72 percent.

America produces 69 percent of the world output of cotton and consumes 37 percent.

America produces 52 percent of the world output of timber and consumes 51 percent.

America produces 41 percent of the world output of shoes and consumes 39 percent.

America produces 43 percent of the world output of printing paper—the great indicator of the dissemination of information and knowledge—and consumes 50 percent.

The United States possesses about one-half of the world's supply of gold. It owns almost half the railroad mileage of the world, and three-quarters of the telephone and telegraph equipment. It produces and uses about ninety percent of the world's automobiles. With 7,800,000 railway employés in 1923, her Class 1 railroads moved 423,000,000,000 ton-miles of freight. Our exports in 1923 averaged $13,000,000 daily. Our total foreign trade averaged $26,000,000 daily.

To claim that our wage-earners did all this would be as foolish as for the grain of wheat to say to the glass of water: "I, Wheat, sustain life. Water doesn't count." Labor would be the last to make such a claim. The point, however, is that labor did its more than full and marvelous share in this astounding production. In its will to work, its energy, its love of service and accomplishment, it set an example to the world. It showed that high wages are cheap wages; that any nation that would compete with us must, by high wages and high living standards, emulate the United States and cease to look for profit through low wages for labor.

What You Do When You Vaccinate *By F. P. Millard, D. O.*

WE HAVE in the human body a wonderful system of circulation, in that it is threefold. There is the arterial and venous circulation of the blood; and there is the third circulation, called the lymphatic circulation. It is the last which here concerns us.

The lymphatic circulation has a series of channels, tubes or ducts, with a terminal drainage point in the veins on either side of the neck. Associated with the lymphatic circulation are hundreds of glands, technically called "nodes". Now these nodes or glands are "traps"; and in case of emergency they retain, until sometimes overburdened, poisons that if allowed to escape through the system at once would produce almost instant death.

When these glands become blocked and overflow, as they do in extreme cases of vaccine poisoning, the blood circulation takes up the blockage products; and death from blood poisoning is the result.

In an ordinary vaccination, the axillary glands in the armpit will be swollen and tender. The swelling may disappear after two or three weeks, though it may persist for months and become chronic in type, and even develop into malignancy in the breast or the armpit.

A case reported by Dr. Peebles (M. D.) was the direct result of the virus traveling up from the armpit, and forming a chronic suppurating wound in the glands under the jaw.

Gangrene of the hand, as referred to by Dr. Hold, an authority of national repute, is another confirmation of the blockage of the circulation by chronic or indurated or even by suppurating lymphatic glands.

The lymph flow is as essential as the blood flow; and the poisoning of the lymphatic system simply means the poisoning of the body tissues and organs.

Once the lymphatic system is blocked, there is a systemic disturbance that involves the various organs of the body; and many patients state that their breakdown and ill health date from the time of vaccination, or the poisoning of the body through blockage of the lymphatics.

Hundreds of persons have died from this lymphatic poisoning following vaccination. It is a question whether or not a severe vaccine poisoning is not more difficult to clear than a venereal poisoning. The sores following suppuration after vaccination are almost impossible to heal in some instances.

As soon as wholesale vaccination is ordered, we see cases of sore throat, diphtheria, measles and mumps. Nurses are rushed to the scene to look after patients whose temperature has been forced away above normal through this systemic pollution.

From a physical standpoint, this nation will crumble and fall if there is not a lessening in the amount of vaccines and serums used.

This wholesale pollution has brought about nervous instability, lack of tone, vascular irregularities; and what else could happen, pray tell me, but growths, cancers, or heart failures?

Particularly note that vaccination for smallpox results in a lymphatic blockage due to an engrafting upon the human of the cells and pus from the bovine. The bovine cell multiplies far more rapidly than the human cell. Such a graft therefore must enormously overtax the human circulation, in having to harbor and harmonize, in a degree, this foreign cell life. The very thought of grafting beast into human is so revolting that instinct as well as reason cries out against it.

Remember this: Six swollen lymphatic glands in certain areas will make one ill. A dozen will put you on your back; and fifty vital glands blocked may cause death.

Finally: To have a vaccination scar is a reflection on the intelligence. A scar following a solicited vaccination signifies loyalty to medical superstition. A scar from forced vaccination is a brand, a mark of medical tyranny and despotism. I would not be vaccinated and take the risk of complications for a $10,000 draft on the Bank of England. My children have never been vaccinated, and I trust never will. It is up to the mothers of the land to take a determined stand, and they should quickly end the compulsory vaccination of children. Without compulsion, the hideous practice would soon disappear.

Said the Robin to the Sparrow:
"I should really like to know
Why these anxious human beings
Rush about and worry so."

Said the Sparrow to the Robin:
"Friend, I think that it must be
That they have no Heavenly father
Such as cares for you and me."

—Elizabeth Cheney in *the Epoch.*

Meditation in a Cemetery

By C. J. Esterhuyse (South Africa)

IT IS a warm summer afternoon. In proportion as the sun approaches the western horizon and casts its rays more slantingly, the heat of the day abates. Nature becomes inviting, enticing. I yield gladly, and set out to find relief and refreshment, after toil, in the pure, invigorating outside air. Carelessly I stroll along until presently I come to a standstill at the gate of a cemetery. Here I would like to spend a few moments in silent meditation. I pass through the gate.

Deathly Quietude

WHAT a mighty impression is made on one treading this great "God's acre", by the deathly stillness that reigns here! The multitudinous sounds of the town faintly and confusedly penetrate only now and then to this abode of silence. Involuntarily I am reminded of the words of the wise man: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest." "For the living know that they shall die; but the dead know not anything. . . . Also their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished."—Ecclesiastes 9: 10, 5, 6.

And again there ring in my ears the words of the Psalmist David, the poet-prophet of the Hebrews: "What man is he that liveth and shall not see death? shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave?"(Psalm 89:48) "For in death there is no remembrance of thee: in the grave who shall give thee thanks?"(Psalm 6:5) "His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish."—Psalm 146:4.

And yet, despite all this stillness, are not all these mounds so many silent but eloquent witnesses of the destruction to which frail man has been subjected? Like leaves overtaken by the blight of winter, these have been touched by Death's icy hand and laid low. The epitaphs fully substantiate the fact that this cruel enemy respects neither young nor old, neither class nor rank. People from far and near, out of many races, here rest on an equality. Only too true what George Crabbe wrote:

> " . . . a poor, blind, bewilder'd erring race;
> Who, a few years in varied fortune past,
> Die, and are equal in the dust at last."

The Exceeding Sinfulness of Sin

THESE words are suggestive of suffering, suffering long, hard, and bitter. They speak of knowledge of sin's hideousness, gained through contact with it. They speak of human lives, the pride of which was labor and sorrow; for it is soon gone and we fly away. Surely John Keats was not too pessimistic when he wrote:

> "The weariness, the fever and the fret
> Here, where men sit and hear each other groan;
> Where palsy shakes a few sad last gray hairs,
> Where youth grows pale and spectre-thin, and dies;
> Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
> And leaden-eyed despair."

Surely man's contact with sin, whose penalty is death, has been a never-to-be-forgotten and much-to-be-learned-from experience. Fallen man, beguiled, blinded, deceived, misguided! But soon, full soon, man, resurrected and disillusioned, will hold at a great discount the Satanic-Platonic inherent-human-immortality-theory lie, so prized and cherished by the race in the past!

Man in Degradation

WHEN the past of man's history passes my mental vision in panorama, I stand embarrassed, aghast, staring, before those most horrible and detestable scenes which present themselves. What wicked crimes, prompted by misguided or foiled passion, have been committed in the name of truth, righteousness, and even Christianity!

Christendom (not to go further back along the roll of the centuries), think of a Bartholomew night in 1529, four centuries back. In one week were foully murdered in cold blood, at the instigation of Catharine de Medici, eighty thousand men, women and helpless children, France's best and noblest. France, "the street of the great city which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt"! "How long, O Lord, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?"—Revelation 11:8; 6:10; 20:4.

A revolting event. But, but only three and a half centuries past, and "the great slaughter of Bartholomew was put into the shade by 'the Bartholomew of five years', as the massacre

of the [French] Revolution has been called," says H. Grattan Guinness. The reign of the guillotine was followed by that of the sword. During the twenty-two years that the Napoleonic wars raged, millions died on Europe's sanguinary battlefields as victims to man's ambition and greed.

My thoughts go further back—to the centuries when the Papacy flourished. Did not man then degrade that grand gift from God, the reasoning faculty, to devise the most efficient means and the most fiendish implements for providing excruciating bodily torture to his fellowman? Enough! why go back there? What a moral collapse, accompanied by nameless misery and suffering, of the present so-called civilized world, "Christendom," presented itself within the last decade!

Yet More Suffering?

THE suffering which this retrospect reveals is overwhelming; yet for each individual sufferer it was comparatively short. It is, therefore, in its turn put into the shade by that horrible preposterous proposition that the time now is, and still will be forever, when millions of human souls are and will be subject to "conscious misery, eternal in duration." Even depraved human nature when considering this blasphemous assertion (witness the intelligent heathen who repudiate it when told about it), is forced to violent revolt against it. Someone has argued that "God is served by appreciation of the æsthetic, as well as by the singing of psalms." If there is anything in this view, what a pity, then, that so much literature should be soiled and disfigured by this thought, expressed in all sincerity!

Of course, it is derisively that a Byron mentions

> " . . . that eternal fry
> Of almost everybody born to die."

On the contrary, however, it is with telling emphasis that a Dante Alighieri announces the superscription above the portal of his "Inferno":

> "Through me you pass into the city of woe:
> Through me you pass into eternal pain:
> Through me among the people lost for aye. . . .
> Abandon all hope, ye who enter here."

But they are not only poets who have used hand and head to give their conception of such a horrifying place. I think, for instance, of a Gustav Doré, who used his extraordinary talent as draughtsman to illustrate Dante's "Inferno" and Milton's "Paradise Lost". I think of an honored preacher like C. H. Spurgeon, who claimed that at death the so-called immortal soul would be tormented alone; but that at the resurrection "thy body will be joined to thy soul, and then thou wilt have twin Hells, thy soul sweating drops of blood, and thy body suffused with agony. In fire, exactly like that we have on earth, thy body will lie, asbestos like, for ever unconsumed."

I think of J. Furniss (his name is suggestive enough), who said:

> "Little child, if you go to Hell, there will be a devil at your side to strike you. He will go on striking you every minute for ever and ever without stopping. The first stroke will make your body as bad as the body of Job." "And at every stroke the poor kiddie's body will become another time as bad as Job's!!" (This time the body goes with the soul!) And if you enquire at Hell's portal what it is doing the devils will reply, 'The child is burning.'"

I also think of the "endless misery" described by E. B. Pusey—"fierce, fiery eyes of hate, spite, frenzied rage, ever fixed on thee, looking thee through and through with hate . . . yells of blasphemy, concentrated hate, as they echo along the lurid vault of Hell."

And then these gentlemen assert in the same breath that this is "good tidings of great joy"; that this is the work of Jehovah, in which He will for ever take delight; and that such misery is a just recompense of reward.

An Utter Impossibility

BUT what a monster must be the being who inflicts such a punishment, who uses such a means to maintain his authority! Or can anyone conceive of an omnipotent being who by such a method would force service and obedience and devotion to him? Does not even frail man detest and despise, and quite rightly too, coercion in any form?

Oh, no, no! Everywhere creation extols the omnipotence and supreme wisdom of the Creator of the universe. That Being must be likewise perfect in love and justice. The Psalmist of Israel knew this: "The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy. He will not always chide; neither will

he keep his anger for ever." (Psalm 103:8, 9) For His anger is but for a moment; but His favor is for a lifetime.

Yes; the lifetime of a perfect man—for ever. God's kindness knows no bounds. The Supreme Being's character does not permit of His being a Moloch.

God's Provision for Man

WHAT it must have cost His Father heart, filled with unspeakable love, to sacrifice His Son for man's sin. Yet it is finished. The way of deliverance from the curse has been opened. "The Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, hath prevailed." (Revelation 5:5) "He hath poured out his soul unto death." (Isaiah 53:12) In due time, through the merit of this sacrifice, He will deliver from the power of death and the grave all such as are willing to serve Him.

Even now the high and lofty One who inhabits eternity, whose name is Holy, dwells with such as are of a contrite and humble spirit.

His justice demands instruction in righteousness before judgment. He is infallible, immutable. His Word cannot be moved nor disannulled. He shall yet "turn to the people a pure language"—an uncontaminated truth. Then all shall know Him, "from the least unto the greatest of them." Then God will dwell with man, "and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." "Sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

The wise man of old prophetically explains this:

"For the upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect [made so by Messiah's reign] shall remain in it. But the wicked shall be cut off from the earth, and the transgressors shall be rooted out of it."—Proverbs 2:21, 22.

The Psalmist also emphasizes the matter in terse language: "The wicked shall return to sheol, even all the nations that forget God" (Psalm 9:17, *R. V.*)—who, after having been resurrected, do not heed His instruction in righteousness. But as for each who does give heed to that gracious invitation, says another of God's inspired writers:

"His flesh shall be fresher than a child's: he shall return to the days of his youth."—Job 33:25.

Messiah's Day Now Dawning

AND behold the morning of Messiah's thousand-year day is dawning, the day which will bring the complete passing away of Death's reign and Sin's dark night: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."—Psalm 30:5.

And what about the clouds of this day of trouble and distress, which must needs accompany the dissolution by force of Satan's long established empire of iniquity? These clouds may for a moment hide the blue sky where morning appears. But the King of kings and Lord of lords is present; and in righteousness, He whose name is Faithful and True is now judging and making war upon the religio-financial-political abominations of the earth. Therefore "we give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast; . . . because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned. And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come and the time of the dead that they should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great; and shouldest destroy them which destroy the earth."—Revelation 11:17, 18.

Full soon the kingdom of righteousness shall be firmly established upon the ruins of Satan's empire; "and all nations shall flow unto it." What avenues of life, liberty and happiness this opens up for the poor groaning human race. the Psalmist rejoiced to see this glad day of the Son of Man: "Let the floods clap their hands: let the hills be joyful together before the Lord: for he cometh to judge the earth; with righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity."—Psalm 98:8, 9.

Ah, that all men would stop to consider that they are rational beings, that they would think and hearken, that they would seek and find—seek meekness, seek righteousness, that they might be hid in the day of the Lord's anger; and search for life everlasting! For Jesus himself made the promise, "He that liveth [when I establish my kingdom] and believeth in me [render himself in obedience to my terms] shall never die."

"The time is come; and millions now living, when thus obedient, will never die. Therefore, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor [weak or sick (*margin*)]: The Lord will deliver him

in time of trouble [in the day of evil (*margin*)]. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth."—Psalm 41:1, 2.

"These sayings are faithful and true" is the seal which Jesus sets to Jehovah's promises, in the Revelation which He gave to His servant John.

Palestine and Southern California

By Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt

[Member of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod. Address broadcast by Station WBBR]

PALESTINE is the Southern California of the East. What Los Angeles, San Diego and the Imperial Valley are to the Pacific, Jerusalem, Haifa and the Dead Sea region are to the Mediterranean. In Los Angeles I was asked: "But what are the differences between California and Palestine?" and my invariable answer was: "There is really only one fundamental difference, a big difference that we in America understand in concrete form—a difference of about three or four hundred million dollars. When you add to Palestine the amount of money spent upon the marvelous roads of Southern California, upon the mansions of Pasadena and the orange groves of the Redlands, you will have almost an exact duplicate of our American 'glorious southland'.

The comparison between Palestine and Southern California holds good not only with respect to climate and vegetation, but also with respect to area, accessibility, and fertility. From the harbor of the city of Los Angeles to the Mexican Border is a distance almost equal to the distance in Palestine from Jaffa to the edge of the peninsula of Sinai (the outpost of Egypt). From Los Angeles north to Santa Barbara is a distance almost equal to the distance from Jaffa to the boundary of Palestine on the north. Again, from the Pacific Ocean inland to the desert that lies east of San Bernardino, is a distance not greater than from the Mediterranean to the Syrian Desert; and the Imperial Valley fulfils the function of a Dead Sea region. Southern California proper, excluding the desert, is not more than 25,000 square miles; and Palestine, over which Great Britain holds the Mandate from the League of Nations, is not less than 20,000 square miles.

In order to reach the fertile lands of the Mississippi Valley from Southern California, one must traverse the desert of Utah and Arizona. Even so, the Palestinian merchant who goes east must cross the Syrian desert in order to reach the fertile fields of Mesopotamia and the valley of the Euphrates. In latitude, the two districts represent a striking similarity, Southern California lying between 32 degrees and 35 degrees 30 minutes, north latitude, while Palestine is situated between 31 degrees and 33 degrees 30 minutes, north latitude. Palestine is a land of the sea and the mountains; and the two sometimes meet, as at Haifa where the Carmel mountains literally run into the Mediterranean. At Santa Monica, the famous seaside resort of Los Angeles, the mountains meet the Pacific Ocean; Mt. Lowe, towering above Pasadena, resembles Safed, overlooking Tiberias and the Sea of Galilee. The fact is that geographical location, latitude and the presence of the three group factors of history—the desert, the sea and the mountains—have produced similar effects on the American western coast and on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Traveling through Palestine in the worst season of the year, I saw the sand and the stones in all their barrenness, until I was ready to find fault with those who told us about the beauties of the Palestinian sky, etc. It is all true. The sky is beautiful. A moonlight ride from the Mount of Olives to Jaffa is an event which lives through one's life. But after seeing Palestine, I often thought that orators talked so much about the sky because they preferred not to tell of the earth, the sand and the stones, the desert and the semi-desert.

It was therefore with mingled feelings of hope and fear that I left Palestine, until the fears were dispelled by Southern California. As my train pulled through the desert of Utah, from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, on September 23 and 24, I had before me a picture almost identical with what I had beheld on July 24 and 25, while traveling in a British military train from Port Said to Jaffa. The same immense hills, the same beautiful sky, the same cold night and hot day. And as we began to

near the town of San Bernardino, two hours from Los Angeles, I thought that I was passing through the Jewish colonies of Rehoboth and Rishon-Le-Zion, less than an hour from Jaffa. In each case, as if by magic, the sand turns into orange groves or fields of grapevines. Of course, there is more of it in Southern California; but that is the difference of the several hundred million dollars.

In Palestine, one of the most pleasant of all my experiences was the trip from Haifa to Tiberias, on the highway leading past the city of Nazareth. The whole road is a ridge of mountains and below is the Valley of Esdrelon, the famous Emek Jesreel, like an immense upturned saucer. Descending from Mt. Lowe and Mt. Wilson, in Southern California, the traveler sees another Armageddon, only this time it is the valley in which Los Angeles is located. The big physical difference between the two sections is that in Southern California we miss the Lake of Tiberias, the Jordan and the Dead Sea, a fact which brings to mind that so-called "arid" Palestine has far more water than has the district of which Los Angeles is the metropolis.

An old resident in Los Angeles said to me: "If all the people of Southern California should fall asleep for a period of two weeks, the country would return to its native state—the southwestern extension of the "Great American Desert. Every plant and every flower in Southern California requires the constant care and the well-regulated toil that only a high civilization can command." And yet the people who could remake Palestine have been asleep not for two weeks, but for nearly 2,000 years. Everyone in Los Angeles subscribed to my statement that Southern California is a "man-made country"; that it was, literally, made when the capital of the East met the energy of the West. Furthermore, as capital is always timid, the Westerners had to hustle in order to induce money to come into their country, so that Los Angeles has become the land of the "booster", and is known as the "boomed" town par excellence.

And this is just as it should be; for Southern California could have been redeemed from the desert only through large investments and by tremendous effort. In the fertile valleys of the East, and on the prairies of Illinois and Kansas, the individual settler erected his shack in the olden days; and gradually, as he saved his income from crop after crop, he was able to build a fine home, to buy a car and to invest his money in banks and life insurance companies, which, in turn, used their funds to build up the country.

But such a plan is impossible, is unthinkable, in a desert or in an arid region; for the initial investment required in bringing water (without which everything else is truly built on sand), means an outlay which can come only through a group of capitalists or a much larger group of many thousand settlers, working in coöperation. Southern California had the good fortune to secure both of these agencies; for an enlightened, vigorous and able group of Western Americans united their municipal governments, their chambers of commerce, and their many industrial clubs to induce Eastern capitalists to make large investments in their district. And so they were able to bring down water from the mountains to Los Angeles, to build an artificial harbor at San Pedro, to concentrate three transcontinental railroads in Los Angeles, to build the famous resorts of Pasadena, Santa Monica, and Santa Barbara, etc. In every case, money had to be spent for years before the possibility of any return on the investment. But when profits began to come in, acres that were formerly worth one dollar each are now covered with orange groves valued at $1,000 and more per acre.

The identical problem exists in Palestine. Anyone who thinks the task an easy one should talk—as I have talked—to a pioneer in Los Angeles, who has lived in Southern California for fifty-three years. He told me that the task seemed impossible, and that only American energy and American money could have conquered in so short a time; for he recalled that thirty years ago most of the country was still a desert.

As Southern California drew on America, so will Palestine, the land sacred to three religions, draw on the whole world. A beautiful California offered to the civilization of the West not only a health-giving climate but also interest and dividends. Even so will the Holy Land offer to the world not merely spiritual beauty but also material rewards which will be measured in dollars and cents. The Land of Promise will soon begin to redeem its promise.

Rapture of the Angels

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."—Luke 2:14.

THESE words were not spoken by men, but were sung by the angels. Nor was it the song of a few, but that of a multitude of the heavenly host. It was the expression of ecstatic joy and delight of the celestial choir.

The words of that glorious song were prophetic. Their importance may be approximated when we call to mind that for more than 1900 years the entire groaning creation of earth has waited for their fulfilment. The importance of the message is magnified when we remember that during all those 1900 years, and many centuries prior thereto, the Almighty God of heaven has been making ready for the full tangible expression and manifestation of what was prophesied in that angelic anthem.

God's Organization

THE better we understand Jehovah's plan, the more fully we appreciate the fact that He has the most wonderful of all organizations. His majesty and dignity preclude Him from giving direct attention to the details and the execution of His orders. From His eternal throne in the highest heaven He exercises His power as He may will. In the offices of His heavenly courts there are different creatures, as indicated by their names. Some are called cherubim, some seraphim, and some angels. It may be properly said that the angels are messengers and executive officers of the great Jehovah.

Jehovah's revealed record shows that He sends angels on important missions as His messengers and ambassadors, to represent His cause and to act as executive officers in the carrying out of His holy will.

When God expelled Adam and Eve from Eden, He put the cherubim on guard to see that His decree was enforced.

When Abraham dwelt in the land of the Chaldees he received a message from God to go into the land of Canaan. That message was brought to him by God's holy angel. Abraham was obedient to the command, and went.

When Abraham dwelt on the plains of Mamre God sent His angelic messenger, directing Abraham to offer his son Isaac. Abraham journeyed to the present site of Jerusalem for that purpose. When, obedient to God's will, Abraham was about to offer up Isaac, twice the angel of God called to him out of heaven, commanding him what he should do.

When God prepared to execute His just decree against Egypt and her first-born, He sent His angel as His executive officer to perform this work.

When the children of Israel were fleeing out of Egypt from the wrath of Pharaoh, and when they were seemingly entrapped and were about to be destroyed on the shore of the Red Sea, the angel of the Lord, as the officer of the Almighty God, majestically went before the people of Israel and led them to safety.—Exodus 14:19.

Angels in Official Capacity

THE proof is conclusive that for many centuries Jehovah had been dealing with the people of Israel, communicating with them, giving them the Law, guiding and directing them in the course which they should take, using them to make shadows and pictures of future things to come; and that in all of His ministrations He had been using angels in an official or representative capacity.

Now the hour approached for the happening of the greatest event of the ages. He who shall be the great King of kings and the Redeemer of man was about to be brought forth upon the earth. Surely it is to be expected that God would use His good angels in connection with this, the greatest of all events; and that these angels, in the performance of this duty, would be filled with ecstasy and delight. It was a climax in their official life.

It should thrill the heart of man to realize and appreciate that angels are not mere myths, but are mighty creatures, acting in an official capacity in carrying out God's orders; and that men who devote themselves to the Lord are privileged to be used with these invisible and mighty ones. Of course, the word "angel" means messenger, and may be applied to earthly creatures, also. Therefore the earthly and the heavenly may work in exact harmony, both to the Lord's glory.

It did not please God to have His beloved Son born in the greatest city of the world. Satan would have claimed the honor. But God made the place of His beloved Son's birth celebrated in the hearts of all those who love him. Bethlehem, a quiet little town lying to the south of Jerusalem, was selected. There Jehovah had caused some types or pictures to be made, foreshadowing the coming of greater events.

Bethlehem was once the home of Boaz, whose fields the beautiful Ruth gleaned, which fields and Ruth Boaz redeemed, and afterwards he married her. (Ruth 4:1-10) Thus the Lord Jehovah pictured how Jesus would first redeem the Church as His Bride and marry her, and that the redemptive price would extend to all the peoples of the earth. God made this place sacred to the hearts of the Jews. He had foretold the place of birth through His prophet.—Micah 5:2.

Away to the north lay the little despised town of Nazareth. It was the home of the humble carpenter, Joseph. He was espoused to Mary, a descendant of David. The angel of the Lord had already informed Joseph and Mary what would transpire. The day of the birth of the child God had timed to fit exactly the surroundings and conditions. The Romans were in control of Palestine. The haughty ruler had issued a decree that all peoples should be taxed, and that each individual should report at a certain place for registration. Joseph and Mary must go to Bethlehem. The long and tedious journey was undertaken. The woman, heavy-burdened with child, sat upon the back of an ass. Joseph, with his staff, walked by her side, and toiled over the rugged hills on to the south to the place about to be made the most noted on earth.

Arriving at Bethlehem, they found the town crowded and all places of accommodations occupied. Applying at one place after another they were turned away. Finally they were forced to take shelter in a place provided for the cattle. There they lay down to rest for the night. All Israel was in expectancy of the event about to transpire. Since the days of Abraham and the promise God had made to him they had looked for the coming of the Messiah. Each devout mother of Israel hoped that she might be thus honored to give birth to that child.

The Birth and the Witnesses

IT did not please Jehovah to have His beloved Son brought into the world amidst the blare of trumpets and the tramp of the military hosts. He did not choose to have the humble city of Bethlehem decorated with flags and banners. All the preparations that earth could have made, all the pomp and glory that man could have produced, would have been but a tawdry tinsel and sham, tending only to detract from the glorious thing about to transpire. God purposed that the devil should take no credit out of the birth of this mighty Seed of Promise.

For centuries Jehovah had been preparing for this great event, and with each successive step He had used His angelic officer to mark the way. Now He sent a special angelic messenger, a minister plenipotentiary, to the earth to make announcement and to give witness to the earth of the coming of the great Redeemer. It was in the night time, picturing how the entire world lies in darkness and sin and death. The great Light was about to come into the earth and to shine into the minds and hearts of those who were humble and ready to receive it.

The poverty of Joseph and Mary was befitting, and in strong contrast with the glorious heavenly players in this mighty drama. What a great thrill must have gone through the creatures of heaven! All the heavenly host must have been on the alert as to what was now about to transpire. The specially honored messenger moved forward to his position of vantage. At the given moment this angelic officer stood forth and delivered his message, which has thrilled the hearts of millions of people down through the age. With authority he said: "Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2:10, 11.

This angelic officer was not alone. God had provided him with an angelic train, a mighty host to accompany him to earth on his wonderful mission. With befitting dignity these stood by until the honored officer had delivered his message; and then this great multitude of heavenly creatures stood forth, praising God as they sang: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Since the creation of man no event compared

to this had transpired. Mark well whom the Lord chose for His earthly witnesses to establish the fact in the minds of men. The Pharisees and the financiers, the lawyers and the priests, the wise men, big business, big politicians and big preachers who ruled Israel—not one of these was honored by being asked to witness to the birth of the Master. The reason why is that they were a part of the devil's organization. God honors them that honor Him. To please God we must worship Him in spirit and in truth.

A little band of shepherds had brought their flock to a hillside across the ravine to the east of Bethlehem. These were humble men, earning an honest living. They trusted the Lord and the promises He had made to father Abraham. They had brought their sheep into the corral, and there kept one of their number on watch to guard the flock from the wild beasts while the others slept.

The angel of the Lord appeared unto them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them. Evidently the reflected glory of the Lord, sent forth from His angel, attracted their attention; for they all were awakened and listened to the message delivered by this heavenly officer. These shepherds humbly hurried forward to see the child and to relate their testimony to others. They took no credit to themselves. Had they belonged to the devil's organization they would have swaggered about and said: Behold, what honored men we are. Look up to us.

On the contrary, the shepherds gave glory to God and praise unto Him for all the things that they had heard and seen, and that were told them. This is in exact harmony with all of God's arrangements. God resists the proud, and shows His favor to the humble-minded. (1 Peter 5:5) All of His intelligent creatures should learn a lesson from this. He that exalts himself shall be abased, but he that humbly submits himself to God's holy will in due time shall be exalted.

The Great Conspiracy

DID not God send three wise men from the East to be witnesses to the birth of His beloved Son? Should not we revere the memory of these three wise men? Herein has that old serpent, Satan, deceived the people. He has kept prominently before the minds of the people the three wise men as though they were sent of God. To answer the above questions properly we must look for a moment at Satan's organization.

Jehovah uses good angels. Satan, the devil, is a mimic god. He first deceived and drew after him a number of the angels of heaven, who became evil; and these the devil uses in his organization to blind the people to God's plan of salvation.

Satan knew that God had declared that the "seed of promise" should bruise the head of the serpent and his seed, and that the promised seed should bless all the families of the earth. Satan, through his emissaries, set out to destroy this seed. He had been in Eden, the garden of God; and from the time Adam was driven therefrom Satan has resorted to every known means to destroy those who have striven to be obedient to the Lord. He sought to have Sarah debauched and Abraham killed. He attempted the death of Jacob by Esau, and incited Saul to kill David. He caused the persecution of all the prophets. He sought the death of Mary and the unborn babe. From all these wicked attempts God protected His own.

The so-called wise men were astrologers or soothsayers who lived in the East, doubtless Persia, well known to be of those who communicate with evil spirits. They saw a light rise to the west, and were instructed by an unseen power to follow this light. This light was called a star, but stars do not move about in this manner. The devil and his angels exercise this power even today, and cause lights to move about to deceive others. These wise men were dupes of the adversary and his angels, therefore readily fell into the conspiracy. They did not go directly to Bethlehem, where they would have gone if God had sent them. They first went to Jerusalem and presented themselves to Herod. And why? Because Herod belonged to the devil, as his prior and subsequent acts show. The devil knew that Herod would want to kill the babe; therefore he drew these wise men into the conspiracy with Herod for the purpose of destroying the babe Jesus. In this attempt God thwarted him, and delivered His beloved child.

To cover up his nefarious work and blind the people to the truth, Satan has induced the

clergy throughout the age to magnify these wise men in the eyes of the people and to have Christmas cards printed with their pictures on them, and has caused people to worship lights and stars and the images of the wise men. All of these emanate from the devil.

Angelic Anthem a Prophetic Statement

THE rapture of the angels expressed in this glory-song could not be understood at that time. The understanding began at Pentecost, and has been given to the people of God since; and in due course all the families of the earth shall know it, when the knowledge of the glory of the Lord fills the earth as the waters fill the deep. The angels here were declaring that all glory and honor should be given to God, and that from heaven comes this manifestation of His love for mankind; that while the earth was in distress and sorrow, the time would come when there would be peace on earth, when the good will of God would be shown unto all men, and all who were of right condition of heart would receive it.

The song was a prophetic one; for it foretold events to happen in the future. It was in harmony with what God had spoken through the mouth of His holy prophets long before when He said: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." (Isaiah 9:6) Here the Prophet pointed forward to the time when this blessed child, now born, would become the great Ruler of the earth, upon whose shoulders the government would rest; and that He, the Prince of Peace, would bring life, peace, happiness and good will to mankind.

Jesus came to earth that He might give His own life a ransom for mankind—not that He might be ministered unto and made much over, but that He might be the minister and servant and die for man's redemption.—Matthew 20:28.

Let the haughty learn from this that the greatest One ever on earth was the humblest one ever on earth; and that because of His humility and obedience God hath highly exalted Him above all others. God will exalt none other except those who are obedient to Him.

The birth, death, and resurrection of the Lord opened the way that mankind might have life; and that those who are of the Body of Christ might have life more abundantly.—John 10:10.

God's plan has majestically moved forward with exactness and precision. "Known unto God are all his works, from the beginning." (Acts 15:18) When He laid the foundation of the earth as a habitation for man, the Morning Stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. At that time Lucifer was in harmony with Jehovah, and doubtless was one of the Stars. The Morning Star is clearly marked out in Revelation as Christ Jesus. (Revelation 22:16) When He, as the active agent for Jehovah, prepared the place for man's habitation, all the angels of heaven shouted for joy. —Job 38:6, 7.

In the unfolding of the great drama of creation from Eden to John the Baptist, the angels performed their respective parts. When Jesus left the heavenly courts and became a man, the angels knew that this was a progressive step in the divine plan; and all the hosts of heaven sang together for joy.

When the thousand years have ended, and Jesus has fully preformed His work of restoring the obedient ones of earth, then He will take a retrospective view; and He will see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied. (Isaiah 53:11) Then to Him every knee shall bow, everything in heaven and on earth; and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. (Philippians 2:19, 11) The Psalmist says that then all the angels of heaven will praise Him; that the sun, the moon and the stars will praise Him; that all creation will sing His praises.—Psalm 148.

Change in Broadcasting Program

BEGINNING with February 12, 1925, Station WBBR, New York City (official address, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.) 272.6 meters, broadcasts at the following hours:

Sunday, 10:00 to 11:30 a. m. and 9 to 10:30 p. m.; Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, 8:00 to 9:00. 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.

[389]His last message to the disciples just before His ascension on high clearly indicated a time coming when the watchers would know. 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." (Acts 1:7,8) Those who are begotten of the holy spirit have the promise that the Lord will reveal to them His great truths when due to be understood. (1 Corinthians 2:9,10) These are they that walk in the light, and for them the light shines with increasing brilliancy unto the perfect day. In harmony with this, St. Paul wrote: "Of the times and the seasons, brethren, ye have no need that I write unto you. For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night. For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape. But ye, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief." (1 Thessalonians 5:1-4) Plainly the Apostle tells the followers of Jesus that if they are watching the things which the Lord told them to watch, the day of the Lord will not come upon them unawares, but they will mark the fulfilment of prophecy, and in the light of its fulfilment they will discern the time of the presence of the great King. Furthermore he says to them: "Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day; we are not of the night, nor of darkness. Therefore let us not sleep, as do others; but let us watch and be sober."—1 Thessalonians 5:5,6.

[390]We shall find that Jesus gave much evidence which enables the watcher to determine the Lord's presence. Jesus spoke in prophetic language. Prophecy means a foretelling of future events before they take place; and when they are taking place the watcher can ascertain that they are thus fulfilling the prophetic words previously spoken.

[391]Jesus gave us the positive evidence as to when to expect Him. He gave a parable of the wheat and the tares, saying, "The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field: but while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares? He said unto them, An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up? But he said, Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn."—Matthew 13:24-30.

[392]Interpreting His own parable, Jesus said that He was the man who had sown the good seed; that the field is the world; and that the good seed are the children of the kingdom, and that the tares are the children of the wicked one; that the enemy who sowed them is the devil; and that the harvest is the end of the world.—Matthew 13:37-39.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Did the Lord promise the disciples that after they received the holy spirit they might know concerning His second coming? ¶ 389.

What Scriptural promise is given the Christian that he shall have revealed to him these things in due time? ¶ 389.

What did St. Paul, after he had received the holy spirit, writing under inspiration to the Thessalonians, say about the times and seasons and the second coming of the Lord? ¶ 389.

Should we expect the watching Christians to be in darkness as to the time of the Lord's appearing? ¶ 389.

How did Jesus speak concerning His second coming? ¶ 390.

What is the meaning of prophecy as relating to the Lord's presence? ¶ 390.

Does the fulfilment of prophecy enable the watcher to determine about the Lord's presence? ¶ 390.

In what way did Jesus use the natural harvest to illustrate His second coming? ¶ 391.

Repeat the parable of the wheat and the tares, and give the Scriptural interpretation of it. ¶ 391, 392.

PALESTINE THE NEW

March 12th the world observes a new Trans-Atlantic service.

Palestine is to be reached directly from New York. The initial expedition carries settlers from America, settlers imbued with the spirit of building new worlds, returning to their homeland.

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The Golden Age

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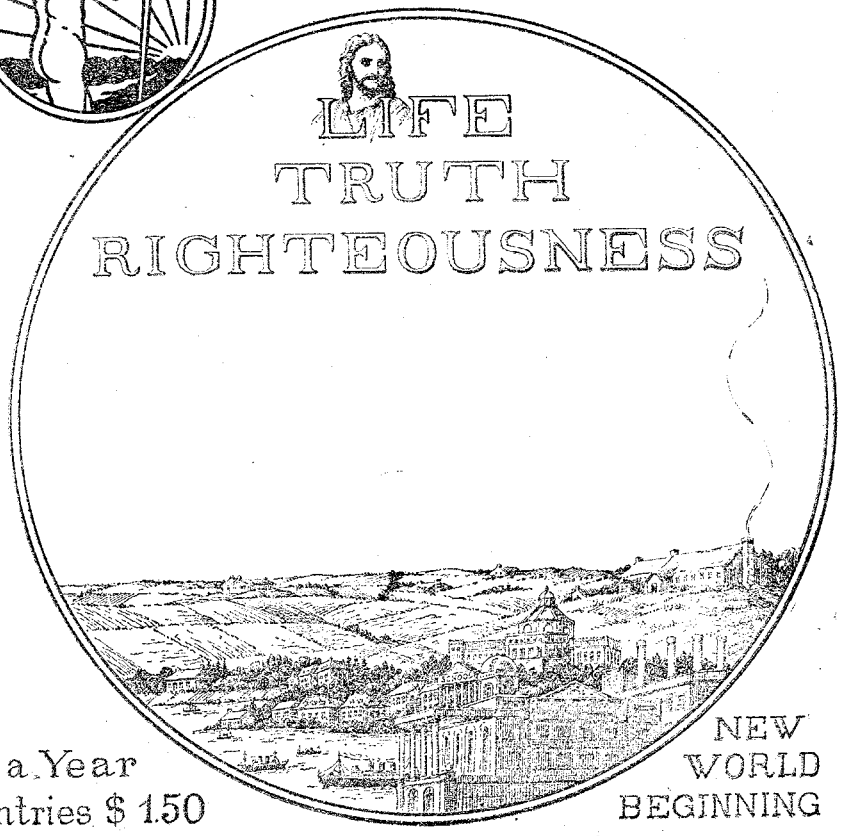
NUGGETS OF AMERICAN NEWS

THE LAW OF LIFE

MESSENGERS OF PEACE



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Items on Bridges and Tunnels

THE use of bridges is traced back to the Chinese, who seem to have been the first people to continue the roadway across streams by the use of the arch. There are no bridges among the ruins of ancient Egypt, and there is no mention of bridges in the Scriptures.

The first bridge at Rome built over the Tiber was the Pons Milvius, some parts of which are still in use. This was the structure defended so courageously by Horatius, who kept back the enemy at the far end of the bridge while the citizens destroyed the structure behind him. Horatius finished the job by leaping into the stream and swimming across safely.

The bridges of the Romans are celebrated for their excellence of construction, and hence their durability. The building of a bridge was considered an act of worship. For example, the Emperor Hadrian, then Pontifex Maximus, (Chief Bridge Builder) built the Ælian bridge in Rome in 134 A. D. It was repaired by Pope Nicholas II and also by Pope Clement IX, both of whom had the same title. Indeed, the Pope is still called the Supreme Pontiff, which means the same thing. Hadrian's bridge is still in use, now called the Sant' Angelo.

There are wooden bridges in the United States which are still enduring hard usage after having served faithfully for one hundred and fifty years. The famous Genesee river viaduct at Portage, New York, built in 1824, had ten spans to cover a distance of 800 feet. It was 235 feet high.

There was a magnificent wooden bridge over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, with a span of 340 feet. This bridge was called the Colossus, and has the record for a large wooden span. Some years ago there was a bridge over the Connecticut river at Bellows Falls, with two wooden spans of 184 feet each.

The highest bridge in the world is the cantilever bridge across the Zambesi river in South Africa, at the site of Victoria Falls. The bridge is 650 feet long and 420 feet in height. The highest bridge in the United States is on the line of the Southern Pacific Railway in Texas, where it crosses the Pecos river at an elevation 321 feet above the stream.

Some of the long bridges of the world are one in China, across an arm of the Chinese sea, five miles in length; one across the Danube having a length of 12,705 feet; one across Galveston Bay, Texas; one at Tampa, Florida 6 miles long; and the long railway bridge connecting Key West with the mainland.

Artists claim that the most beautiful bridge in the world is the suspension bridge across the Danube at Budapest. The famous London Bridge (one of many which now cross the Thames) was first built in 1176. The structure which now stands on the site was built in 1824. It is at present closed for repairs, the piers having settled slightly. The natives of India, Mexico and Peru have some very interesting structures made of vines and cables, which serve their purposes well.

The Most Remarkable Bridge

THE most remarkable bridge is said by bridge engineers to be the Britannia, over the Menai Strait near Bangor, Wales. It was built of wrought iron tubular girders nearly a hundred years ago, in a place where no scaffolding could be used. This made it necessary to assemble the 460-foot spans on shore, and then float them out, and lift them 100 feet into position. This would be a noteworthy engineering achievement even at this day. The work was successfully performed by the great engineer, Robert Stephenson; and the bridge is still in use.

In the colossal Firth of Forth bridge ten miles from Edinburgh, there are 38,000 tons of steel. When it comes to painting the bridge, the same amount is required as would be needed to cover a flat surface of 145 acres. This will

give some idea of what a huge task it is to keep this bridge painted. The bridge was built to withstand a wind strain of 56 pounds per square inch, which is double the American requirements. The bridge is rigid under trains going at sixty miles an hour.

The world's largest cantilever bridge, and one of the most disastrous in toll of lives and money to construct, is the great bridge across the St. Lawrence river near Quebec. The construction of this bridge came perilously close to the limit of engineering ability. While it was building it fell into the river twice, once in 1907 and again in 1916. The first time it went down, eighty lives were lost and 15,000 tons of steel disappeared in the St. Lawrence. The total cost was $24,000,000; but the bridge was completed, and is an extremely valuable addition to the means of human intercommunication.

Seagirt, New Jersey, has a wooden military bridge 220 feet long, constructed by the 104th Engineers. In due time the camp was abandoned, and the last step was to be the blowing up of the bridge. It must have been built to stay; for seven heavy charges of TNT had little effect upon it.

Bridges cost much more than formerly. The first bridge across the Connecticut river at Springfield, Massachusetts, cost $36,000. The second one, which used the old piers and abutments, cost $22,000; but the new one just completed, made of reinforced concrete, cost $4,000,000, not counting the value of land taken and damages paid to neighboring property.

The Most Inaccessible Bridge

THE most inaccessible bridge in the world is the suspension bridge at the bottom of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, nearly a mile and a half below the rim of the chasm. From the edge of one cliff to the edge of another the trail leads fifteen miles from the rim to the river bottom. Along this trail every item that went into the construction of the bridge was carried on mule-back.

The most intense moments of the construction of this bridge were when the cables, one at a time, were carried down. A hundred feet of cable were piled on the back of each of two mules separated by a distance of 300 feet. Between them fifteen iron-nerved mountain climbers each carried 20 feet of the cable. The difficulties of their task may be judged from the fact that it required seventeen hours of unbroken labor to carry each section of the cable down the cliff. The bridge, which can be crossed only by mule or on foot, penetrates a country full of wild life and natural wonders hitherto inaccessible.

The Longest Toll Bridge

THE longest highway toll bridge in the world stretches across Tampa Bay from Tampa to St. Petersburg. It is six miles long, and shortens the automobile distance between the two cities by a distance of twenty-four miles. The waters of the bay are sufficiently shallow to admit of piers for the bridge, but are too deep for the construction of an ordinary highway. The bridge will accommodate four motor cars abreast. The rates have been fixed by the State at seventy-five cents for one passenger vehicle and driver.

The oddest bridge, or one of the oddest, is at Hastings, Minnesota, where a solution of the problem of bridging the Mississippi without injuring the business section of the town was found by making the bridge terminal in the form of a spiral. Not at all a bad idea, and typically western.

The easiest-built bridge is one at Oregon City, Oregon, where the Willamette river is spanned by a bridge that is 500 feet long, and yet was assembled and put in place all in thirteen hours. The bridge was so perfectly designed, and its units so perfectly made at the bridge-making plant, that every part of the complicated structure fitted to the fraction of an inch.

The longest single span in the world will be the Golden Gate bridge, at San Francisco, when that structure is completed. Its main span is to be 4,000 feet long, or almost two and one-half times the longest span now in use. Moreover, it will be at the very considerable height of 210 feet above the water. The piers will each be 1,010 feet high, each taller than the Eiffel Tower, and therefore the highest structures in the world. It will take six years to complete the bridge. The cost will be about $25,000,000.

The central portion of Missouri is being helped by the construction of numerous high-

way bridges across the treacherous Missouri, a river which has swallowed up more bridges, eaten up more farms, and toppled more towns into the stream than any other American stream.

Louisville, Kentucky, is agitating the construction of a mammoth $15,000,000 bridge to connect it properly with the Indiana shore. The plan is to use the lower deck for carrying railway and other vehicular traffic and to maintain on the upper deck a permanent display of the products of Louisville and the surrounding cities, towns and country.

e City of Bridges

THE City of Bridges is preëminently New York city, which does not have one stream to bridge, as is the case with most other great cities, but finds it necessary to fling bridges in every direction; for New York is an island, and the distances that separate it from opposite shores are very considerable, except at the northern end. It is 1600 feet across the East river to the Brooklyn shore, and 3,000 feet to the western shore of the Hudson river.

The earliest proposals to erect a bridge across the East river were made in 1810. The present Brooklyn Bridge was begun in 1870, as a private enterprise of the New York Bridge Company. It was completed in 1883, at a cost of $10,000,000.

The designer of this remarkable bridge, John A. Roebling, died from injuries received while the bridge was in process of building. But his son, Washington A. Roebling, finished the task; and the bridge has paid for itself over and over, every year or so, from that time to this. Two hundred thousand persons pass over the bridge daily. The four cables are each made of 5,296 small wires, closely bound together.

Since 1922 the Brooklyn Bridge has not admitted any motor driven vehicles. Incorrect reports that it is unsafe have caused many to shun it, so that where 30,000 persons once promenaded upon it daily the number is now only 3,000. But perhaps there are less pedestrians now than formerly. The question of rebuilding the bridge or tearing it down comes up periodically. It is a beautiful structure.

Besides the Brooklyn Bridge there are now crossing the East river at New York the Manhattan, Williamsburg, Queensboro and Hell Gate Bridges, and no less than six tunnels, so that maps of the city now make Manhattan Island look like the backbone of a comb with the teeth, consisting of a dozen bridges and tunnels, all pointed toward Brooklyn. Every one of these bridges and tunnels has paid for itself time and time again by the increased taxation gained by the increased value of real estate.

The "American Magazine" reports Mr. Gus Lindenthal, who had a hand in the design of the Manhattan, Williamsburg, Queensboro and Hell Gate bridges, as saying,

> "It is perfectly possible for an engineer, given enough money, to do practically anything. I could build a bridge across the Atlantic and have the piers on a solid foundation, even though in places the ocean is three miles deep. That bridge could be built 300 feet high on floating, anchored islands, and would be strong enough to carry the heaviest traffic and to resist the biggest gales that have ever blown. There is nothing at all impossible in such a project. But it is not practical, because the cost would run into figures that would look like a modern war debt, and it could not carry enough traffic to pay the legitimate interest on its cost of construction and maintenance."

Bridges Across the Hudson

THE longest suspended span of any bridge now in use is that of the Bear Mountain Hudson River bridge, which spans the Hudson river at Peekskill. The span is 1632 feet, as against 1600 for the Williamsburg (New York city) bridge, which is next to it in length of suspended span. The cables of the Bear Mountain bridge are 17 inches in diameter, made of 7,252 small wires tightly wrapped together. The Bear Mountain bridge is at present the only highway bridge spanning the Hudson river within forty miles of New York.

Thirty-two miles further up the Hudson is the next bridge, the one at Poughkeepsie; and there is not another until Albany, 154 miles away. The Poughkeepsie bridge is not a success. It was built by a rum-seller, who figured that a bridge at that point would be the short line from the Pennsylvania coal fields to New England, and would sell at a top price to the railroad companies. But the bridge is not strong enough to carry a full train of loaded coal cars. It is in steady use, but considered a failure.

There is much discussion of a gigantic bridge to cross the Hudson river at 57th street, New York city, with a single span of 3,240 feet. This

bridge was designed twenty years ago, and was then planned to carry 40,000,000 people annually. The new design is planned to carry 200,000,000. It calls for a structure capable of holding a weight of 800,000,000 pounds. Its cables will be four feet in diameter, its two towers each 400 feet square by 840 feet high. The bridge will be enclosed with rain and moisture proof material, to reduce the expense of painting.

The bridge is designed to have two decks, with a width of 225 feet on the lower level and 235 feet on the upper one. The lower level would carry twelve railroad tracks. The upper level would have two fifteen-foot promenades, forty feet for trolleys and busses, and a center roadway accommodating sixteen lines of automobiles.

The construction is delayed by reason of the fact that one end of the bridge is in New Jersey and the other in New York. It would be possible to have a center pier, but would not be permitted by the government on account of obstructing navagation. The bed of the Hudson river is an old canyon which has become filled with mud 250 to 300 feet deep.

Bridges Versus Tunnels

THE development of machinery and apparatus for compressing air and driving headings through light or watersoaked soils has enabled the permanent crossing of the Hudson at four points, with the assurance that a tunnel can now be built almost anywhere. The same discoveries have assisted in means for constructing piers in deep water.

No one is allowed to visit a river tunnel heading without a physical examination. The pressures increase from one chamber to another, twelve pounds, twenty-four pounds, thirty-six pounds and finally forty-eight pounds per square inch. The men are paid in proportion to the pressure under which they work. The greater the pressure, the shorter the day. The tunnels are driven ahead about fifteen feet daily. When completed, they are lined with steel and concrete and are safe for all time.

Coming out of compressed air is much more dangerous than going in. If one has been working under forty-eight pounds pressure, decompression from forty-eight to twenty-four pounds can be effected in five minutes; but the decompression from twenty-four pounds to atmospheric pressure requires forty-five minutes. Above twenty-one pounds pressure the men are not permitted to work more than three hours at a shift.

If one comes out of compression too quickly his life is in danger from a disease called "the bends", the only known remedy for which is to rush the patient back into compressed air and keep him there while the pressure is very slowly reduced to normal.

The men that do this dangerous work are roughly called "sand hogs"; but they are the bravest of the brave, and among the very most valuable members of society. Their lives are constantly in danger. No insurance company will write insurance for them.

Instances are on record where men have been blown through the bulkhead and up through fifty feet of water, and survived to tell the tale. When a tunnel bursts under the pressure, it is smothered again by scowloads of fire clay deposited upon it.

New York's Vehicular Tunnel

WHAT may mark an end of the construction of great bridges around New York City is the construction of the Hudson vehicular tunnel, which has been already bored through and which will be opened for traffic in 1926. One of the problems was to pour into the tunnel enough fresh air to remove the gas fumes from the stream of automobiles that will pass through it. This was figured out, at a cost of $50,000, by the construction of a model tunnel on the grounds of the campus of the university of Illinois, and a similar expenditure by Yale university, for a tunnel at Bruceton.

One drawback to the construction of so many tunnels is that the huge ocean liners, like the Majestic and Leviathan, can come into the harbor only at high tide, as they draw thirty-eight feet five inches of water, and barely clear the tops of some of the tunnels even now.

There is little sentiment among engineers; but there does seem to be some on the part of New York's principal bridge designer, Gustav Lindenthal. Mr. Lindenthal does not see the benefit in tunnels that some do. He compares the new Hudson vehicular tunnels with the Manhattan bridge and sums up the matter in the New York *Times* as follows:

"It must be considered that the two vehicular tunnels will give accommodation to only four lanes of traffic; and that the Manhattan Bridge has accommodation for twelve lanes of traffic, not including two sidewalks each ten feet clear. It has, therefore, at least three times, but more nearly four times, the traffic capacity of the two vehicular tunnels. Let us assume that the cost of Manhattan Bridge, literally allowing for same length as the tunnels and on the basis of present prices, would be $42,000,000 (an excessive cost) instead of the $31,000,000 actual cost fifteen years ago. We have, then, the fact that each of the twelve lanes over the Manhattan Bridge would cost $3,500,000, while each of the four lanes of the vehicular tunnel will cost $7,000,000 or twice as much."

Work on the tunnel from Brooklyn to Staten Island proceeds apace. This tunnel will make Staten Island properties immensely valuable. The tunnel under the narrows will take sixty-three months to build and will cost about $27,000,000. The total cost for bringing Brooklyn into tunnel communication with the New Jersey shore via Staten Island is estimated at $60,000,000. This is the plan which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company hopes sometime to bring to fruition. Its eastern terminus will then be Brooklyn.

Not counting its many great subway systems as tunnels, which, of course, they really are, New York city is the proud owner of the longest tunnel in the world, namely the Shandaken, eighteen miles long, under the Catskill Mountains, which brings the waters from the western side of the mountains into the Ashokan reservoir on the eastern side, for the benefit o thirsty New York.

Some Interesting Railroad Tunnels

THE Simplon tunnel, is 12.3 miles long, connecting the French portion of Switzerland with the Italian city of Milan. It shortens the distance between Milan and London by eighty-four miles, and was completed in 1905 at a cost of $14,000,000.

Next in length is the St. Gotthard tunnel, also in the Alps, 9.3 miles long. Third is the Mont Cenis tunnel, from Modane, France, to Bardonecchia, Italy, 7.98 miles long. Fourth is the Albert tunnel, 6.36 miles long. Fifth is the Moffat tunnel, near Denver, 6.04 miles long; and sixth is the Otira, New Zealand, tunnel 5.3 miles long.

The Moffat tunnel is not yet completed. When it is, it will mean the passing of what is described as the most picturesque railroad station in the world; namely Corona, 10,660 feet above sea level, the highest point in the world where there is a standard guage railway. Even in midsummer, in the neighborhood of Corona the railroad winds in and out between high banks of snow.

The Moffat tunnel will shorten the transcontinental line between New York and San Francisco by 178 miles and will be used by several of the transcontinental railways. It makes accessible new coal and oil deposits, timber supplies, etc., and is being financed by the State of Colorado. It is named after D. H. Moffat, its original projector.

Tunnels that are from time to time seriously considered are one under the British Channel, connecting Dover with Calais, and one under the straits of Gibraltar twenty-four miles long, connecting Europe and Africa. Chicago's big banks are connected by tunnels, to keep bandits from holding up their messengers on the streets. An Italian-American newspaper man is connecting the Italian cities of Pisa and Lucca by a $250,000 tunnel under the Pisan mountain. The English Duke of Portland has expended $15,000,000 building tunnels on his estate. This has given rise to the report that he is a leper.

A Colorful Subject

THERE is a sign in front of an old established business house in Brooklyn which reads:

"We dye to live while others live to die.
The longer we live, the better we dye;
The longer we dye, the better we live.
Don't dye yourself. We'll dye for you."

Until the year 1856 dyers depended entirely upon natural products, and some of the best of the dyes still come from these sources. The Tyrian purple which made Tyre the ancient center of the dyeing industry, and which established purple as the color of royalty, was and still is made from a fluid secreted by a shellfish.

Indigo, obtained from the indigo-plant, is one of the most important of the dyes. Fifty shades of blue are produced from it. The shell of the pomegranate yields thirty shades of yellow. There is a seaweed which yields a rich dye. Gallnuts, produced on the leaves and twigs of oak trees by the punctures of certain insects, produce valuable dyestuffs.

In the year 1160, in the city of Jerusalem, the art of dyeing was so much of a secret that all of the 200 Jews then residing in that city were employed in wool dyeing, the trade being wholly in their hands. There was a time during the dark ages when the art would have perished altogether except that the Jews handed the secrets down from one generation to another. In those days learning of every sort was discouraged.

But it was in 1856 that the modern dyeing industry was born. In that year, in the city of London, Dr. William Henry Perkin, then a youth of eighteen, succeeded in taking from coal tar a dye which he called mauve. At once the thick, black liquid which was then considered a waste product in the manufacture of illuminating gas, became valuable. A French chemist estimates that fourteen thousand shades and tints can now be produced from coal-tar colors.

Why Dyeing is Difficult

THE reason why dying always has been so difficult is that very few dyes will stick to the fabric to which they are applied. Cotton, especially, is very much this way. The dyes will color it; but when washed, the colors tend to come out unless fixed by what is called a mordant. All the dyes from natural sources are used in connection with mordants in dyeing cotton. A certain branch of the coal-tar dyes (azoes) can be applied to cotton without a mordant, and produce brilliant and lasting colors.

The "Textile World Journal" points out that in the dyeing industry there are about 700 dyes of commercial importance, not counting mixtures or combinations. The dyer is compelled to make such use of these, and of their mordants, as to dye all classes of goods so that the colors will not rub off on a clean white cloth, so that they will not lose brilliancy when exposed to light or to steam, or when the burrs and fragments of vegetable fibers are burned out of the cloth, or when immersed in water hot or cold, or with washing soda dissolved in it, or when placed under a hot iron. As a matter of fact all dyed goods will fade in time.

The manufacture and use of dyes is not only a difficult matter but a dangerous one. It happens that a widely-used chrome dye, made in very large quantities, dried, ground, packed and shipped freely everywhere, is of such a quick-burning nature as to render it more dangerous than some of the violent explosives. Many of the dyes are closely related to the explosives.

In a mild case of anilin poisoning in a dye factory the workman experiences a sense of fatigue and lassitude, his head aches, his eyes become dull, his gait lags, his step has lost all elasticity, his speech is slow and hesitating, his face is grey, his lips bluish, his appetite is completely lost, and he has the appearance of a man slightly intoxicated. The poisoning comes on unexpectedly, and the workmen watch each other to note when the lips become blue. When this takes place, they must leave the anilins for a time. If they attempt to use liquor, they become violently ill at once.

How Germany Became the World's Dyemaker

ALTHOUGH the discovery of coal-tar dyes was the work of an Englishman, yet the English paid little attention to Dr. Perkin's discoveries. But a German named Hoffman learned the secrets obtained from nature by Dr. Perkin, went post haste to Berlin, and there began what has been one of Germany's most important enterprises.

The erection of dye factories in Germany had somewhat to do with the inauguration of the World War. The chemists soon learned that dyestuffs and explosives are closely related; and when the war broke out, the chemical factories were turned over night into explosive factories. Subsequently poison gas was made in the same establishments.

It is claimed for the German dye factories that they are the cleanest in the world. No fluids are allowed to run wild or drip or spill anywhere, the floors are clean, and the vapors and gases and even the steam are carried off by fume pipes which are connected with the air exhaust system. The passages between buildings and the roadways through the grounds of these factories are kept scrupulously clean.

Germany has managed her dye industries in such a way as to make them extremely profitable. For instance, the dividend in the largest German plant for the year 1922 was 300 percent, which means that the plant paid for itself three times over in one year. Moreover, the plant was still there at the end of the year, probably in better shape than ever.

Wrestling with this admitted superiority of the German dye factories the New York *World* four months apart gave vent to the two interesting observations which follow:

"You can turn a dye works over night into an explosive factory. So long as Germany maintains a dye monopoly or is in a position where she can regain it, she has an armament for chemical warfare superior to that of any other nation. So long as she retains it in full activity, she will be dangerously armed, even if we destroy every gun, every tank, every plane, every rifle, every ship in the German Empire."

"As long as Germany can produce a dye and sell it for forty or fifty cents and the same dye cannot be made in this country except at a figure from five to twenty times more, it is a point of economy for this country to let Germany make the dyes while we turn our attention to something practical."

We are not blaming the *World* for stepping on its own feet. It is easy to do.

How America Tried to Unhorse Germany

THE devious means by which the American dye trust endeavored to unhorse the German trust do not appeal to us, and there is not much pleasure in telling them. But unpleasant things have to be told sometimes, and this is admittedly one of the most shameful things that ever happened in America.

Before the war private citizens of Germany had paid for 5,700 dye patents; the United States patent office had taken the money and stood as guardian of this trust. During the war Mitchell Palmer was made custodian of these patents. When the war was over he became Attorney General, and Mr. Francis P. Garvan became custodian of the patents.

By and with the advice and consent of President Wilson and Attorney General Palmer, the patents, worth it is estimated not less than $40,000,000, were sold at private sale to a committee, the head of which was Mr. Garvan. This committee is now called the Chemical Foundation, popularly known as the American dye trust. The price paid for the 5,700 patents was $271,000, which the court has admitted was confiscatory.

Under the able and honest administration of Attorney General Harlan F. Stone, the Government has brought suit against the Chemical Foundation, Inc.; and although one court has decided against the Government's contention, and even praises the Foundation for its use of the patents for the benefit of the American people, we take space to express the earnest wish that the appeal now being heard will result in the Government's victory. Honesty defeated is a thousand times more honorable than dishonesty triumphant.

But the humiliating thing after seizing the patents was that the Americans who seized them could not then make as good dyes as had hitherto been made in Germany; and after loading the American markets up with most abominably dyed fabrics, it was finally necessary to import two German chemists at $25,000 each per year in order to produce the desired results.

As a result of the German monopoly being denied access to American markets and the American dyes costing so much more, it was claimed four years ago that the same lot of hosiery which could previously have been dyed for $1.80 would then cost $15. The total dyes produced in the United States in 1914 were 6,619,729 lbs.; in 1922 they were 64,632,187 lbs.

The Dye Bootlegger

THE bootlegging industry in America goes on apace. According to all reports we have the liquor bootlegger, the narcotic bootlegger, the immigration bootlegger; and we have also the dye bootlegger. It is claimed that most of the bootleg dyes come from Italy, but that some of them come from France and Belgium.

Every country to which Germany is sending dyes in part payment of war reparations has signed an agreement not to allow such dyes to pass their borders; but they do pass, and that is what gives them the name of bootleg dyes. They are in great demand; and the man who can, by some hook or crook, get a barrel of the genuine German article into America makes a fortune so it is said. A barrel which cost $1,000 is said to have sold in New York for $30,000.

The Americans are gradually finding out the German secrets. In 1920 there were 500 varieties of dyestuffs which the American could not

manufacture so well as could the Germans. After the lapse of three years this number was said to have been reduced to fifty, with fresh discoveries of frequent occurrence.

Recent Steps in Dye Manufacture

A RECENT discovery of a British gentlemen, Professor A. G. Green, seems important. In the dyeing of the mixtures of cotton and fiber silk he has developed a method which enables him to dye the component threads differently, so that the cotton in the finished fabric is of one color while the artificial silk is of a quite a different one.

A new device for testing the relative fading of dyes makes it possible to determine as much information on this line in one hour as heretofore required a full week of June sunlight.

Dr. Vartain K. Ostigian, of New Orleans, La., has discovered a method of so feeding silk worms that their threads are naturally and permanently dyed in any one of eighteen shades. The total cost of the dyes in an average suit of clothes is set at about sixty-five cents. Dyes are used to some extent in medicine and surgery.

When Shall the Bubble Burst? *By George Colwell (Canada)*

THE only method by which our governments permit the issuing and the circulating of money is through the banks, which loan it to the people, except the little that is actually mined from the gold fields. Therefore practically all the money in circulation is borrowed money.

Thus the world must pay back to the banks, year by year, in bank money, all they have borrowed, plus the six percent interest; actually more than what the banks have put into circulation. Therefore the people, regardless of what they can produce or what they have as natural resources, are deeper and deeper in debt to the banks as the years follow each other.

Even the governments themselves in undertaking any public works, borrow the paper (used as money) from the bankers for the purpose. Thus the whole world, the governments and their people, year by year, sink deeper and deeper into the mire of debt and usury.

We have today such an enormous debt on the world that no man or men could even estimate. Like a snowball, accumulating as it rolls down a mountainside, the debts multiply, multiply, multiply, until the gigantic snowball is smashed in pieces!

Some Reasons for the High Price of Coffee

AS A rule the Santos or Southern Brazil coffee district produces a little less than one-half the coffee supply of the world, the Rio or Northern Brazil coffee district produces about one-sixth the coffee supply of the world; and the remainder, the "mild" coffees, come from elsewhere.

The Santos crop this past season, instead of being about 10,000,000 bags of 132 pounds each, as usual, was only about 6,000,000 bags. But besides the smaller crop Brazil was afflicted with a revolution. How this reacted upon the available coffee supply is explained in a letter to us by the Joint Coffee Trade Publicity Committee of the United States, which is working toward the end of a steady supply of coffee at prices that will enable them to obtain and hold their trade:

"First of all, a bit of history: The very marked rise in coffee prices took place after the Brazilian revolt, which occurred about the first of last July. As you are no doubt aware, this tied up commerce completely from the interior to ports so that as a result of this revolution only 146,000 bags of coffee went from Sao Paulo, the big dispatching point of the interior, to the port of Santos during July instead of a normal number of about 1,050,000 bags, which but for the revolution would have been shipped to the port. Also because of the military activities, exports from Santos were interrupted from approximately July 15th until July 30th, no British or American steamers making that port during the disturbance.

"On August 1st the Brazilian Government set aside the previous restriction at Santos of 35,000 bags per day, and raised it to 50,000 in order to make up for the deficiency in receipts which had been caused by the revolution. We were advised by our Government representatives that the railroads, owing to the congestion

resulting from heavy transportation requirements subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, were not able to carry increased amounts of coffee shipments; and it was not until October 26th that the deficiency of coffee shipments from the interior to port had been made up to an average of 35,000 bags a day. From October 25th to December 6th the restrictions on interior shipments were 35,000 bags. On December 6th these were further restricted to 30,000 bags, and to date we have had no information as to any change in this number."

With their letter to us the Coffee Trade Publicity Committee enclosed an article from *The Annalist* which gives further details of interest:

"The present system of control of shipments of coffee by the Brazilian Government follows three progressive schemes for valorization. About seventy percent of the income of the Brazilian Government comes from its exports of coffee; and control of these in such a way as to keep the price at a sufficiently high level is a matter of chief importance in the Government's financial program. To understand the present system it is necessary to know that 'Santos' coffee, so called from the fact that it is exported from the port of Santos, is produced in the Brazilian Province of Sao Paulo. The railroad outlet for this coffee is by a single line from the city of Sao Paulo (which is the capital of the province), to the seaport of Santos, this line being the bottle neck of the coffee movement. The present Government regulation restricts shipments of coffee for export from Sao Paulo to Santos to 35,000 bags a day. At various points in the interior of the Province are warehouses in which coffee producers may store their coffee in the usual warehouse fashion, financing their crops through loans from the banks on warehouse receipts. The maximum permitted shipment of 35,000 bags is made up half of coffee drawn from these interior storehouses and half from coffee shipped directly from plantations. The warehouse supply is subject to peculiar conditions, for a sort of seniority system for shipments in and out prevails. A planter, for instance, who warehouses a hundred bags of coffee today cannot ship out that coffee tomorrow, but must wait until planters who have deposited in advance of him have exercised their option whether to ship or not. This serves in some degree to retard and, also, to even the flow of coffee from the warehouses, though it has no immediate effect on the present shortage; or certainly on the overcoming of that shortage."

Nuggets of News on this Side the Water

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Union Wages Highest Ever

THE wages of union labor are now the highest they have ever been. With the exception of 1922, the year of the great deflation of labor, it may be said that union wages have constantly risen since 1919, until they are now almost fifty percent greater than at that time. The engineers on the Southern Pacific have just received an increase totaling $500,000 per year.

One Thousand Accidents a Day

IN New York State the average number of industrial accidents is about one thousand a day. Formerly this army of workers could get relief only by suing their employers and then waiting about a year before the cases came up in court. Now hearings on these cases are being held regularly in sixty-eight cities of the state, with a minimum of delay.

Negro Education at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE Institute started in 1881 with fifteen pupils and two instructors in a one-room shanty. Today it has 2,640 students and 125 buildings. The students construct their own buildings in connection with the courses in carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, painting, plumbing and steamfitting. The women students learn housekeeping in the same way. The Institute now has 2,111 acres of land attached.

Getting It Down Fine

A STUDENT of Columbia University has just distinguished himself by writing 600 words on a space 27-32 by 31-32 on an inch, on the back of a postage stamp. He regards this as superior to the work of Professor Durso, who wrote 11,000 words on the back of an Italian postcard. The ratio is as 734 to 575 words per square inch.

New York a Cosmopolitan City

NEW YORK city has 1,600,000 Jews, 400,000 Italians and as many more of Italian descent, with about 500,000 each of those of Irish and of German descent. Seventy-seven percent of the population of the city is of foreign birth or foreign parentage. Approximately two million were actually born on the other side of the world.

Benefactors of Education Not Educated

MR. B. C. FORBES, in the New York *American*, points out the interesting fact that America's greatest philanthropists along educational lines, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick, George Eastman, Milton S. Hershey, James B. Duke, Russell Sage, Henry Phipps, Benjamin Altman, George F. Baker, August Hecksher, James A. Patten, J. P. Morgan, and Henry Ford were or are all men of limited education, not one of them having had a college diploma.

A Plucky 17-Year-Old Girl

IN Brooklyn recently a seventeen-year-old girl stenographer was run down by a street-car, and in some way slipped past the safety fender, her body lodging between the fender and the forward trucks of the car. Though the blood was streaming down her face, she calmly directed the work of rescue, telling where the jacks should be placed to lift the car. After twenty-five minutes, during which she was the calmest one in the crowd, she was rushed to a hospital, and there found to be not seriously injured. Her present name, young man, Miss Mildred Dight.

A Wise Philadelphia Judge

A Philadelphia judge with a close approach to the wisdom of Solomon permitted a woman who had been beaten by a drunken husband off and on for thirty years to pass sentence upon her unworthy spouse. The woman started off by telling the man that she ought to send him up for a year. He begged for mercy, took the pledge, promised to pay his wife $14 a week out of his $22 salary, and was placed on probation for a year. The woman was not a half bad judge either.

Mr. Ford's Enormous Business

ONLY a few years ago Henry Ford was a poor man, a struggling inventor. His peculiarly successful methods of manufacture and salesmanship have given him the greatest personal enterprise ever known. The making of coke for his own furnaces and of plate glass for his own cars, with other similar items, entirely outside of automobile manufacture proper, brings in a revenue of $13,000,000 per year. $4,000,000 of this amount is from the sale of scrap iron and waste.

Mr. Ford Tells the Truth

MR. FORD tells the truth when he says that "if losing a false wisdom and finding a new beginning of learning is progress, then we may say that the world has progressed. Its cocksureness has gone. Its old principles are disproved by experience. It sits amid the wreck of all its falsities. And no time is more full of hope than the time that knows the wreck of falsities."

Automobile Stopped by Cables

A NEW device, developed at Racine, Wisconsin, swings a series of whiplashes across the road thirty seconds before a train is due to reach the crossing. At the same time, yielding steel cables drop into position across the road, which will stop an automobile from reaching the rails and without injury, even though the auto be travelling at sixty miles per hour.

Steel Trust's Gigantic System

IN ITS safety, sanitation and welfare bureau alone the United States Steel Corporation maintains 28,451 dwellings, 33 schools, 40 clubs, 66 restaurants, 283 rest rooms, 175 playgrounds, 19 swimming pools, 125 athletic fields, 112 tennis courts, 21 band stands, 29 model homes, 461 water systems, 13 hospitals, 389 emergency stations, and 66 training stations for the rendering of first aid. Accidents of all kinds have been greatly reduced.

National Tube Company's Restaurant

THE National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust, serves its employés four meals daily. Roast beef, roast pork, scrambled eggs or chili con carne, with bread, butter, potatoes and gravy are 20c; tomatoes 5c; beets 5c; beans 5c; pie, pudding or cake 7c; coffee or milk 5c; ice-cream 4c. This appeals to us as exceedingly wise and kind.

Sequel to Leopold-Loeb Verdict

THE Divine law provides the death penalty for murderers. The young college-bred millionaire assassins of Chicago were given life sentences, and the judge who sentenced them

retired immediately from the bench. During the next succeeding month Chicago had the biggest murder orgy in history, and is even now averaging a murder a day and a conviction a year.

The Rural Police Humbug

THE same powers that saddled the rural police humbug upon Pennsylvania, and that has so often overridden the rights of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, are trying to have the same kind of police force installed in Illinois. There is absolutely no need for it and no use for it, except to serve as an arm of force to override and overawe workingmen.

Three Million Dollars Stolen from Indians

THREE million dollars stolen from the Indians, with the knowledge and consent of the state courts of Oklahoma, is the charge made in that state by Hugh Murphy, a former Okmulgee county judge. Mr. Murphy made these charges before a congressional committee, alleging that they took place four years ago.

Borah Would Outlaw War

SENATOR BORAH, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, though opposed to the League of Nations, is nevertheless in favor of a world court, clothed with jurisdiction to hear and determine all controversies involving international law, with the definite understanding that war shall be declared a crime by international law. In other words, says Mr. Borah: "If war comes, it must be without the sanction of law, but in violation of it, as piracy, or slavery, or peonage, or murder."

Food-Law Violators in One Month

IN ONE month recently the Government levied fines up to $1,000 and declared heavy business penalties on some of our leading patriots for the adulteration of eggs, cocoa, tomatoes, salmon, catsup, chestnuts, and coal-tar colors, the adulteration and misbranding of tuna fish, butter, salmon, and lemon extract, and the misbranding of olive oil, salad oil, tomatoes and cottonseed-meal.

Remarkable Escape from Death

IN Indiana, on Christmas night, the Knickerbocker Special, one of the world's fastest trains, demolished an automobile, killing one and injuring several of the occupants. One of the occupants, a woman, landed on the pilot of the engine, and was carried on it for twelve miles until, becoming numb with the intense cold, she rolled off into the snow, safe and sound, as the train sped on to its destination.

Walnuts Go Like Hot Cakes

CALIFORNIA keeps increasing her output of walnuts, but these are gone as soon as they come into the market. The output for 1924 was 48,180,000 pounds, valued at $14,000,000. As soon as the nuts were ready for sale they were taken in forty-eight hours, and orders for hundreds of thousands of pounds were declined. The yield in 1924 was not quite so good as the year previous.

Radio Reunites a Family

WONDERFUL things are happening in these days. In Chicago a girl was found in a railway station, suffering from amnesia—loss of memory. She was taken to a hospital. As a desperate expedient she was induced to send out an appeal by radio to try to help her establish her identity. Her aunt in St. Louis heard the appeal, and came and got her. The girl's memory was at once restored by the sight of her relative.

A New Source of Lumber

THE new fibre lumber made from the waste of sugar-cane has now been on the market only three years; but the product is so very desirable, both as respects insulating qualities and structural strength, that the demand is unlimited. At present a mill in Chicago, according to a dealer in the product, is turning out eighty-four miles of the material daily. It is used for almost every purpose for which other lumber is used.

Decreased Death Rate

ONE of the great insurance companies, Metropolitan Life, states that its experience for 1924 makes that year the most healthful in history. The death rate for all causes among its fifteen million policyholders was about six per cent less than in that of any previous year. Organic heart disease is now the leading cause of death. Automobile deaths increase.

Noble Deed of a Generous Physician

IN STANFORD, Kentucky, this past Christmas, Dr. J. F. Peyton, a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War, and still in active practice after sixty-five years of faithful service of his community, burned his account books, containing claims of $80,000 against his patients, and announced that henceforth his time will be devoted to charity practice.

Factory Employes Short-Lived

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, from the mass of statistics obtained from a study of its fifteen million policies, has gained the interesting information that the life of the average industrial worker is eight years less than the life of the average office worker. It is believed that this difference is largely due to the longer hours and heavier tasks imposed.

Bubonic Plague Breaks Out Again

BUBONIC plague has broken out again. In Los Angeles the disease sprang up very quickly, and there was a large death-rate before it was placed under control. In New Orleans the disease was detected in two vessels from the Orient, and now every vessel that comes into America through Mediterranean ports in viewed with suspicion. The pilgrimages to Rome may spread the plague throughout the world.

Lilies Blooming in Washington

ON DECEMBER 27th, about the time we Easterners were looking in the bottom end of the thermometer for the top end of the mercury, along comes a despatch from Olympia, Washington, where it appears that a gardener celebrated Christmas by exhibiting a bed of Easter lilies growing in the open. It is hard for Easterners to realize that the Pacific Coast northwest is so balmy.

New York's Tower of Babel

IN ITS Real Estate section the New York *American* compares New York City to the tower of Babel, pointing out that every year the growth of the city is such as to add $500,000,000 to the value of its realty. But the *American* makes only incidental reference to the fact that as the tower of Babel became more and more imposing, it was nearer and nearer its doom.

How Much of It Have You?

THE Census Bureau reports that if all the wealth in the country was divided evenly, each person would have real estate worth $1,417; clothing, furniture and vehicles worth $362; manufactured products worth $258; tax exempt property worth $186; railroads worth $181; machinery and tools worth $143; public utilities of a like amount; live stock $53; agricultural products $50; gold and silver $39; total $2,916.

Bowl of Water Starts a Fire

NEWARK, N. J., has had the unusual experience of having a fire started by a bowl of water. The water was in a goldfish bowl; the bowl was in the window; the sun shone in, and focused through the bowl upon the cane seat of a chair. It was too much for the cane. The chair ignited, and two fire companies came and put out the conflagration.

Hard to Lose Anything

IT IS hard to lose anything around New York so that it will stay lost. In 1830 a man by the name of Van Rensselaer loaded a buggy with art treasures, and took a ferry boat for New Jersey. The ferry boat burned to the water's edge. The man escaped, but his art treasures went to the bottom. Two miles down stream, a century later, a dredge brought one of these art treasures to light—a head of Augustus Cæsar; and it is now again on shore safe and sound.

Ice Sixteen Feet Thick

NIAGARA river, at the time this item is written, is filled with an ice jam sixteen feet thick, reaching all the way from the Falls to Lake Ontario, a distance of about ten miles.

Trinity Parish's $5,000,000

THAT As-It-Were benevolent aggregation known as Trinity Church Corporation, sometimes feelingly referred to as the worst landlord in New York, has just let a certain skyscraper for a term of years for $5,000,000, with the understanding that eighty-four years from now the corporation shall have the building returned to them. If at that time there is any Trinity Corporation in existence to receive the returned building, then the Lord has not spoken by us.

What They Need in Poughkeepsie

POUGHKEEPSIE has got beyond needing the truth, or needing the holy spirit, or even needing wisdom. But it knows now what it does need. We have before us an appeal of the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of that city, in which, under the heading "Money Talks" Rev. Martin J. Lorenz, pastor, says: "You know that our church's greatest visible need is money."

Baptist Ministers Operate Still

A DESPATCH from Richmond reports that two prohibition officers in Virginia recently arrested two Baptist ministers on the charge of operating a still. The report states that at the time of the arrest one of the men was engaged in writing a sermon. What with bad theology, spiritism, and "hootch" the clergy seem to be badly tangled on the subject of "spirits".

Misinstructing the Children

THE Presbyterian Committee of Publications, Richmond, Va., publishes a shorter catechism containing the following questions and answers, every one of which is erroneous and heretical:

Q. In how many persons does this one God exist? A. In three persons.
Q. What are they? A. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.
Q. Where is God? A. God is everywhere.
Q. What did God give Adam and Eve besides bodies? A. He gave them souls that could never die.
Q. Have you a soul as well as a body? A. Yes; I have a soul that can never die.
Q. Why should infants be baptized? A. Because they have a sinful nature and need a Savior.
Q. What becomes of men at death? A. The body returns to dust, and the soul goes into the world of spirits.
Q. What is hell? A. A place of dreadful and endless torment.

How can we expect the children to know the truth or to tell it when they grow up, if their parents persist in teaching them things proven to be untrue—the false theology of the dark ages?

But Waking Up, Too

A SPEAKER at the Presbyterian National Conference in Chicago has raised this question:

"Is there no better hope than that each nation should maintain unceasingly military armaments at the utmost peak of efficiency, should load its suffering people with unbearable taxes, should have every plant a unit of military production, every business man a potential soldier, every woman prepared to don khaki as a nurse or purveyor of doughnuts, coffee and cigarettes, every able-bodied youth training to step to the camp at the first roll of the drum? Then God pity our grandchildren."

Professed Christians Belie Christ

THE *Union Star*, Brookneal, Virginia, says in its editorial columns:

"Go where you may and you find the professed followers of the Christ involved in jealousies, bickerings, chicanery, dishonest dealings with each other, selfishness, hatreds, retaliations, backbiting, exploitation of their fellows, bitter intolerance, sometimes actual persecution of those who do not accept our particular variation of faith and creed, all of which are directly contrary to the Sermon on the Mount; contradictory to the Golden Rule; contrary to the great lesson expounded in the Parable of the Good Samaritan; contradictory to the great fundamentals of all Christian life and conduct laid down in the words of Christ himself."

Free Speech in Cincinnati

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* of Monday, January 19th, gives a full account of a great outrage against the constitutional right of free speech, which occurred in that city on the previous day. In the Odd Fellows Hall at Norwood, a suburb, Helen S. Jackson, a Protestant, was lecturing to a refined, law-abiding, intelligent audience which had first taken the precaution to ask the police department to protect them in their enjoyment of the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution.

A Roman Catholic priest, John F. Hickey, thought Miss Jackson, an escaped nun, would say something uncomplimentary to the Roman Catholic church. He went to the mayor and chief of police; and against every principle of American liberty and even decency, the hall was invaded, a tear bomb was set off, a panic ensued, seven windows were broken, the hall was badly damaged, men and women were seriously injured by leaping from the second story windows, and as a crowning act of infamy the woman who had requested police protection was arrested charged with inciting a riot. Nothing was done to the priest who brought about the act of official anarchy. More than a hundred Protestants followed the woman to police headquarters, demanding her release.

The Tired Business Person *(Contributed)*

TWENTY years ago, if I had been writing this article, my title would most certainly have been, "The Tired Business Man"; but man no longer bears alone the symptoms of office fag. I know; for I am a business woman, and sometimes I am tired, too.

"My husband," said a little woman, as her dark eyes filled with tears, "My husband is so cross when he comes home at night that I simply do not know what to do with him." Alack the day, when a wife does not know what to do with her husband when he comes home from the office, cross! Usually the first tendency on the part of the homekeeper is to resent his attitude. All day long cooped up in the house, slaving for him and his children, while he is down town among the hustle and excitement, sitting in his office, handling big things—oh! it is to weep!

Little woman, before you were married, did you ever have to work for a living? I thought not; and if you did, you have forgotten your experience. The Bible says: "Think evil of no man"; "Judge not, that ye be not judged." If these two rules were applied in dealing with those who go out into the world to work, it would no doubt enable some housekeepers to avoid much of the injustice of which they now are guilty. Perhaps it will help us to obey the Word if we consider a few of the trials of the tired (and admittedly sometimes cross) business person.

First of all, let me say that I believe no one in the world has work that is quite so important as that of the home-maker. Nowhere is there work that calls for more love, patience, tact, sympathy, intuition, efficiency and executive ability. Nowhere is there a job that has a more potent and direct influence upon the human race than this job which the housekeeper has, and which she too often regards merely as a monotonous "waiting upon a hungry man and a lot of children who get dirty as soon as washed."

Housewives, I beg of you, see yourselves as the business person sees you—the one best reason for keeping the wheels of business turning; the central coal at which the fires of courage and enthusiasm must be lit; the (to use a military term) base of supplies for physical and mental needs; and if it sometimes seems that your worker's salary is very small, his progress slow and his disposition impossible, remember:

"Man's Inhumanity to Man"

OUT in the world to which your workers go people are like wolves in their tendency to hunt in packs composed of members of equal strength, and to tear to pieces any one of their number who becomes somewhat weakened. They get together so that they can watch one another, restrict competition, and obtain a higher price for their wares than they ought to get.

To such an employer, then, the humble applicant for a job must come. "Show me what you can do, and I'll pay you what you are worth," says the Big Gun. What he really means may be: "Let me try you out. Let me see how much you will lie and steal and deceive others for our financial benefit while you remain strictly honest in your dealings with this company." It is just like asking someone to walk backwards and forwards at the same time.

If your worker is strictly honest, he will have a hard time to gain and keep a footing in the business world. If he is not, the accumulated burden of a consciousness of dishonorable deeds committed will weary him as much as if he tried to be honest and get ahead anyway.

Frequently an employé works very hard, trusting for a square deal from his company; and at the end of several years of splendid effort, his work still unrewarded by a raise in salary, he quits and the employer has the benefit of all these years of good work.

There are even employers mean enough actually to figure on this tendency in a good worker. They get the most they can out of one, but are unwilling to pay enough to keep him permanently. So the weary grind goes on; and the employé has no assurance that the next job will not treat him the same way.

Salesmen who work on a commission have the rawest deal of all. What with an oversold market and frequent harsh rebuffs, their life is not of the pleasantest; and they should be highly paid. Yet usually a salesman who wants all the commission that is due him must be blessed with two or three senses more than the ordinary five.

He has hardly any way of knowing about repeat orders when they are sent in direct, and sometimes the office will not let him see the books. Not content with hogging commissions that do not belong to them, some companies would rather let a good salesman go than to

give him the commission he has earned on a large order.

Such an instance came to my attention very recently. A salesman for a Chicago firm came to our city, and after much effort finally landed an order for his product at the rate of two carloads every week for six weeks. Straightway his company fell to bickering with him. According to them his work had not won the order. The sales effort had been made from the home office, etc.; and so persistent and humiliating were they that the salesman was forced to quit in order to retain his self-respect. Coldly do such firms figure it out. It is a dollars-and-cents proposition with them; justice and the human factor do not enter into their calculations.

The salesman was in our office talking about the matter with one of our men, and in leaving he said: "Well, I'll be more careful in my next position; one has to protect himself in this jungle." Rather a libel of the jungle, it seems to me. Is it any wonder that after such an experience a man comes home in a temper, especially when he knows that another job is hard to get and that his loved ones need what he can earn?

Then there is the other side of it. If your bread-winner is an employer of labor his position is not so easy, either. Turn your back for a few moments on even the best class of general office help; and the chances are excellent that the people you would gladly trust will "stall" unmercifully, and if the output of the department is not what it should be the man or woman in charge gets the blame from the higher-ups.

The department or office manager is in a difficult position, too. On the one hand is the employer, on the other the employed, figuratively and Scripturally, "between the devil and the deep blue sea"; for the Bible tells us that the financiers are in league with Satan, and it speaks of the restless peoples as "the sea and the waves".

Any one who has had experience with modern girls or young men will agree with me when I state sincerely and without exaggeration that the anarchy and selfishness among the employed is appalling; and anyone who has had experience with the modern employer will agree with me when I say the same of him. It is hard to say where this thing started. (Which was first, the chicken or the egg?) But as long as the clergy continue to preach about literature and economics instead of preaching "Christ, the power of God and the wisdom of God," which would teach people to love one another, the poor office manager must wrestle with the horns of the dilemma as best he can.

Theft among employés is common. They steal time, coming in day after day from five to thirty minutes late; they steal writing paper, pencils, carbon paper, rubber bands, stamps. Indeed, one very large firm allows in their budget five hundred dollars a month for petty thefts which they can not prevent.

Even among business partners, apparently friends, there is the constant necessity of guarding against cheating; the miserable fact of knowing that it exists and of having to bear it or lose all; the tendency of one or the other to shirk and still claim his full share of the profits. All this is nerve-wrecking, and yet so common as to be part of the daily business routine.

Besides fraud from within there is fraud from without. Debtors are slow pay, or no pay. Customers obtain goods, and then complain that they are worthless in order to put off payment; and if they are pressed or forced to pay, they do their worst to destroy the reputation of the manufacturer.

Supply houses and producers of raw material like to send in second-rate or worthless stuff; and carload shipments are very, very rarely up to sample. I would almost say never, but I am trying to do injustice to none. A grain broker tells me that he discounts grain samples ten percent; and he has a fair idea of the quality of the car. In other words, dishonesty is so common that it is a standard basis for estimating values.

This universal dishonesty hardens and sours the business person. It makes him pessimistic and brings him to the dinner table at night with heavy lines in his face and a sarcastic laugh that makes you shiver, because the children you have been dealing with all day are not yet wise in the ways of the world and your confidence in human goodness is not so sorely tried.

O banks and churches, with your proud talk of "business ethics" and big men "who play the game squarely", I challenge you to prove that this squareness does not consist in planting oneself squarely upon the rights of others and sitting there until the victim's business life is extinct!

Excitement

THERE are tense moments in the business world, too tense. There are big deals involving great sums of money, much planning, much hard work, much high hope, and sharp and bitter disappointment when a deal falls through or an order is lost. Remember: The business person is not working so much for himself as for those cherished ones dependent upon him; and when loss comes, it is great in proportion to his ambition for them. I believe that it is this very fact that makes the struggle so savage.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things [life's daily necessities] shall be added unto you," said Jesus. But the D. D.'s cannot tell this to the business person in such manner as to make him believe it; for the Reverend Doctor is so manifestly out for the "long green" himself that his actions belie his words. If the business person could take the Bible for his guide, the struggle would not be so fierce and desperate nor disappointment so acute; for like the kiss of a loved one would come the tender assurance of One who knew the trials of humanity: "If then God so clothes the grass, which is today in the field, and tomorrow is cast into the oven; how much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith?" Then from hands relaxed would fall the ill-gotten spoils, and smiles would lighten the faces now so weary. Thank God, we have His word that this yet shall be: "I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel, to do it for them."—Ezekiel 36:37.

Strain

THIS is a factor that must be reckoned with in business life. Competition is sharp; margins of profit often narrow; labor costs are high, and sales expenses heavy. In order to make any money at all employer and employés must work at topnotch "efficiency", which means that every nerve and muscle must be strained to the limit to keep up with the rest. For the ambitious it means just a little more—the necessity of coming out a few paces ahead in the race, the accomplishment of enough additional work to warrant advancement.

Everything is speed. The eyes and the brain must keep up with the mechanical swiftness of the fingers on the typewriter keys. Slowness in the comprehension of an order may mean the missing of it entirely; for a busy executive cannot take time to repeat it, but tears on to the next point without stopping for breath.

Telephones must be answered on the jump, and the rapidly talking customer must neither be interrupted nor misunderstood. (It is a pretty safe bet, when you answer the telephone, that if the person at the other end talks sweetly, he is an agent; and that if he is cranky, he is a customer.)

Working constantly at one kind of work in a much restricted environment is enough to produce a feeling of strain in time. I am not in harmony with the idea of an almost unlimited division of labor which has been so popular for a while. If each worker were given a task that involves many and varied operations, one set of muscles would be resting while others were being brought into play. The worker would be benefited, his toil would be interesting, and his working life would be lengthened.

It is a short-sighted policy that puts people to work at one simple operation only and pays a little more as the operator's speed increases. It restricts, binds, hinders development. This is exactly what the employer desires; for such a specialty worker knows that he cannot easily find other work because his field is narrow, and this is one way of keeping him at his job without asking for a raise. Yes; I know that the employer will say he has no such end in view.

If you, little housewife, would really give constructive and helpful advice to your toiler, encourage him to widen the field of his usefulness by thought and study; and you will help him to avoid some of the nerve and body wrecking strain that comes with over-specialization, and at the same time you will make him more independent in his chosen field.

Worry and Responsibility

MONEY, being the means wherewith we purchase life's necessities, is always a precarious thing to play with. No one realizes so well as does the business person how unstable is the foundation upon which modern business is carried on; and if that foundation should go, —? Truly did Jesus say of this time: "Men's hearts failing them for fear."

When all that your worker has is invested in his business, you may be sure there are days

and nights of the gravest concern, of brain-splitting perplexity for him; that at times, if he is somewhat temperamental, he will clap his hands to his head, and feel that he will certainly go mad with it all.

He will not do this in your presence; this is why I am telling you about it. He does not want you to worry; he thinks it is enough if he does the worrying. But you see it in his face and manner, and it does worry you; or if you do not understand, it irritates you. The ones in the office who most often bear a full share of business worries are the trusted employés who know what is going on, who see below the smooth surface the perilous undercurrents.

Then, too, the responsibility of a manager of a business is heavy. So many people look to him for a chance to make a living; so many families depend in turn for their living upon the business person's ability to keep their workers employed, that the prospect of a failure becomes a complicated thing of many woes.

This does not mean that failure is a thing that is likely to occur at any time; but it does mean that the fear of it is often in the mind, just as the housewife fears that the children may get the measles when they haven't even the "sniffles".

These things, in addition to regular, hard work that taxes physical and mental strength to capacity, make, you will admit, a man's size job for the business person, whether man or woman. Business has its joys; many who engage in it do so from choice. It has its big moments and its days of good, steady work with enough of success to make it pleasant. The reason why I have written so much about the unpleasant features is that I want you to see why we business people are tired and cranky.

What to do for us when we come home that way? Well; feed us. Select good, wholesome food with plenty of raw vegetables and fruit. Give us lettuce, radishes, celery, raw cabbage salad; and omit for the most part the rich, complicated dishes that not even a foundryman can digest.

Then let us rest. I do not mean that we can not wipe the dishes, but let us together rest our brain and nerves from the tear and turmoil of the day. Let the toiler pull himself together before you pour into his ears a long list of the day's annoyances which you, as a business person in the home, should have settled for yourself as they came up.

The woman who is the greatest help to the wage-earner is she who is equal to the management of her household, who speaks of her difficulties only after she has conquered them, and then not whiningly but with an eye for the funny side. The worker who is continually called upon to supplement the task of an inefficient housekeeper is likely to be an inefficient worker, because his attention is divided.

The woman who is constantly complaining that she is sick, that the children are unruly, that there is not enough money for the necessities of the household, may be speaking the truth; but she is following a course that will work harm rather than good. It is a peculiar fact that a person who is in danger of being run over is often too paralyzed with fear to jump out of the way; a person whose clothes are on fire runs around wildly and fans the flames, instead of keeping quiet; and a bread-winner who is not doing so well as he might is just as likely to do the opposite of what he should, if pressed too hard.

Do not by nagging drive him into dishonesty. Know how much you can spend, and make the very most of it. It is marvelous how much a wise manager can do with even a small amount of money. Go for the essentials first: Plain, nourishing food, warm clothing, a clean house, an education for the children, a wise investment or two when possible. Let style and luxury come in their proper place—at the end of the list and not at the beginning; for it is this very style and luxury on a foundation of "nothing, nothing, nothing at all," that will be the ruin of our civilization.

Witness Solomon's admonition in Proverbs 29:23: "A man's pride shall bring him low." A worker who knows that his money is spent before he earns it is a worried person whose mind is not free to be exercised upon his work.

Do not expect your toiler to manage two jobs, his own and yours. Manage your end of it yourself. Children are out of place in an office; so are frequent telephone calls about trivial household matters; so are social visits; so are requests to "drop your old work and go shopping with me."

A business genius will be a success, no matter what the outside influences of his life may be.

But most of us are not geniuses. Far more than is suspected, we rely for our inspiration upon those whom we love. Love us wisely, then. Inspire us scientifically; and as we walk in the valley of the shadow of death, waiting for the time when "mercy and truth are met together" and when business as we know it now shall be no more, let us in seeking to serve you find our own development; and you in serving us, find yours. So we shall grow together: you, the housekeepers; and we, the sometimes tired business persons.

Insects and Animals

By Miss Lavinia Miner

I AM just a little farmerette, without a great deal of education but with a large fund of experience. I am a nature student from life more than from books. Some nature students, of course, get their knowledge out of books, which is second-hand knowledge at best.

If anyone has to carry a spray tank around for ten hours a day, one hundred days out of the year, as many do in order to eke out an existence, he should know better what insects are for; and he would then soon prefer the wonderful colors and markings of the butterfly tulip to the gorgeous beauties that are grown from caterpillars. He might even enjoy relegating the entomologists to the undertaker's class.

Some people make lists of the insects that are benefactors. But of what use would the beetles be if we had no worms; and ladybirds, if we had no scale-insects; and wasps, if we had no caterpillars; yes, and spiders without flies?

The cocoon of the silk-worm is useful for making silk. But if the Japanese and the Chinese were not far more patient than the average American there would be nothing but artificial silk now. I speak advisedly; for I am trying to raise a few of the ugly, stupid creatures.

The bee may be useful in the clover fields, but there were thousands of acres of wild clover in California before there was ever a bee.

Personally, I have a strong aversion to raising food for the beneficent insects except the bee; and since we have plows, and plant roots for subsoiling, I believe the human family could still exist even without angleworms.

Plants, like animals, do not decay until dead or in a dying condition. Tubers will remain in the ground over winter in some localities, and will grow in the springtime now, if they are not eaten into by some pest. If I have been correctly informed some bacteria, "the ubiquitous agents of decay," are of plant life, those that clabber milk, for instance; and some are of animal or insect life, which latter includes all disease germs.

This I do know: Many things which destroy insects stimulate plant growth, such as the Bordeaux Mixture sprayed on potatoes, and lime, sulphur or gypsum applied to the soil. Therefore it is only reasonable to suppose that if the Valian theory of creation is correct, and if the falling of the electric belt destroys insect life, it will also increase plant life.

The first chapter of Genesis tells us that grass, herbs, and fruits were created two days before even the fish and the fowls. I will cite Genesis 1:29, 30, in proof that no animal was created carnivorous.

Is there any evidence that there were carnivorous animals in the garden of Eden or in the Ark, or that any animal was ever created carnivorous? Could not the wolf and the jackal have originated from dogs that had gone wild, instead of the reverse?

On New Year's morning of 1924 I was awakened by the squawking of a rooster, and I jumped out of bed only to see him carried away by a coyote which was one of a pack of four coyotes and a dog.

I have a carnivorous cat that could eat no meat until he was about a year old.

Hogs, the blood-thirsty beasts, are raised until they become pork without having eaten a mouthful of meat; yet when they are allowed to run out I have known of their attacking and literally eating alive a yearling calf.

Most humans are carnivorous, though they were not told that they could eat meat until after the Deluge. (Genesis 9:2, 3) I do not eat meat, but I am very fond of milk and eggs. So I am hoping that our gentle bossie cows and our pet hens may be permitted to yield their products for the benefit of humanity as long as the good Lord may will it so.

Rose Thoughts *By H. E. Coffey*

THE rose belongs to what botanists call the Rosa family, which is said to number over 200 species, subspecies and varieties. Most of us, however, are more interested in the common varieties, of which there about twelve. Some of the most beautiful forms of roses which we have today were produced by the Plant Wizard, Luther Burbank, by cross pollination and selection. The hybrid tea rose was produced by crossing tea roses and perpetuals. A beautiful race of climbing roses was produced by crossing the Japanese *Rosa Wichurajana* with hybrid perpetuals.

The rose, besides being a beautiful flower, has a delightful odor. It is often used for decorative purposes and for bouquets. It is said that all of the fairer sex love roses; and that realizing this, men have worn them to charm. What man among us can not recall the evening when his lady fair "wore a tulip, a bright yellow tulip" (or some other flower), and when he "wore a big red rose"? Be this as it may, it is at any rate known that women have for a long time been using that delightful toilet preparation—rose water. This still somewhat essential article is chiefly produced at Mitcham, in Europe, from the cabbage rose. Two other preparations, conserve of roses and infusion of roses, made from rose petals, are used in medicine because of their agreeable qualities, and not because they are of any real curative value. The ripe hips of the dogrose are used in the manufacture of pills.

The lover of roses may easily grow them where he is at all favorably situated. If he lives in a large city, he is unfavorably situated and will not be able to grow many of the most choice varieties; for roses thrive only in the more pure atmosphere of the village and country.

For your rose garden, select a well-drained soil with the slope to the south and open to sunshine. Unless the soil is already rich, it will be necessary to supply the plant annually with a liberal amount of organic fertilizer. Cow manure is the best for this purpose. The rose plant requires an abundance of water throughout the growing season, but this does not mean that the ground should be water-soaked.

Insect pests may be kept off the rose plant by spraying with any of the various tobacco solutions. Here is an opportunity to start a worth-while reform movement. The fungoid pests must be combatted by spraying the rose plants in Spring with Bordeaux mixture or ammonical copper carbonate.

Houses of royalty are often slow about admiring the beauties of nature; but as early as the fifteenth century the House of Lancaster (England) had adopted the red rose as its badge. The idea seems to have become contagious; for the rival House of York adopted the white rose for the same purpose. In the latter part of that century friction between the two Houses became more pronounced, resulting in a long and bloody warfare. Thus the rose, typical of restitution, peace and beauty, was brought into human strife; and these wars have ever since been known as the Wars of the Roses.

Once a poet and lover of nature wrote: "How beautiful is the rain!" To most of us nothing is more drearisome and monotonous than a rainy day. However, some of us can look beyond the rain clouds and with true optimism say: "It isn't raining rain to me. It's raining roses down"; for we know that the rain will make the roses bloom again. Some of us who are better Bible students than botanists know that for the past six thousand years, since man has lived upon the earth, there have not been many beautiful rose plants. The best and most beautiful roses today are produced only by careful cultivation and care.

We know that the semi-barren condition of the earth as it now exists is not to continue perpetually. We realize that the reign of Christ is at hand, and that beyond the trouble-clouds of the present will come the long-promised "showers of blessings". Isaiah was a prophet of prophets and a super-optimist, and he wrote: "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." (Isaiah 35:1) We may be sure from this statement that the deserts will in future be very beautiful places in which to live. Indeed, some of the desert places are already yielding abundantly.

In one other place in the Bible we find mention made of the rose. In Canticles 2:1 we find the statement: "I am the rose of Sharon." Solomon in his kingly authority represents or pictures Christ. Christ is here represented as speaking. Sharon means plains. To the people on the plains condition—on the common level—Christ is beautiful when seen in His true light. He was beautiful to the plain people at His

first advent; and it is written that they heard Him gladly.

When the hills and mountains of present society are leveled to the plains condition by the trouble now coming upon us, then will they also be able to see their Redeemer in His true beauty; and to the whole world of mankind He will then be the "Rose of Sharon". Only then will the people in general be able to appreciate the real sentiment of the verses below.

In a beautiful and realistic way the poetess, Mrs. Gertrude W. Seibert, has pictured in the rose the life experiences of all true followers of Christ. The whole "groaning creation" may take comfort in the assurance that soon this crushing work will be completed. When the last of these roses blooms again in realms divine, then will the restitution roses of Isaiah's prophecy bloom in beauty and abundance. If we will but look about us, we may see beside the cottage door of our invisible and present King

"The loveliest, daintiest flower that blows—
A sweet brier rose.
"At dewy morn or twilight's close
The rarest perfume from it flows—
This strange, wild rose.
"But when the rain-drops on it beat,
Ah, then its odors grow more sweet
About my feet!
"Ofttimes with loving tenderness
Its soft green leaves I gently press
In sweet caress.
"A still more wondrous fragrance flows,
The more my fingers firmly close,
And crush the rose!
"Dear Lord, oh, let my life be so—
Its perfume when the tempests blow,
The sweeter flow!
"And should it be Thy blessed will
With crushing grief my soul to fill,
Press harder still,
"And while its dying fragrance flows,
I'll whisper low, 'He loves and knows
His crushed brier-rose.'"

The Law of Life *By Baroness Heyking (Switzerland)*

AS AN act of pure reason, the creature should not act disharmoniously with the Creator; for evidently the creature, as the product of the Creator, has come into existence as the result of certain laws designed by the Author of that creature. But if the creature be given the factor of free will to act independently within a given orbit, a certain test is bound to be put to that creature in order to determine whether he be in accord with the law of his being, the law whereon the creature is constructed. One simple test of obedience (involving faith as an expression of perfect Love) was given to the first perfect creature—Adam—who failed, although having the mental, moral and physical possibility to prove his worth.

Since that first trial, the failure of which has tainted the whole human race with obliquity, tests have been sent forth from the Creator; but, with due regard to the imperfection of the human being, each has been examined only for heart intention, and not for deeds. In order that each one should be able to take his stand before the bar of justice, the demands or requirements of justice were met and satisfied; and the human being is asked to apply these merits to himself and thereby to furnish proof of his *intention* to obey his Creator from the attitude of mind of faith and love.

Hitherto we have looked upon the law of life as a process of evolution, passing through imperfect stages here on this earth until it reached a state of perfection assuring eternal continuity in another planet. Imagining therefore, that we were to pass through this world but once, the spirit of egotism seized the human race imbuing each one with desperate desire to get all that was possible for himself, excusing such actions as were brutal, by explaining that the law of life demanded an evolution of the personality, and that thus it was necessary to enrich self and satisfy to its utmost all its demands, in order that it might "grow" and expand.

But the doctrine of the ransom, as demonstrated in the life of Jesus Christ, gives the lie to the whole conception of life as men practise and understand it. Jesus Christ gave His life a ransom, i. e., a corresponding price for the life forfeited by Adam, in order that we, his children, might know some day what it is to live, having possessed hitherto merely the shadow of health in mind and body. "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," He said.

It would seem that the law of life is a process of waste and repair in perfect proportions, intended to be carried out under perfect conditions, in obedience to Him who is the Fountain of Life. We now see that all nature "groaneth and travaileth together"; but God has decreed that life expressed in the form of a perfect human being shall reign on an earth made fit as his home. Man in his imperfect state, is now witnessing the evolution, or travailing, of the earth towards these perfect conditions. He himself, the offspring from a contaminated source, has been permitted to live on the unfinished earth; and in experiencing the joy of living even in its imperfection, he may learn the invaluable lesson, in personal contact with that which is imperfect, of his absolute need of life permeated by the law of harmony.

Jesus Christ fulfilled the requirements of justice by paying for a perfect life with a perfect human life—a corresponding price. And now, the moment has come in the history of the earth when justice can come into effect. The old existing order of things is being allowed to work out its own destruction as a result of the law of egotism. Each one is claiming his own individual right, regardless of the fact that every expression of human existence is interwoven with that of his neighbor's need; and that, actually, in attacking his neighbor, he is attacking a part of "himself", without whom he can not discover the law of happiness.

The saner proportion of humanity witnesses this destruction; and, without comprehending the higher causes at work, in panic and despair they attempt to stem the tide of death which threatens to overwhelm all. But God is accomplishing the salvation of mankind. In the great unseen silence, powers are at work to reinstate man to his lost inheritance of life and liberty. The mighty chain of sin and death has been shattered by the operation of the law of life coming into action. The Creator and Source of all life has declared that He will write His law in the heart of man so that all shall know Him, from the least even unto the greatest; and up, up, the steep incline of self-discipline man shall walk into the great broad "highway" of life, developing throughout the Messianic kingdom into "the full and perfect stature" of a man; and the perfect law of life shall thereupon reveal itself to be a perfect requirement for man's whole need. And, as man reaches his perfect equilibrium, he will have perfect mental vision; and he will be able to comprehend and join in Earth's great and grand Hallelujah to the Redeemer of the world for the perfect love that He had, in that "while we were yet sinners" He died for us, to set us free from the "law of sin and death" which is the antithesis of life and the merciful demand of absolute justice.

Eruptions Elsewhere

SOME issues back we published in THE GOLDEN AGE an article entitled, "Eruptions in Christian Science." No movement among men is exempt from such eruptions. When they come, there comes a test of those who stand for principle. Sometimes these tests involve the loss of life-long friendships, dearer than life itself. When they come, we have to meet them as best we can.

THE GOLDEN AGE stands for something. It stands for principle, first, last and all the time. The first great principle that it stands for is TRUTH. It may have something of industry in it, something of courage, something of wisdom, something of love. We hope that it has some of these, a little anyway, but not whereof to boast. But it does try to hammer insistently in the direction of honesty, justice, truth, its only policy.

The Truth that THE GOLDEN AGE stands for is that Christ Jesus returned to earth in 1874, and that His kingdom is in process of construction before our very eyes. THE GOLDEN AGE holds that the Lord has used but one instrumentality to proclaim the presence of earth's King and His kingdom. That instrumentality is the body of Christian people popularly known as the I. B. S. A., of which our Christian friend and brother, Judge Rutherford, successor of Pastor Russell, is the President.

No man, no matter how tender may be the ties that bind him to the Editor of THE GOLDEN AGE, may hope to have his acts glossed over or passed unnoticed in this magazine if he attacks

Judge Rutherford, whom we recognize as having been appointed by the Lord to the post which he fills, and whom we know to be best fitted for that position of any man living.

We recognize Brother George Fisher as a man of great attainments. To have had the privilege of presenting to him the truth regarding God's character and plan, and to have subsequently worked beside him in business, in the service of the Lord, in the preparation of "The Finished Mystery", in prison, and in the editorial rooms of THE GOLDEN AGE, and to have had him as a loved and trusted bosom friend and confidant for twenty-five years, has been one of the Editor's greatest joys in this life.

But Brother Fisher has not been himself since the summer of 1922. Suspicion and bitterness against Judge Rutherford have been increasingly apparent. Twice the Editor has brought about reconciliations between these two great men and one-time devoted friends. On both occasions the happy reestablished relations were broken by Brother Fisher's own unwisdom. At length a doctrinal difference manifested itself, and further reconciliation was impossible. It is the firm conviction of the Editor that Brother Fisher is deceived into thinking that the doctrinal differences are of any consequence. Even the apostles sometimes had varying opinions. The whole matter is personal, and this is demonstrated by the letters which follow:

Monrovia, California, February 9, 1925

Mr. C. J. Woodworth,
Brooklyn.

My dear Brother Woodworth:

Attached hereto find a mimeographed letter, which is evidently being sent out by Brothers Fisher and Anderson. I received a copy in my mail here in the enclosed envelope. If you think well you may publish it in THE GOLDEN AGE, both the mimeographed letter and my reply thereto, with any comments that you may think suitable.

It is a lamentable condition that Fisher and Anderson have gotten themselves into. Only last week Brother Anderson sent me a bill for $440 for the board of George and his wife. George has written letters all over the country, asking the brethren to loan him money. You know of this as well as I. I have hesitated to mention anything about this in THE WATCH TOWER, because I do not want to be in the position of pounding Brother Fisher. I once dictated something to go into THE WATCH TOWER, and then withdrew it.

Use your own judgment, as the Lord may direct, concerning what you will say in THE GOLDEN AGE. I have only the interest of the Lord's people at heart in this matter. For myself personally I ask nothing, knowing that the Lord is my Judge, and I am happy to commit all my interests to him.

Hope to see you soon.

Your brother and servant by his grace,
J. F. Rutherford

BROTHER THREATENING BROTHER WITH *PRISON*

Without following Matthew 18:15

(Copy of letter from *Brother* W. H. Hudgings, of Bethel, to *Brother* J. E. Anderson, written in the style of *Brother* J. F. Rutherford, and signed by Brother Hudgings; this copy made by Brother G. H. Fisher, 160 5th Ave., N. Y. City, and done for the information of fellow-servants.)

124 Columbia Heights,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
January 22, 1925

Mr. J. E. Anderson,
Franklin Blvd.,
Allendale, N. J.

Dear Sir:

It has been deemed advisable for me to bring one or more slander suits preliminary to certain pending litigation, and inasmuch as we find your slander of me to be specific, malicious and clearly established, I have concluded to file against you, asking adequate damages.

This action is independent of the suit being filed or to be filed against you by another party whom you are alleged to have slandered in connection with me.

It is not the monetary judgment that is sought, although a substantial sum will be demanded and undoubtedly allowed inasmuch as the slander complained of is maliciously false, hence unprovable and incapable of legal justification. I invite you to put forth every effort, and to subpoena every available witness, that the case may be fully defended when it comes to trial.

This letter is to warn you that any repetition of this slander by you from this date onward, will be utilized as the basis for a new action, and that in that event, said subsequent action WITH DEMAND FOR INCARCERATION in addition to judgment, will be undertaken.

Yours truly,
Wm. H. Hudgings.

P. S. This means of redress is taken to safeguard the interests of Christians, being entirely proper against you since you have separated yourself therefrom, and HAVE CEASED TO BE SUCH.

1 Cor. 6:1: "Dare any of you having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and NOT before the saints?" (This was not done.)

(Copy sent on request to other fellow servants, who wish their eyes to be opened to see what is going on—the smiting of fellow-servants.—Matt. 24:49)

Monrovia, California, February 9, 1925

Mr. G. H. Fisher,
160 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother:

In my mail at Monrovia, California, I find your mimeographed letter setting out what purports to be a letter written by Brother Hudgings to Brother Anderson and to which you have added these words:

"Copy of letter from Brother W. H. Hudgings, of Bethel, to Brother J. E. Anderson, written in the style of Brother J. F. Rutherford, and signed by Brother Hudgings; this copy made by Brother G. H. Fisher, 160 5th Ave., N. Y. City, and done for the information of fellow-servants."

This statement by you in which you use my name in connection with it is unkind, un-Christian, unjust, dishonest and untrue. I have nothing whatsoever to do with any trouble between Brother Hudgings and Brother Anderson and others. Why should you want to link my name with the matter and send it forth to the church generally? It could not have been the spirit of the Lord that prompted you to do so. Brother Hudgings' letter makes no reference to me. You took this action for the evident purpose of prejudicing the friends against me, if possible. Had you been faithful to that which the Lord gave you to do you would now be serving him and his cause and not be using this pretext to try to do me an injury.

Let me assure you, Brother Fisher, and through you Brother Anderson, as I presume he is with you in this letter, that I have no idea of suing Brother Anderson or you or any other person for slandering me. I presume that you have been doing so or else you would not have sent this letter out and connected me with it. I am trying to serve the Lord and I shall not be drawn into the trap of the devil to take my mind and my efforts away from his service.

For your benefit and others who are coöperating with you, permit me to say that no matter what you or they may say against me, I shall not take any action in the courts and have never had any thought of so doing. My reputation amongst men is a small matter. I remember that my Lord made himself of no reputation. I count not even my life dear to me, much less my reputation amongst men, only if I know that I have the approval of the Lord. I desire to serve him and his people and to do what good I can; and if others like yourself find a satisfaction in attempting to injure me, you are welcome to do it. I shall not call on any earthly court for any relief. I shall appeal my case to the Lord and he will rebuke you in his own good time and good way.*

I regret exceedingly that you find it necessary to try to disturb the minds of the brethren by your false insinuations and innuendoes. Brother Hudgings' letter refers to imprisonment for slandering another than himself. That could have no reference to me nor to any other man. You should know that no one can be imprisoned for slandering a man, but is liable, under certain conditions, for imprisonment for slandering a woman. Whether you and Brother Anderson have been slandering some sister I do not know; but if so, I am sorry for you. It could not be the spirit of the Lord that would prompt you to do so. It would have been an easy matter for either you or Brother Anderson to call me over the telephone before I left New York and ask me if I had anything to do with that letter; but without any just cause or excuse you seized upon it as a means of trying to injure me and poison the minds of the brethren against me.

Since you have gotten bitterness into your heart, Brother Fisher, you are troubling yourself; and others thereby are being defiled. You ought to remember your responsibility before the Lord for this. For two years or more now you have been wasting your time; instead of serving the Lord you have been hunting things about which to find fault. Time and again I have asked you, Brother Fisher, and again I ask you, to get the venom out of your heart and return joyfully to the Lord's service. I will gladly forgive and forget all you have tried to do against me, because I believe you are under the influence of the evil spirits and Satan. I would love to help you. I would do anything within my power to help you.

You and I were permitted to suffer imprisonment together, by the Lord's grace. I counted this a blessing from the Lord and do still. We ought to stand together in the Lord and in his service to the end. Whatsoever you may do to me, by his grace I will never intentionally do you an injury. I stand ready to help you at any time you will permit me to do so.

If you have any of the spirit of the Lord left and wish to be fair and honest before God and in the interest of the brethren, you will make a copy of this letter I am writing you and mail it to all the persons to whom you have mailed the mimeographed letter first herein mentioned. I ask you to do this, not in my interest, but that the minds of the brethren may not be disturbed by a false insinuation. I ask the Lord to have mercy upon you and snatch you from the great danger and perilous position in which you are now.

Sincerely and truly,
J. F. Rutherford

*[As for 1 Cor. 6:1, no slanderer who has withdrawn himself from the ecclesia and its jurisdiction can properly claim protection under this text. This is evidently Brother Hudgings' reasoning in the present instance.—Ed.]

Messengers of Peace

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

JEHOVAH'S prophet Isaiah, as appears from the record in Isaiah 52:7, wrote: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" He describes a class of messengers telling a message of comfort and good cheer to those who have the disposition to understand. He places these messengers in an honorable class.

It has long been the custom of the world to honor heroes of war. The more desperate the struggle and the more men killed in battle, the greater the hero who leads the victorious army. Such is the rule among imperfect and selfish men.

For about sixty centuries the peoples of earth have been torn with strife and war. Human passions of anger have been frequently fanned into destructive flames from which the people have suffered indescribable agony and woe. The earth has been drenched with human blood; and the tears of bitterness that have flowed as a sequence would float the navies of the world.

The Scriptures declare that Satan is the god of this world. Of Satan Jesus said that he was a liar and a murderer from the beginning. (John 8:44) Satan is that wicked and powerful one who has induced the peoples of earth to war.

War is murder. If two men become angry at each other, deliberately arm themselves and fight and one dies as a result, the other one is declared by the law of the land guilty of murder in the first degree. All clergymen denounce the crime of murder. They should be consistent.

If two nations become angry, deliberately arm themselves and go to war, and millions of human beings die in the conflict, some clergymen sanctify that war and declare it to be a holy thing. The clergymen bless the armies that go into the fight to take one another's lives, and then hail the survivors as conquering heroes. Not only that, but they have their portraits painted beside the warriors. Their course is doubly inconsistent in that they claim to be the guides of morality and righteousness.

Organized world powers constitute the visible part of Satan's organization. Is it not plain that those who advocate and sanctify war and strife are coöperating with the devil's organigation, whether they be laymen or clergymen? A greater responsibility rests upon the clergymen because they assume to represent the Lord. It is not surprising that the Lord has said, to those who claim to represent Him and at the same time advocate war, these words:

"In thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents: I have not found it by secret search, but upon all these."—Jer. 2:34.

The rule is different with God's organization. In the text under consideration, Isaiah 52:7, the prophet was given a vision by Jehovah. He takes his stand down at the end of the Gospel Age, where we now are. His vision discloses the nations and kingdoms of earth in great sorrow and distress, dashed by the waves of human passions, in deadly conflict. He hears the cries and groans of the teeming millions of earth who have been drawn into the destructive fire by their leaders. He sees a class of men who assume a pious air, who with one breath claim to be representatives of the Prince of Peace, and who with their next breath urge the contending factions to greater deeds of strife and blood. He sees standing above these warring elements of the world another class, who are happy and singing, and who are calmly and confidently pointing the people to the way that leads to lasting peace and salvation; and the song so thrills the Prophet's heart that he exclaims: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" (Isaiah 52:7) The word "mountains" in this text is symbolic of kingdoms and nations.

Identification of Peace Messengers

WHO are the ones who bring this message, and what is the song of peace and salvation which they sing to mankind? Let everyone who loves peace give heed while from the Word of God these messengers are identified.

Peace means a state of quiet and tranquility. It means freedom from strife, a state of calm repose. Jehovah is the God of peace. (Hebrews 13:20) All who would enjoy complete peace must come into complete harmony with God.

The human race lost peace with God because of sin; and it was Satan who induced man to sin. Jehovah long ago purposed that the hu-

man family, after having a full and complete lesson in the baneful effects of strife and war, should have an opportunity to learn and enjoy lasting peace. Thank God, the human race is emerging from the darkness and night of strife, and standing at the portals of an order that shall establish peace and blessings!

Now let us more particularly identify the messengers of peace. There was a time when God was alone. He communed with himself, and meditated upon His great plan. It pleased Him to begin His creation; and the beginning thereof was the Logos, God's dearly beloved Son. He is the only direct creation of God. After His creation, all things were made by the Logos as the active Agent of Jehovah. (John 1:1-4; Revelation 3:14) Concerning himself the Logos said: "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was. When there were no depths, I was brought forth; when there were no fountains abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth: while as yet he had not made the earth, nor the fields, nor the highest part of the dust of the world. When he prepared the heavens, I was there: when he set a compass upon the face of the depth; when he established the clouds above; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him, and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him."—Proverbs 8:22-30.

In the execution of the divine plan for man's redemption the life of the Logos was transferred from spirit to human. He was made flesh and dwelt amongst men. (John 1:14) When He was born on earth as a human babe, the angels of heaven brought to earth a message of peace. To the shepherds, as His witnesses, the angel of the Lord said: "Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be [in due time] to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord." And then the accompanying hosts of angels joined in that Glorious anthem, singing, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."—Luke 2:9-11, 14.

Here was born on earth He who is the great Prince of Peace, who will rule the world in peace and righteousness and forever abolish strife and war. Concerning Him God's prophet Isaiah (9:6) wrote: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

New Creation

WHEN at the age of His majority Jesus, the Prince of Peace, presented himself to His Father, Jehovah, at the Jordan and was there begotten to the divine nature, there began the new creation. He died, was resurrected from the dead a divine being, and ascended into heaven, where He went to prepare for the coming of the great time of blessing for mankind. At Pentecost He began the selection of the members of the Body of Christ. This is a mystery; and this mystery, hid for ages and generations, began to be made known and understood thereafter, even as the Apostle states: "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 his mystery among the Gentiles; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory."—Colossians 1:26, 27.

This mystery is the Christ, Jesus the Head, and the Church His Body members. Christ means "anointed one"; and as many as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ, and these constitute the seed of Abraham, and heirs according to the promise. (Galatians 3:16, 27-29) Christ Jesus is the Head, and His faithful followers constitute the Body members. (Colossians 1:18) The Christ is not merely one but many, Jesus Christ being the Chief and Lord over His faithful followers. Concerning these the Apostle says: "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. For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one spirit. For the body is not one member, but many." "Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular."—1 Corinthians 12:12-14, 27.

Thus the Apostle definitely identifies those

who constitute the Christ, and uses a human being as a figure to represent the Christ, the head representing Christ Jesus, and the body representing the other members.

The entire Gospel Age of nearly 1900 years has been employed in the selection and development of these, who collectively are called the New Creation of God. Since Jesus is the Head and the members constitute the Body, it follows that the last members of the Christ on earth are properly designated "the feet of him", the Christ. Every one in Christ is authorized and commissioned to preach the message of peace to other members. (Isaiah 61:1, 2) St. Paul definitely identified the ones mentioned by the prophet Isaiah as the last members of the Christ on earth, when he said: "And how shall they preach, except they be sent? as it is written, How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things! But they have not all obeyed the gospel."—Romans 10:15, 16.

Thus St. Paul shows that some have assumed to preach the message of peace, but have not.

Who is on the Lord's Side?

THE Scriptures therefore conclusively prove that the messengers of peace and salvation are those who are faithful to Jehovah and to the Lord Jesus Christ, and that the "feet of him" are the last members of the Body of Christ yet on earth at the end of the Gospel Age. But who are they?

I am not authorized to single out individuals and say: This one is on the Lord's side, and that one is not. The Lord is the judge. But each one can judge himself as to which side he is on. He can measure himself by the Lord's standard. The Word of God, the Bible, gives the standard by which one can measure himself and also have some idea as to who else may be of the faithful class. Jesus said: "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" "Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."—Matthew 7:16, 20.

No man can serve two masters. No man can be on the Lord's side and at the same time be on the devil's side. The devil is the god of this evil world. His organization advocates war and engages in bloody conflict. The Prince of Peace is the Head of God's organization, and He and His followers are for peace. If a man claims to represent the Prince of Peace, and at the same time advocates war and urges his congregation to engage in war, we are not doing violation to the Scriptures by judging whom he serves. St. Paul says: "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"—Romans 6:16.

Let every clergymen of the land ask himself the question and then give himself the answer: "Am I an advocate of war, or am I proclaiming the message of peace and salvation to the world through Christ's kingdom?" Let him be his own judge. No fair-minded clergyman will take issue with me upon this point. If he disputes my proposition, then he admits that he is not an advocate of the cause of righteousness. Let the people judge as to the church denominations, as organizations, as to which side they are on by what they advocate and for what they stand. You identify a Republican or a Democrat by the platform and the candidates he supports. You may identify one of the Lord's organization or one of the adversary's organization by the doctrine for which he stands and which he advocates. Let the line be clearly drawn. Do you hear in the churches today the message of peace and salvation, or do you hear that which is contrary to either?

During the World War how many clergymen advocated war and preached to their young men to engage in war? How many of them led persecutions against those who dared proclaim the message of Christ's kingdom? It may be contended that if they declined to advocate war, they would be disloyal to their government. Not so. Let the world and worldly organizations engage in war to their heart's content, but let Christians who honestly represent the Prince of Peace tell the people that blessings of salvation come not by war but by righteousness.

The peoples and nations can not be reformed with dreadnaughts and bombs from airplanes. The hearts of men must be reformed by turning them to the great Prince of Peace. Let the people judge as to how many church denominations have gone on record today for peace and salvation and against war. If you find men and organizations advocating and engaging in strife and war, then you may know they are not the servants of the Prince of Peace. It is not the

business of a Christian to urge citizens to refuse to go to war, nor is it the business of a Christian to urge them to go to war. The true business of a Christian is to hold himself aloof, and calmly point to the fact that Christ Jesus, the great Prince of Peace, commanded His followers to advocate righteousness and to refrain from the shedding of human blood.

Another War Impending

THE Secretary of War of the United States has recently declared that the United States is preparing for war on a colossal scale. All nations of Europe are preparing for war. It seems that there is another great war impending. How many clergymen of the various denominations are standing on the side of the war Lords; and how many are standing on the side of the Lord, the Prince of Peace?

I appeal to the clergymen to take a positive stand for the Lord. Be consistent. If Satan be god serve him, and make no claim to represent the Lord Jesus Christ. If Jehovah is God, then serve Him and His cause and His kingdom. No one can have the approval of Jehovah unless he is now on the Lord's side. Do you desire the approval of God or the plaudits of men? I am not criticizing and fault-finding; but in the interest of peace and righteousness, in the interest of the human race, in the name of the Lord of righteousness whom you claim to represent, I appeal to the clergymen to declare to the people that the kingdom of heaven it at hand and that peace and salvation can come to the world only through the kingdom of Christ.

Messengers Joyful

THE prophecy under consideration shows that the messengers of peace are joyful in the Lord. Why should they be joyful in this time of great distress upon the earth? I answer: Because they see that the day of deliverance of suffering humanity is at hand. They see that they are permitted to bring now to the people the same message which the angels brought at the birth of Jesus; namely, peace on earth and good will toward men. They see that the angelic anthem was a prophecy, and that now the prophecy is due to have its fulfilment; that it is their privilege to tell the people that salvation is sure and complete through the merit of Christ and the operation of His kingdom, and that this kingdom is at hand. In the language of the Prophet they sing out to those who will hear: "Thy God reigneth."

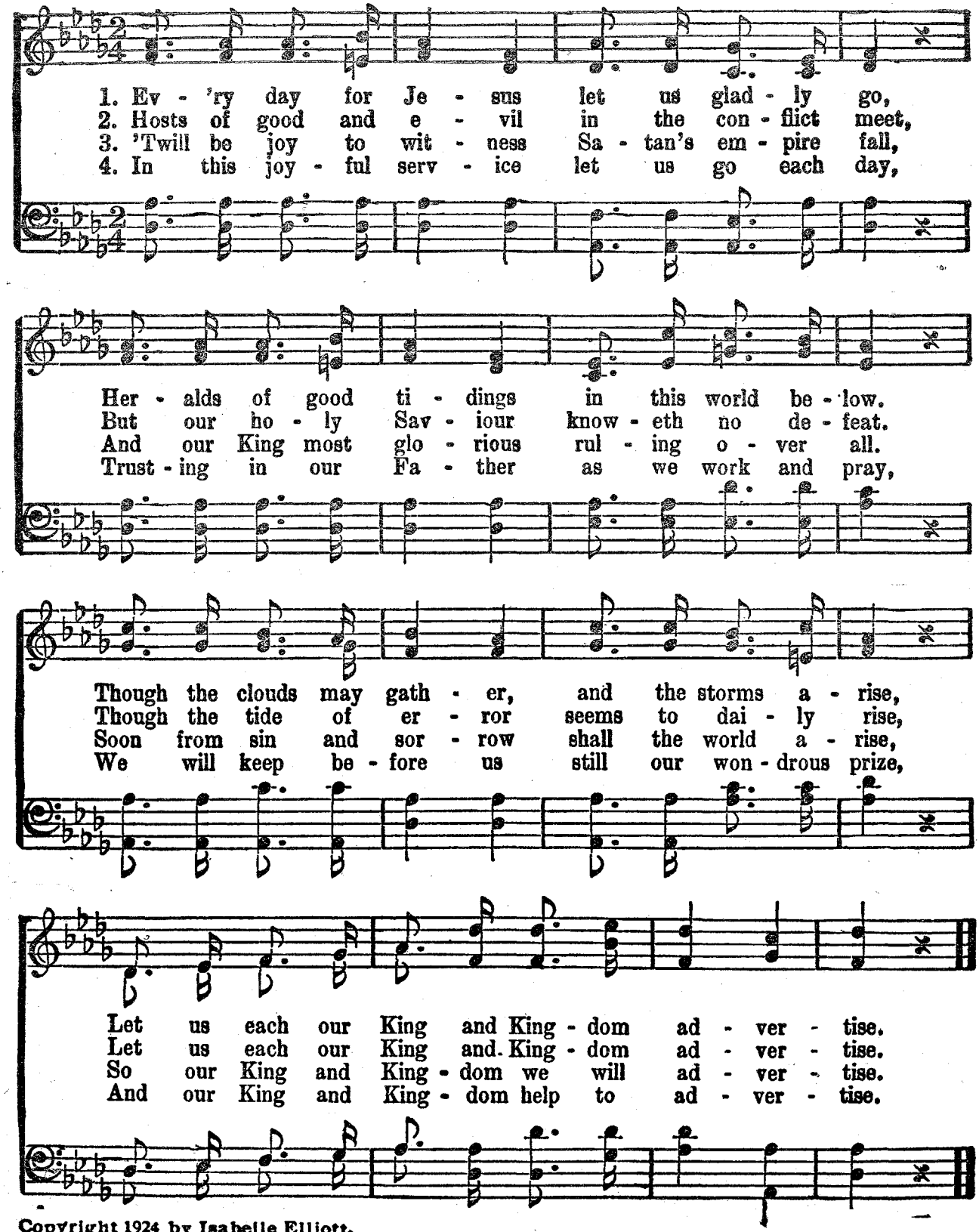
Christ Jesus, now invisibly present, has taken His power and begun His reign, and is dashing to pieces Satan's empire. Those who are faithful to Him are now called watchmen of the Lord because they are watching for the interests of His kingdom, that they may with gladness of heart tell the people about it. As the last members of Christ upon earth, they are described as beautiful—not beautiful in body or countenance but beautiful in spirit, in that they represent the Lord and bring a message of peace and consolation to a suffering world. They are not beautiful in that they are telling the officers of this world how to run it; but their message is beautiful because it is the message of the Lord. Further continuing, the Prophet says of and concerning them: "Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion."—Isaiah 52:8.

It is the God-given duty of every Christian to comfort those that mourn by telling them the glad tidings of the Lord's kingdom. He who joyfully performs this duty is honored by the Lord even as the angels were honored who brought the message nineteen hundred years ago.

In the name of the Prince of Peace I call upon every Christian in the land who loves the Lord and His cause of righteousness, regardless of creed or denomination, to take a firm and positive stand on the Lord's side. I urge you to join joyfully in proclaiming, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand"; and to tell the people that with the kingdom here through it will come peace that will last forever, and that all who will obey the great King will be blessed with salvation of life forever in a state of complete happiness. Whether you be Catholic or Protestant, if you are a real, devoted Christian you must engage in the proclamation of the message of peace and salvation. If you do so because of love for the Lord and His cause of righteousness, being devoted to the Lord, then you come within the class described as the "feet of him", who are beautiful and who are standing above the turbulent elements of the world, calmly and sweetly and serenely crying out to the world, "The Lord reigneth." Peace and salvation come to the world through His kingdom.

Advertise the King and Kingdom.

Words and Music by ISABELLE ELLIOTT.



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[393]From this statement of the Master it is clearly shown that at the end of the age or world there must be a harvest; that Jesus Christ must be present as the Master of that harvest, and that the harvest will consist of gathering the true followers of Christ into one body and of binding together the counterfeit or tare class for destruction. Stated in other phrase, there will be a gathering of the true vine class, true Christians, and the harvesting of the vine of the earth; namely, the nominal Babylonish systems of the world. Since the Master Himself stated that He would come at this time to receive His own, the truly consecrated Christians, to Himself, and that He, as the Master of the harvest, would direct what should be done, it follows that He must be present before the beginning of the harvest and during the time of the harvest. It would also follow that He would be present before the end of the world or age.

[394]Jehovah caused the prophet Daniel to write the salient features of events that would come to pass during the rule of the world powers that would be in existence from the time of the empire of Persia until "the time of the end". That which Daniel wrote was prophecy; that is to say, guided by the divine power, he recorded long in advance the happenings of certain events, which of itself shows that this prophecy could not be understood until the events had transpired. Daniel wrote concerning these events, but did not understand them. They are set forth in his prophetic utterances recorded in the book of Daniel, chapters 7 to 12, inclusive. Daniel himself said: "I heard, but I understood not: then said I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things? And he said, Go thy way, Daniel; for the words are closed up and sealed till the time of the end. Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly: and none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand." (Daniel 12:8-10) The Lord had caused Daniel to record specifically what would happen when the time of the end should begin. The "time of the end" means a specific period at the end of Gentile dominion. "And at *the time of the end* shall the king of the south push at him; and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over. He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many countries shall be overthrown."—Daniel 11:40, 41.

[395]The fulfilment of this prophecy fixes the beginning of the "time of the end"; for the prophecy definitely so states. The campaign of the great warrior Napoleon Bonaparte is clearly a fulfilment of this prophecy, as reference to the historical facts concerning his campaign plainly shows. The "king of the south" mentioned in the prophecy refers to Egypt; the "king of the north" means Great Britain, which was then an integral part of the Roman empire.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What definite conclusion must be drawn from this statement of the Lord relative to His second presence? ¶ 393.

Would it be necessary for Him to be present some time before the harvest? ¶ 393.

Would it be necessary for Him to be present some time before the end of the age or world? ¶ 393.

What great historical facts were written prophetically by the prophet Daniel? ¶ 394.

Could these statements of the prophet Daniel leading up to the "time of the end" be understood by him? ¶ 394.

What did Daniel himself say about understanding his prophecy? ¶ 394.

Who did he say would understand in due time? ¶ 394.

What is meant by the term "time of the end"? ¶ 394.

What did the prophet Daniel definitely state would take place at the "time of the end"? Quote the scripture. ¶ 394.

State the fulfilment of Daniel's prophecy (11:40, 41). ¶ 395.

In connection with Napoleon's campaign, who was meant in this prophecy by the "king of the south" and by the "king of the north"? ¶ 395.

"Drums and battle-cries
Go out in music of the Morning Star;
And soon we shall have thinkers
Instead of fighters."

PALESTINE THE NEW

March 12th the world observes a new Trans-Atlantic service.

Palestine is to be reached directly from New York. The initial expedition carries settlers from America, settlers imbued with the spirit of building new worlds, returning to their homeland.

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OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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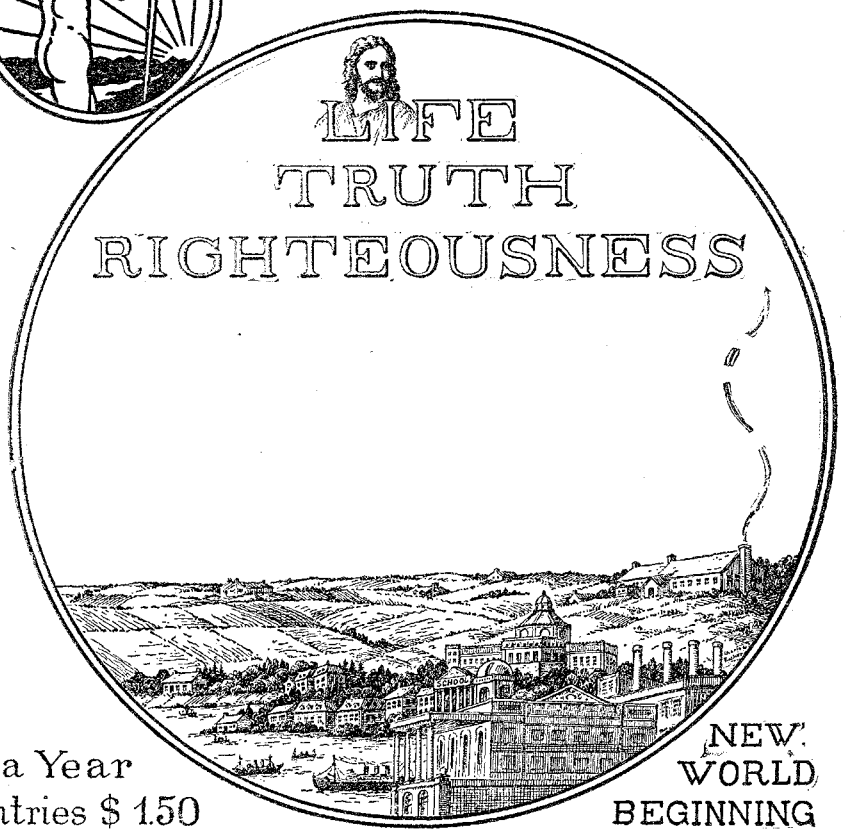

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OMINOUS SIGNS OF UNREST

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Panama Uncle Sam's Most Profitable Business

THE Panama Canal is Uncle Sam's most profitable business. The whole cost of running the canal, including all items of construction, maintenance, operation, fortification, and interest on loans, amounts to about $8,000,000 per year; but the tolls collected from vessels passing through the canal amount to more than twice that sum.

The tonnage which passes through Panama is more than a million tons annually in excess of that passing through the Suez Canal. Indeed, a considerable portion of what once passed through Suez now finds a shorter and better route via Panama.

From the eastern part of the United States there go to the western coast of North and South America and to Australasia, manufactured goods of all kind, coal and cement in vast quantities; while from those regions to the East there comes a steady flow of fuel oil, nitrates, wheat, wool, phosphates, cocoa, coffee and nuts.

It is believed that the canal can ultimately carry four or five times the traffic which is now passing through it, and that the necessary enlargements and deepening can be done out of the tolls. It may sometime be cut down to sea level, which will be eighty-five feet lower than at present. The expense of doing this is roughly estimated at a billion dollars.

A Brief History of Panama

COLUMBUS landed on the isthmus of Panama in 1502; but it was not crossed until eleven years later, when Balboa planted his flagstaff in the waters of the Pacific and claimed on behalf of Ferdinand and Isabella all the lands that bordered upon its shores, all of North and South America, Asia and Australasia! Spain was stripped of the last of these lands when she lost the Philippines, and some of them she never did get anyway. The city of Panama was colonized before 1520.

In the year 1550 a Portuguese navigator, Antonio Galvao, suggested to the king of Spain that a canal be cut through the isthmus. But the idea was rejected; and in order to make sure that the rejection would be final, the death penalty was prescribed for anybody who should reopen the matter.

Nevertheless, the great explorer and naturalist Humbolt mapped five routes for such a canal, one of them following closely the lines of the present ditch; and Spain had at last determined to begin the work, when the country was snatched from her control in 1821.

Colombia revolted from Spain in 1819; and two years later the province of Panama cast off the yoke, and threw her lot in with the country which had controlled the isthmus up to 1904. From that time onward, history was made rapidly, at least as far as the canal is concerned.

The French had obtained the consent of the Colombian government to build a canal, and work was begun in 1879. But the country was warm, damp and extremely unhealthy; the machinery was inadequate and deteriorated rapidly; the workers died like flies; and little progress was made.

Nineteen years later the Spanish-American war was fought; and Spain had such a superior line of cruisers that at the time it was believed necessary to bring the American battleship Oregon all the way around from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast in order to protect American shores. President Roosevelt decided that such an emergency must not happen again, and that America must build a canal across the isthmus.

How the Canal Was Begun

IN 1904 the United States government paid the French company $40,000,000 for their rights, and was about to proceed with construction when the Colombian government refused to

ratify the French-American transaction. Uncle Sam made proposal after proposal to the Colombian government, without result.

Whether or not Mr. Roosevelt actually engineered what followed we may not know; but it seems not unlikely in view of what we now know of the secret agreement which he made with Japan to give them a free hand in the seizure of Korea, provided that they would keep out of the Philippines.

Anyway, the thing that happened, whether Mr. Roosevelt planned it or not, is that the province of Panama suddenly revolted from Colombia, declaring itself a republic, and when the Colombian government wanted to send troops to quell the revolt they found United States battleships standing in the way, and were forbidden to make a landing. The rest was easy.

The Republic of Panama ceded a canal zone to the United States for the sum of $10,000,000 and a further annual payment of $250,000. Work was begun in 1907. All the towns and cities of the zone were provided with first-class sanitation, tropical fevers disappeared, greatly improved machinery was at hand, the work progressed rapidly in spite of landslides and torrential rains and was finished in 1914.

To mollify the feelings of Colombia she has been given $25,000,000, paid in five annual installments of $5,000,000 each, as compensation for the loss of sovereignty over the isthmus. Senator Borah, of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, declares that there is nothing in the record to show that the United Sates was in any way obligated to pay this sum, as it did not participate in, aid or abet the Panama revolution.

That may all be; but it can also be said that the United States did nothing to discourage it, and did do a plenty to discourage Colombia from trying to regain control of what was her principal asset. Colombia's $25,000,000 was not all clear velvet; for it is reported that some of our patriots who were eager to pay it to her have found a way to get some of it back in oil concessions. We have many such.

The Republic of Panama

THE Republic of Panama is an expression that looks well on paper. If there is a bigger farce in the way of a government anywhere on earth, we do not know where to look for it, except at the Vatican. The most we can say of either of them is that they are unscrupulous political cliques.

A law is in force in the Republic of Panama which establishes that every citizen must have a voting certificate before he can exercise the right to vote. But the law requires that before one can have a voting certificate he must have an official photograph; and as there are no photographers in the rural districts, a large part of the citizenry is automatically excluded from participation in the annual $250,000 from Uncle Sam in which the patriots proper of Panama are specially interested.

Then, if they live in the cities, the common people find, after they have obtained their voting certificates, or after they have obtained the right to them, that the government insists on their custody, for fear these will be lost, and that when election day comes around, the only certificates that can be located are those of the friends of the party in power, the regular patriots.

The outcome of this arrangement is that in the last presidential elections, although the population of the country is 442,522, the winning candidate received only 20,000 votes; while in one district, which has a population of 6,623, only 14 votes were cast in the entire district. The United States government guarantees the independence of Panama in perpetuity.

The little country of Panama is 480 miles long, with a width of 37 to 110 miles. About half the country is occupied, with a mixture of Indians, Spanish and Negros, and some Americans, Germans and French. Bananas, caoutchouc, coffee, nuts, mahogany, sarsaparilla, ipecac, pearls, and tortoise shells are exported to some extent; but although the soil is fertile to an unusual degree yet it is rarely tilled at all. The city of Panama has 30,000 population.

The Canal Itself

THE canal has been often described, but we will repeat a little of what has been said. The isthmus of Panama is so crooked that the eastern or Atlantic end of the canal is farther west than the western or Pacific end of the canal. This is a case of where east is west and west is east. The general direction of the cut from the Atlantic to the Pacific side is to the southeast.

Moving from deep water on the Atlantic side,

the canal extends at sea level from its starting point in Limon Bay for a distance of six miles to the Gatun locks. These are three in number, each a thousand feet long, and lift the level of the canal eighty-five feet to the level of the Gatun lake.

The canal proceeds through the lake and up the valley of the Chagres river about twenty-one miles to the famous Culebra cut, where the real drive through the divide was made. The Culebra cut is seven miles long, 300 feet wide at the bottom, and extends to the Pedro Miguel lock and dam on the Pacific side. A mile farther the Miraflores locks lower the canal to the level of the Pacific. The depth of the canal channel is forty-one feet, its length forty-three miles. The canal is leased for one hundred years, with right of renewal.

All the locks in the canal are double, so that vessels going in one direction do not in any way retard the progress of vessels bound in the opposite course. There are now about fifteen vessels a day passing through the canal. They are at present limited to daylight passage only, so as not to interfere with the dredging operations which are constantly in progress.

An Interesting Neighbor

AN INTERESTING neighbor of the Panama Republic is what might not improperly be called the Republic of San Blas. On the maps the San Blas islands, or the Archipelago de las Mulatas, as they are sometimes called, are shown as belonging partly to Colombia and partly to Panama. Actually the people, 30,000, who live on those islands, recognize the sovereignty of nobody but themselves.

Although they live near one of the world's greatest highways, the San Blasians refuse to have anything to do with whites, considering, not improperly, that they are a bad lot. Their tribal customs have not changed in four hundred years, since the Spaniards first visited them; and their language is the same now as then, a language void of verbs.

San Blas women wear clothes, and are fond of them; but the rule of the country is that the only way little brother can get any clothes is to earn them. Until then, he wears nothing but his birthday suit. The men and the women of San Blas are noted for their high morals. Transgression of the law of chastity is visited by swift and sudden death.

World News Digest

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Wage Reductions Produce no Boom

THE *Annalist*, of New York, calls attention to the fact that the ten-percent wage reductions in the Fall River textile mills have not produced fuller employment, and sagely remarks that if these reductions spread to Rhode Island and other parts there is no reason to believe that they will increase the purchasing power of the workers. Sounds like horse sense.

The Passing of the Actor

BEFORE our very eyes the actor is passing out of existence. Many things have combined to bring him to an end. One important thing was the advent of the movie, but even with that there was still a limited field for him. But the movie and the radio together are too much. The old-time actor and the horse-shoer are in the same class, and the old-time preacher and doctor are headed in the same direction.

Carpenters Raise Own Oranges

THE carpenters and joiners are raising their own oranges. The Brotherhood owns and operates a 1700 acre orange grove at Lakeland, Florida, from which there were recently shipped 55,000 boxes of the luscious fruit to carpenters and joiners in all parts of the country. The oranges had a sure market, and were much appreciated. Not a bad idea.

Jazz is Played Out

JAZZ is played out. The broadcasting station WEAF declares that out of 54,000 letters received in January there was abundant evidence that the demand for jazz has passed, and that there is a marked demand for higher class music. This is good to hear. It is impossible to think of jazz as music. The best that can be said of it is that it is immorality, dishonesty, insanity and anarchy in the realm of sound.

Standardization of Office Work

STANDARDIZATION of office work is impending. The United States Chamber of Commerce is working to that end. The warehouse interests have adopted a set of fifteen forms by means of which all their transactions may be handled. When a warehouse clerk has learned the use of these fifteen forms, he can be shifted anywhere. Cost accounting is undergoing a similar standardization. It is bound to spread to every branch of office work.

A Plucky and Successful Woman

TWELVE years ago Mrs. William Laimbeer, of New York, was made a widow by an automobile accident. Her husband had been a reasonably successful stock broker. Mrs. Laimbeer started in business to provide for her three children. In twelve years she worked her way up from one position to another until she has become the manager of the Woman's department of the National City Bank, a position approximately equal to that filled by her husband.

Conditions Bad Enough as Respects Crime

CONDITIONS in the United States are bad enough when the annual cost of the crimes committed is more than the total cost of running the national government. And yet that is the claim now made. Six billion dollars annually to stock swindlers, two and one-half billion dollars taken in holdups, and one hundred million dollars in forgeries are among the items.

Hurrah for Warden Smith!

WARDEN Frank J. Smith, of San Quentin Prison, California, has instituted in the prison a regular four-year high-school course, including all the subjects usually taught in high schools. Prisoners who complete this course will be awarded diplomas, and on leaving the prison may enter the University of California without entrance examinations.

Now That Christmas is Past

WITH rare courage the North Westchester *Times* says that the business of giving gifts to people whom you suspect of a purpose to give something to you, has gone so far in perfunctory and generally unwilling barter and exchange that the original sentiment of Christmas giving has been almost extinguished, and it really looks as if the only way to redeem Christmas is to make it a day when everybody shall give to somebody who can not possibly make a return gift.

A Mere Electric-Light Bulb

SOME of the things which go to make up a mere electric-light bulb are copper, mica, wool, cotton, resin, alcohol, marble dust, arsenic, soda, calcium lime, lead, nitre, cobalt, nickle, molybdenum, cryolite, bismuth, sodium carbonate, tungsten, tin, shellac, cork, pyrites, manganese, potash and feldspar. These things come from every one of the six continents of the globe, and from every climate from Greenland to Chile inclusive.

Greater Distribution of Wealth

THE common people of America are investing more and more heavily in the industries of the nation; and this is not a bad sign. It shows that the wealth is being more generally distributed. Since the opening of the twentieth century, the total number of stockholders in all industries has increased from four and one-half millions to fourteen and one-half millions, while the average holdings per stockholder are only about one-third as much.

17,740,000 Automobiles in America

THERE is now an automobile for every seven persons in the United States. The automobiles in other lands are negligible by comparison. Four-fifths of the world's output are in use on our own highways. It is no wonder, under the circumstances, that constantly greater efforts are being made to insure some way against the frightful toll of deaths which they exact.

Pelicans in Nevada

SINCE time immemorial a large colony of white pelicans has nested on Anaho Island, Pyramid Lake, Nevada. The colony of these ungainly birds now numbers about 10,000. An investigation of the habits of these most expert of fishers reveals the fact that they live almost exclusively upon coarse and common fishes not used as food by man, and hence they do no damage.

America's Gasoline Extravagance

DURING twenty-one days of the month of August, 1924, the automobiles of the United States consumed as much gasoline as was consumed by all the automobiles of Great Britain during the entire year of 1924. There is no fuel debauch in history which can equal the way in which America has been wasting her supply of hydrocarbons.

Ford's Rapidly Increasing Fortune

FORD'S fortune is increasing rapidly because nothing goes to waste around the Ford plants. The slag from his furnaces is turned into Portland cement. The waste from his hard woods is turned into pitch, creosote, wood alcohol, acetate of lime, and charcoal. The broken pieces of plate glass go to the mirror companies. The metal junk brings large returns. The bigger his business gets, the more fortunes he makes from the by-products.

Ford's Railroad Paying for Itself

IN JULY, 1920, Henry Ford bought the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad for $5,000,000. During the past two years his net profits from the railroad exceeded $4,000,000. For thirty years previous the road had been continuously in the hands of receivers. In four years the traffic over the road has almost trebled. The traffic consists largely of Ford coal and Ford machines and parts.

Double Tracks in the South

UNTIL the traffic reaches a certain point, a single track line of railway can get along very well, but doubling the tracks enables a system to operate four times as many trains. The Atlantic Coast Line has now reached the point of saturation, and will at once double-track its main line the whole length from Richmond to Jacksonville.

Rat Ties up Million People

THE most expensive rat in history went up in vapor the other morning, as a result of chewing the insulation on one of the generators in the Interborough Railway Company's main power house. All he got for his trouble was a charge of 120,000 kilowatts; but he was the means of short-circuiting the generator and tying up the power house for thirty minutes just as the people of Greater New York were starting for work. It was about half a day before the traffic situation of the great city became normal.

Florida Contemplating a Ship Canal

FLORIDA is contemplating a ship canal. The location is not decided, and the canal itself has not been agreed upon, but enough is known to show that there are no serious difficulties in the way. There is a string of lakes and rivers between Tampa and Jacksonville, and the building of such a canal would save almost 1500 miles on the vessels to and from all that part of the United States lying along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico.

Houston by the Sea

EVERYBODY knows that Galveston is by the sea. They remember the time when the waters of the Gulf of Mexico were blown over the city and the town was devastated, with many thousands dead. But it will surprise some to know that Houston, fifty miles inland, is connected by river with the sea; and that the river has been dredged until it is navigable. Houstonians have recently brought this to the attention of the world by announcing that the ship Lafayette, the largest passenger steamer ever put into Gulf waters will now make Houston its home port.

Incredible Meanness to Emigrants

NEW YORK city harbors some of the meanest people alive. Knowing that most aliens who have accumulated a little money must pass through New York on their way back to Europe, these villains gather here and by every conceivable method of chicanery persuade or frighten or force returning aliens to give them all or part of their savings. This is largely done through pretended legal or official connections or methods. The Department of Labor maintains a Division whose business it is to run down these frauds.

Cruelty to a Dog Teaches a Lesson

FOR cruelty to a dog a Niagara Judge fined four men $200 each and sentenced them to 180 days in the county jail. The chances are that

this judge does not believe, and could not believe, that any being having the power to do so would ever be cruel to men for ever and ever without any mercy or any let-up. The unscriptural doctrine of eternal torment is a dead one.

What a Radio Fan Did

A RADIO fan in Pittsburg made the mistake, accidentally no doubt, of connecting his receiving set to a water pipe to which a telephone wire had also been grounded. The astonishing result followed that when one of the telephone subscribers went to use her phone the other day, in came the radio concert assuring her, "It aint gonna rain no mo." Other subscribers in the same district reported the same trouble.

The Electrical Horse

THE old-time flesh and blood horse is nearly gone. Once in a great while one may be seen, looking quite out of place on a highway crowded with automobiles. The old-time horse was useful as an exerciser. But now for about $700 a man can get an electrical horse, fitted with trot, gallop, canter and other movements, and take his horseback ride indoors, all for the expenditure of a few cents a day for current. The President has such a horse.

Poor Lights are Expensive

THE Eye-sight Conservation Council has made an analysis of 91,000 accidents, and finds as a result that about 100,000 workmen are lost to industry each year because of inadequate or improper lighting. These men thus lose about 30,000,000 days of work; and industry as a whole is set back about $300,000,000, which must be borne by those who do work.

Tetrophan Cures Locomotor Ataxia

A NEW drug, tetrophan, discovered by a German scientist, is claimed to effect the cure of locomotor ataxia. Professor Oscar Foerster of the Univesity of Breslau, Germany, reports that in every instance where this drug has been given by him to these sufferers they have completely recovered the use of their limbs.

When Vaccinations do not Take

A HEALTHY body in normal function can not show manifestations of disease; and when vaccine is deposited into such a body, it is eliminated the same as any other poison or waste thing. But by repeated efforts so much poison can finally be thrown into the blood stream that the blood is unable to neutralize it; and then the vaccination will take.

Reverend Dr. Norris Slams the Clergy

IN AN address to the Baptist Bible Union of America Rev. Frank Norris, of Fort Worth, whose congregation is said to number 8,000, declared that the average young preacher of today has "a smattering knowledge of everything in the world except the one book he is to teach and preach. A hungry, sinning, suffering world comes to church and asks for bread and receives a stone, the latest researches of science, the findings of modern scholarship." Rererend Norris ought to know. If he could not tell, who could?

Cathedral Causes Heartburnings

THE drive for $15,000,000 to complete the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, being built in New York city by the Protestant Episcopal Church, is causing some odd situations. Charles M. Schwab, a Catholic, is head of a committee raising funds in the iron and steel trades. Mayor Hylan, also a Catholic, gave $100 toward the fund. The Jesuit paper *America* accuses them of what it styles "Heresy, ever the ape of God." One of the contributors to the fund is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a Baptist, who gave $500,000, with the understanding that $75,000 should be applied to the oil division of the cathedral drive. Wouldn't there be room for Messrs. Sinclair, Doheny, and Fall to get into the oil division?

A Mother With a Career *By a Farmer's Wife*

THE following article was clipped from "Capper's Weekly" of August 9, 1924:

"A career and marriage may be combined to a certain extent. I am married, the mother of four small children; yet I have returned to teaching. Money is scarce, and housework is hard for me. I have hired a woman, who cares for the children and does the housework. It gives me more time for my family, and I am not so tired. I have time, also, to keep myself looking attractive. When I was doing the house-

work, I was too tired to care how I looked; and I never had any time for my family.

"I earn $125 per month, and pay the woman $1 per day. She is a good housekeeper, and is a mother to my children. I now have money for things I could scarcely dream of before. Besides, I have more liberty, as the woman cares for the children while I go out with my husband or call on my friends. We have so many good times together that neither my husband nor my children object to my career."

This teacher is admittedly doing work which is much easier and pleasanter than that of the woman who cares for her home. She works from six to eight hours per day. Her housekeeper puts in from ten to fourteen hours daily. She gets $6.25 for her day's work. Her housekeeper gets $1 per day and board. Doubtless she would plead superior training and intelligence as the reason why she should be thus favored. But did it not take years of training and considerable mental ability to make of the other woman so successful a homekeeper and mother for four young Americans not her own?

We are not censuring the teacher. We would feel the same about these things had we had the same training; but she has bared a stern fact. Either the teachers, in our rural schools especially, are getting too much, or else the men and women who slave to make the homes what they should be and to keep these schools going, are not getting enough.

This teacher is one of a union of teachers who, puffed up by a mistaken estimate of their own importance, are setting the prices the public must pay. The teachers are not alone, however, in seating themselves in the upper seats. We look for a great shifting of positions when the Master of Earth takes full control and when this great social structure which is built upon the sands of selfishness and which even now is tottering, falls.

Gulping Down Camels *By K. L. B.*

"YE BLIND guides! which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."—Matthew 23:24.

The ancients drank their wine from open bowls, and it was often necessary to strain the wine through a cloth to remove the gnats which got into the liquid. The literal rendering of our text is: "Ye filter out a gnat, and gulp down a camel."

The scribes and Pharisees, painstaking as they were in regard to some trivial details of religion, could gulp down camels, hump and all; and the camel, remember, was pronounced by the Levitical law as unclean for food.—Lev. 11:14.

The gnat-strainers and camel-swallowers are by no means an extinct tribe. We have religious leaders today who strain out the supernatural from the Bible because the miracles are contrary to human reason. Yet they can turn around and swallow the camel of Darwinism without choking to death.

Here are some samples of what is taught in our school books, statements which some of our broad-minded brethren swallow with relish, as doing less violence to reason than the teachings of the Word. Prof. D. W. LaRue, in his "Psychology for Teachers" says:

"We are all descended from a simple, wormlike creature. The segments of our backbone are memorials of the segments of its body."

Equally interesting is the statement from page 97 of Simmons' "Practical Psychology":

"At one stage of evolution, the duck's foot was not webbed; but several thousand years back he decided to live in the water. Whereupon he began to desire and eventually evolved a foot adapted to swimming. The crane got his long legs because he wished to wade. The beaver developed his broad trowel-like tail because he wished to erect a dam. Man got his hand because he wished to become a builder, and his frontal brain development because he wished to become a thinker."

A learned professor taught the young folks of Philadelphia:

"Evidence that early men climbed trees with their feet lies in the way we wear the heels on our shoes—more at the outside. A baby can wiggle its big toe without wiggling its other toes, an indication that it [sic] once used its big toe in climbing trees. We often dream of falling. Those who fell out of the trees some fifty thousand years ago and were killed, of course, had no descendants. Those who fell and were not hurt, of course, lived; and so we are never hurt in our dreams of falling."

Our children come home from school, says Mr.

Bryan, and tell us that there was a time when eyes were unknown. They just happened. A freckle appeared upon the skin of an animal that had no eyes. This freckle converged the rays of the sun upon that spot; and when the little animal felt the heat on that spot, it turned the spot to the sun to get more heat. This increased heat irritated the skin, and a nerve came there, and out of the nerve came the eye! But this only accounts for one eye; there must have been another freckle soon afterward, and just in the right place in order to give the animal two eyes.

Furthermore, there was a time when animals had no legs, and so the leg came by accident. A little animal without legs was wiggling along on its belly one day, when it discovered a wart. It just happened so. The wart was in the right place to be used to aid in locomotion; the animal came to depend upon the wart, and use finally developed it into a leg. Then another wart; and another leg, at the proper time—by accident—and accidently in the proper place.

Come, come, gentlemen. Don't you occasionally have little choking spells trying to swallow this? How come you to make such a fuss about Jonah being swallowed by a sea monster?

Is the World Crazy? *By A. M. Merrill, D. C.*

SOME sincere writers on sociological questions approach remarkably close to the sore spot of the world's problem. They recognize selfishness to be this sore spot, a selfishness that is intensified by the increasing stress and competition of our day. But having gone this far they start back appalled at the magnitude and the irremediable nature of the problem, as if they had come to a precipice and could see no bottom. They go to the jumping-off place, and then fail to jump. They instinctively realize that the solution of the problem lies without the scope of human power; and since they know nothing of the impending Divine intervention, they turn way from the subject and discuss lighter matters.

Is the world insane? There are strong evidences that it is. The worship of an unholy trinity of gods—Mammon, Jazz, and Evolution—surely indicates insanity. True, there are many great activities that are being conducted in a wonderfully efficient way. But experience teaches us that many insane persons are uncannily shrewd on some one subject. Is not insanity chiefly manifested in the deification of Darling I? Note that the chief incentive to Mammon worship is self-glorification.

Observe the pabulum upon which the minds of the people are being fed night after night in the moving-picture houses. One would naturally presume that the scenarios were prepared for the entertainment of feeble-minded children and sexual neurasthenics.. Tawdry melodrama is the chief factor. Mellow drama is right; for it is mellow even unto rottenness. The inevitable amorous clinch of the hero and heroine, an indecent exhibition of affection even between a married couple, crowns the evening's entertainment!

When I was a student at a Chiropractic college, we occasionally had a lurid assortment of lecturers. I recall one who presented a philosophy which has an increasing number of adherents. This lecturer urged us to cultivate the power of controlling others. According to his theory, others could with equal facility learn to control us. Of course, in an age of Mammon, Jazz, and self-deification, it would be absurd to suggest that each one sought to control himself!

Some time ago the Legislature of Oklahoma enacted a law forbidding the teaching of evolution in any public school of the State. The Legislature was assailed by the daily press as fanatics who had returned to the methods of the dark ages. The writer made an effort to defend the Legislature, but had no luck trying to break into the daily press, although he has spent the greater part of his active life in the newspaper game. The evolutionists, having taken up their abode in glass houses, proceeded recklessly to throw stones. I know of at least one high school in which the faculty ignore this law; and only one member of the student body, a young Bible Student, undertakes to refute the ridiculous theory. I have reason to believe that the law is generally disregarded. These wise leaders of education are of course horrified by the disposition of many of the common herd to ignore certain laws which have the approval of our "very best people".

Ominous Signs of Unrest *By D. H. Copeland.*

THERE are two things that stand always in way of man's progress: Reaction and indifference. Of the two, indifference is the harder to overcome. Just as it takes more power to start a heavy train, to overcome the inertia of the mass, than it does to run the train once started, so it takes tremendous effort to arouse the interest of the indifferent and to gain their intelligent support to measures designed for their benefit, though the interest once aroused is sufficient to carry the matter to a triumphant and successful conclusion.

Many of us are familiar with Millet's famous painting, "The Man with the Hoe," a picture of the bowed figure of a peasant wielding a hoe in the field, but bearing on his face that mixture of expression that comes from ages of oppression, sullen acceptance of the lot of a serf, with an undertone of suppressed rage waiting to be unleashed. Men have gazed at that face, and have speculated if indeed it conveyed a message to this our day; if sometime the ability to carry the tremendous load of repression and servitude would be taxed beyond endurance, and a terror be unloosed upon the world that would destroy for all time the tyranny and overlordship of the few over the mass.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech in Scotland, said:

"Political economy is not such an intricate science as its professors would have us believe. It is all summed up in one inspired phrase, 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' The world sowed destruction, slaughter and havoc; and it must reap poverty, privation, sorrow and suffering."

Everyone knows that these four conditions are the breeding-ground of what we are pleased to term Bolshevism, the anarchistic spirit of hatred of all existing forms of repression with violently expressed demands for redress of age-old wrongs.

A knowledge of the same situation moved Gustav Le-Bon to write a book which he called "The World in Revolt", and in which he declared that the world is passing through an "era of dissociation and hatred of all kinds of authority or control".

Dr. G. Stanley Hall writing in the "Century" says:

"Not since the fall of the Roman empire, or at least since the Thirty Years' War, which swept away one-third of the population of Europe, has the western world faced so many troubles or had so many prophets of disaster as at present. Besides the loss of ten millions of her best men slain in the war, twenty millions wounded, and the suffering and death of many others at home which this entailed, there have been incalculable property losses, enormous debts (some of which can never be repaid), paper currencies depreciated beyond redemption, and widespread disintegration of industry and trade. . . . There is also a new spirit of independence in India, Ireland, Egypt, Poland, and a dozen more nations down to poor Armenia, with a new race consciousness in the American Negro."

Again quoting from Lloyd George's Scotland speech:

"The world is poor; that's the trouble. You have spent fifty-five billion dollars on the war, and the whole world is poor. You must remember that it is the world that buys, as well as sells. It is no use saying that the need is greater than ever. If you judge a customer that way, then a tramp will be a much better customer for Sauchiehall Street [a busy shopping district in Glasgow, where this speech was made] than our chairman. The need is greater, but the means are less. The world is in rags, and it has got to travel many weary, weary miles before it gets back to where it was before the war."

This all goes to make the picture gloomy, but doesn't present much of a solution of the difficult problem.

Decadence of Superstitious Worship

FOR many years, centuries in fact, the waters of truth have been percolating down through the masses of the people; education, once the most despised and neglected of benefits for the common herd, has taken a tremendously important place in our national life, until today in the vast domains of the British Empire, in the United States of America, and in most of the world that we call Christendom the working classes generally can at least read and write. The to-be-expected result has been that a good deal of the idolatry that characterized past centuries—the worship of kings and of church dignitaries, the wealthy and those in power—has passed away in the beginning of this twentieth century. Stripped of the trappings of war, the soldier is a common man, with all the impulses, desires and aspirations of a man. Thus he is kin to the farmer or the mechanic. As Kipling says: "The officer's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under the skin."

It was the recognition of this simple fact that

caused the undoing of the old Russian régime.

Soldier, peasant, and artizan formed a common union; and the deed was done. Without an obedient army the bureaucrat found it impossible to enforce his demands; the recognition of brotherhood under the uniform and the overall worked a miracle, and old Russia ceased to exist. Imperialism, once on the run, disclosed its naked weakness; it was merely a superstition, a mockery, a mask, hollow as a bubble, maintaining its hold upon the people through their ignorant veneration for it as something that had always been and therefore always would be. And this happened in a country only three percent literate! When this same miracle happens in other countries what tremendous results will follow!

It is this peculiar form of veneration that still permits the fossil thought of our churches to linger, that keeps the church's life-blood, money pouring into her coffers; although from all accounts this stream is rapidly drying up. Yet day by day the more honest of the denominational ministers are exposing, in bursts of frankness, the deplorable condition of the church nominal.

The Archbishop of York some time ago went on record as saying that the greatest stumbling block to religion is the modern church, truly an illuminating statement from a great churchman.

More detailed and explicit is the statement of the writer in the "Presbyterian" on the cause of the decadence of the church of our day:

"The rationalistic seminaries have destroyed the faith of their students in Christ and the Bible, and have left them without a divine message, and turned them over to every wind of the doctrines of men. They have wrong thoughts of God, and some of them have become atheists. When they enter the Evangelical pulpits, they find themselves in conflict with the people in faith; and they call this conflict the lack of freedom in the pulpit, when indeed it is the lack of faith in the preacher and his intruding upon the people teaching which they have intelligently repudiated.

"The change of emphasis in religion is the same thing; it simply means a change from the authority of the Bible to that of philosophy and religious consciousness. The Inter-Church Movement was due to the same intrusive, presumptive and reckless spirit, without authority and without principle. It diverted attention from the power of the Gospel, to the power of organization. . . . They have robbed the present preachers of their message and sent them for occupation into the field of worldliness."

Glenn Frank, editor of the "Century Magazine", wants to know why five thousand Protestant pulpits are empty, and answers the question partially thus:

"The danger lies in those pew-holders who want the world of devotion and the world of dividends kept safely distinct in air-tight compartments. And whether it be noble or ignoble, religious or irreligious, the able young man of today is not interested in the exclusive task of labeling men and women for transportation to a realm unknown, and sedulously avoiding straightforward consideration of that reconstruction of human society which Jesus of Nazarath had in mind when He talked of the kingdom of God coming on earth."

Theological Ship Going Aground

WE ARE glad to note that it is admitted that to the "able young man", presumably a minister, the future state of the dead is a "realm unknown". Too many supposedly able young ministers, and old ones too, have thought that they knew all about what happens after their clients have started on the long journey, with the lamentable result that millions of so-called Christians have gone into the tomb thoroughly misinformed on this important point. No doubt, when they come back in the resurrection, they will have something to say about it to the human signboards which, like the one in the fairy tale, swing round with the wind and point down any road at which they happen to stop.

It is obvious then, if the staunch supporters of the church, or those that should be this, are busy kicking the rusty plates of a foundering ship so that the holes in the hull can be enlarged and the ship sink the faster, that laymen have some reason for doubting the church's ability as a leader of the thought of the masses.

Rev. H. J. Hamilton, Presbyterian, of Rochester, Mich., has said:

"It is time for the Protestant churches to clean house and banish every modernist minister from his pulpit. Our churches have become hotbeds of infidelity, higher criticism, and evolution. The monkey gospel is today predominant in the Protestant Church. The Bible has been reduced to a classic. The blood atonement is called a slaughter-house religion and a religion of gore."

The echoes of Christendom's failures and perplexities have gone far afield. All heathendom today scoffs more or less openly at the efforts of the foreign missionary to foist upon them a futile religion that solemnly affirms one thing on the one hand, and as quickly denies it on the

other, in order, so they think, and rightly so, to get them into the same condition that Christendom is in.

According to the "Western Christian Advocate", a Methodist publication:

"The native faiths are filling the Far East with a description of Western Christianity as a war-loving and war-promoting organization. They are claiming that Christianity, a cannon-ball, a submarine, a gas-bomb and a battleship all go together. [They might have included rum, immorality and the drug traffic also.] They hurl into our teeth the accusation that Christ is the Prince of Peace, and the Christian Church the instrument for making that doctrine effective throughout the world; but that the cold fact is that thus far Christ's teaching has not produced that result even in nations where it has held a preponderance of the people under its control. It passes peace resolutions with armies in training in the field. It proclaims the coming of the day of world peace with the navies at target practice in sequestered harbors. These are but part of the many accusations now being made against Christianity which threaten the ultimate success of our missionary program. We have anticipated the hour when pagan religions would come face to face with the claims of Christianity as a world religion. That day has arrived."

Foreign Missions in Disrepute

FURTHER proof of the utter failure of the foreign missionary efforts of the modern church is given by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which sent a special representative to India to study the progress of Christianity amongst those millions of heathen. The report was illuminating but scarcely edifying to the church:

"You can no longer preach Christianity," reports this specialist, "because to the Indian mind Christianity is synonymous with machine guns, submarines, bombs and poison gas. You can preach Christ [presumably as a teacher of a moral code comparable with that of Buddha, but not in competition with it], but not Christianity."

This is substantially the same as the report of the "Western Christian Advocate", which seems to show that whether the church can get union of denominations or not, it can achieve unity of thought when registering failure.

The record of achievement is no better in China. All China today laughs at the Christian doctrine of peace and brotherhood, and points derisively to the Chinese general who, being a converted Christian and commanding troops all converts to Christianity, made a splendid record as a killer, they being the most effective murder machine on Chinese soil. Western civilization's gift to China, through the missionaries, was a new power to kill and destroy in the name of Christ, the Prince of Peace!

The pagan has good grounds for believing that Christianity (the modern brand) is the "greatest hypocrisy ever practiced on an unsuspecting world", and that it is synonymous with war and other forms of legalized murder.

Human Laws Will Never Christianize

WITH more money than ever before at its command (at least up to the past three or four years this was true), the net result of the Christianizing of Christendom calls out these remarks from the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*:

"It can hardly be disputed that the present age has not the same regard for God and religion as was possessed by its predecessors. Indeed, we are told, there has never been a time, in this country at least, when there was so much cynicism, contempt for law, disregard of authority, and determination to have pleasure at any cost as are the commonplaces now of American life."

In Canada, where "blue laws" are "popular" and well enforced by the Lord's Day Alliance in the interests of church collections, on the theory that if the people have no place else to go they might go to church, it would be an interesting experiment to throw open the picture shows, theaters and ball parks for a while to see how permanent is the Christianizing effect of such laws. The result no doubt would be the almost complete desertion of the church by its younger element, possibly to practise new pool and billiard shots learned in the church parlors and Y. M. C. A. or to indulge in the various activities encouraged by the church apart from Christianity.

Again to quote Mr. Lloyd George on the question of the collapse of the state, in the same speech before mentioned:

"You can not leap into prosperity. I know perfectly well that *no measure that the state can devise* can wipe out unemployment, bring prosperity to trade and provide customers in every market. . . . As I came up to Scotland, crossing the Cheviots, I saw in the hills as the train ran through, rather a fierce blizzard, and said: 'Winter is coming, and 1,300,000 are out of work.' There was no use in pulling down the blinds to shut out that blizzard."

True, there was no use. Just as that storm made Mr. Lloyd George think of the million and a quarter men facing a desperate winter, workless, and many of them hopeless, so it was a symbol of the whole of society facing the storm of hatred and passion which the masses are brewing, and which must soon break and sweep irresistibly before it the last shreds of a decadent state and an apostate church system which has failed to meet the needs of the people.

Politicians and the small fry in the church organizations continue to bully and bluster, to bluff or cozen, as their nature is; but the statesmen and thinkers in the churches have seen that the end is near. Many, like a brave captain on a sinking ship, will go down in the rising tide of rebellion and anarchy engulfing the world, true to the last to their mistakes and blunders. Others will desperately endeavor to escape and will not be able. Others again will catch the vision of the New Age dawning and, as the old ship plunges to the depths for ever, will cry triumphantly with Peter the Apostle: But "we look for NEW heavens and a NEW earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness!"—2 Peter 3:13.

Equitable Issuing of Money

IT SEEMS that the Federal Reserve System is profiting immensely through legislation that has been passed for the benefit of the country at large. The primary object of the monetary laws by which it was organized and is maintained was to give an equitable distribution of money, to make money easy to obtain in order to head off panics, to conserve the country in its industrial and agricultural interests with the least waste and expense to the tax payers, and to insure as near as possible perpetual prosperity.

The propaganda in favor of the law making the Federal Reserve System a possibility so that there would be scarcely any opposition to the passage of the measure seems to have been sponsored wholly by the financial interests; for the law was converted into a veritable gold mine in which the control of our currency has passed into the hands of the few for the enslavement of the many.

Mr. John G. Zook of Lititz, Pa., has written a letter to the Honorable Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, asking the issuance of some legal tender money, purporting to be on the same basis as the Federal Reserve System has money issued to it. It is a plan by which each municipality may have legal tender money issued to it by the government up to ten percent of its assessed valuation. Would this be a feasible plan to work out without partiality and without discrimination? If not, is not the Federal Reserve System getting the lion's share of favors? It would seem that if our government is "of the people, for the people, and by the people," if one group of individuals is entitled to such consideration, then each political unit is entitled to the same. If so, where would such demands end?

Mr. Zook says:

"In 1919, when the question of housing people became acute and Lititz was up against the problem, I went before the Boro council and presented the above; but no action was taken. I did not then know that any one else advocated the same plan. A. E. Clark, who organized the First Credit Union of Texas, in Houston, sent me a circular in which is stated that House Bill 4576 provides that any political subdivision that will deposit its 25-year non-interest-bearing bonds with the Secretary of the Treasury, will have issued to it a like amount of legal tender money, to be returned to said Secretary in twenty-five equal annual payments of four per-cent each, when the canceled bonds would be returned. This is a dual purpose bill, and would remove the two most vital and rapacious tribute-collecting toll gates.

"The bill was put to sleep in committee, as are many other measures intended for the commonweal; and it was accidentally discovered by some one going over the Congressional Record.

"I shall be pleased to have some of the able financial writers whose contributions have appeared in THE GOLDEN AGE pass criticism on the above plan, and the probable effect should a universal demand be made on the Washington authorities."

Mr. Zook's letter to Mr. Mellon follows:

"Hon. A. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"The assessed valuation of the Boro of Lititz is over two million dollars.

"We ask that you issue to the Boro $200,000 in legal tender money, retaining one-half of one percent to cover the cost of issue, which is the amount the Federal Reserve is supposed to pay for that issued in its behalf. Take the Boro's bond or mortgage therefor, and permit it to repay the loan in semi-annual or annual instalments until the full amount is repaid, granting the further privilege to repay the government in full at any time.

"The money is to be used to pay off all bonds or other indebtedness of the Boro and to make improvements. Chief among the improvements will be the erection of model homes on a wholesale scale to be sold to citizens for either cash or on the instalment plan at cost. The money will represent wealth created by work, and part yet to be produced by work and natural resources.

"We ask this as a political unit of citizens of the United States on the assumption that under the Constitution all citizens are on an equality; and that it is constitutional that money, which has been made a universal necessity, should be issued to all subjects with as little discrimination as is used in the issuing of postage stamps."

A Blossoming Desert—The Rio Grande Valley

By Mrs. R. Kennedy

THAT the desert shall bloom has been held forth as one of the triumphs of the kingdom of Christ on earth, and this is truly coming to pass. Of course, there is nothing spectacular about it. The whole thing lies in the use of irrigation, and many regions now are bearing witness of the Christ present.

Much has been heard of the reclaiming of the West, and much has been said concerning it; but little publicity has been given to a strip of land along the coast of southern Texas. This is known as the Rio Grande Valley.

Not many years ago this great tract was a part of a Spanish grant, sublet to ranchers for cattle ranges, and considered valuable for nothing else. This state of affairs existed until about ten years ago, when its possibilities were discovered. Up to that time, much of the soil had been of little value because of its alkalinity. But by the use of irrigation, the water level changed; the salt either leached out or went far beneath the surface, and the whole region profited thereby.

The result has been a stupendous one. An almost unheard-of growth has taken place; for instead of a land of mesquite and cactus of a few years ago, there now exists one of the most fertile areas in the United States.

Laboring under the natural handicaps of past and of youth, the valley is very little heard of. However, the enthusiasm of its people is doing much to bring it before the mind of the public; and, in spite of its youth, it even now rivals the much advertised lands of California and Florida.

Already its grapefruit has been proclaimed the best in the United States; and its oranges are of equal fame, being of the navel variety, though, unlike those of California, large, thin-skinned, and at the same time sweet. The valley grows most of the fruits of the tropics, such as citrus fruits of all kinds, and figs, dates, pomegranates, huge papayas, and bananas, as well as most of the vegetables of the North, which yearly are being shipped to early northern markets.

Of course, this development could never have taken place without an interested people—pioneers who had brought new life and new ideas. This growth is shown in the towns; for places which ten years ago were little more than cross-road stations are now important centers. For instance, San Benito is at present a town of 5,000. And these people have brought with them their ideals of education, which have resulted in excellent schools, equipment, and instruction. These are maintained because of general public interest, a thing not so easily obtained in certain northern states.

The roads also are good; and the majority of the counties are endeavoring to have all the principal highways paved, an endeavor which will soon produce a paved road the full length of the valley. At the same time, the streets of the towns are paved, and are lined with low, substantial brick buildings, unlike the ramshackle ones so commonly found in northern towns. Also, modern conveniences—electricity, tractors, cars—are at the hand of these people, and with them, they are truly making the desert to bloom.

A Word About Honey *By J. Fekel*

NO SUBSTITUTE has ever been found for honey as made by the bees. The nectar is gathered from the flowers and carried to the hives by the busy little insects. In the hive a wonderful change takes place whereby the thin watery liquid is changed to a rich and sweet product flavored by the flowers from which it originally came.

Honey varies greatly, depending upon the kind of flowers from which the nectar was gathered. Honey from buckwheat is dark and of very pronounced flavor. On the other hand honey from orange or clover, or alfalfa, is light in color and mild in flavor. Some folk like one flavor, while others prefer another. There are hundreds of sources of pure honey with all shades of color, from water-white to extremely dark, and of different flavors.

Dr. C. C. Miller, an Illinois physician who lived to the age of eighty-nine years, said that he ate honey instead of sugar because he wanted to live as long as he could and to be as well as he could while he did live. He wrote as follows:

"It would be greatly for the health of the present generation if honey could be at least partially restored to its former place as a common article of diet. The almost universal craving for sweets of some kind shows a real need of the system in that direction, but the excessive use of sugar brings in its train a long list of ills. Stored in the wonderful laboratory of the beehive there is found a sweet that needs no further digestion, having been fully prepared by those wonderful little chemists, the bees, for prompt assimilation without taxing the stomach or kidneys."

In the old days no better way of securing the honey was known than by killing the bees and mashing up the combs and straining the honey through a cloth. It thus came to be known as strained honey. The invention of the extractor made it possible to remove the honey from the combs without breaking them. With a hot knife the cappings are cut from the combs, which are then placed in wire baskets inside the extractor. These baskets revolve so fast that they throw all the honey out of the cells. The honey is then drawn into cans, and the combs returned to the hives to be filled again by the bees.

Honey should be kept in a warm and dry place. Most honey will granulate or crystallize in cold weather. To restore it to the liquid condition, set the pail or jar containing it into a dish of hot water and leave until it is entirely liquefied. Be careful not to let the water boil. When honey is overheated, the quality is changed and much of the fine flavor is lost. Many persons prefer honey in the crystallized state; and in some markets it is sold under the name of "honey butter".

Most people use honey as a spread; and there is nothing better for hot biscuits, waffles or pancakes. It is especially good for sweeting berries; and berry growers advise honey as a sweetening for the fresh fruit, since it combines so well with the natural flavor. Honey is used to some extent in canning, but combines much better with some fruits than with others. A coating of honey for ice-cream makes a fine sundae. Ask for a honey sundae at your soda fountain. Bread, cakes and cookies baked with a small amount of honey remain fresh much longer than otherwise.

India *By Garnet C. Long*

POOR old England! She is like the monkey in the story. A native hollowed out a cocoanut shell and put it up in a tree. Inside it he laid a handful of rice. The monkey reached through and closed his hand on the rice, but he could not take his hand out again unless he let go of the rice. The next morning he was captured, too greedy to relinquish his meal for his freedom.

So with Britain today: She sees that she can not hold India much longer and keep things going at home, too; but she can not bear to part with her rich colony.

J. T. Gwynn, a former Indian official, has written a book called "Indian Politics". He has combined his own experience in India with the viewpoints of various European residents and natives also, having made it a point to discuss the situation with both classes alike. His conclusion appears to be that he doubts whether anything can be done about it! In other words, while he offers some sort of solution, he doubts its practicability, and the upshot of the whole thing seems to be that if Great Britain goes home the Indians will massacre each other, and if she stays and continues her present policy,

they will massacre *both* each other and her.

Great Britain is not alone in her problem. Nearly every country that has a colony of another race (and very few countries are big enough to exist without such colonies) is confronted with much the same difficulty at the present time. England alone, a small island in the sea, if stripped all at once of her outlying colonies would be gobbled up or starve to death in no time at all. All of this does very little to help certain brown races who wonder how they ever came to be mixed up with a white people so many miles away, "across the dark water." Of course, this is not saying that there are not many loyal subjects of Great Britain among the Indians, who see that a self-governing India would soon be no India at all but a collection of feudal states warring with each other until grabbed by some other large country.

We hear much talk these days about whether the people of India, the Philippines, and other races can "stand alone" or are "capable of self-government". We hear a little, too, about how the countries that now have self-government are using it. Probably the Egyptians were firmly convinced that the Jews were not capable of "standing alone"; and truth to tell, they were not. No individual nor nation is able to stand alone. The Creator of this universe has made it so that all must depend upon each other and finally upon Him.

Out of harmony with our Creator there is no happiness, no life, no order. The day will soon be here when the "government shall be upon his shoulder"; and the great political problems that harass the statesmen of today will seem like a ridiculous dream that is past. The law shall go forth from Mount Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. Soon the Spirit and the Bride shall say: Come; and whosoever will, be he white, yellow, brown, black or red, shall come and take of the water of life freely, and live for ever and ever on this good green earth.

Why are We Sick?

By Dr. Paul M. Dawson

MANY people become sick, and blame every one from the dog or the cat on up to the Most High. We are prone to think too much of the other fellow's mistakes, and just merely to consider that we are not perfect, and to let it go at that. Sickness is like the spell of cold, drizzly, wet weather; it makes us appreciate the sunshine all the more. Sometimes, when the fate of sickness kicks us and we finally land, we find we have been kicked upstairs; for we are better off. It sometimes takes a hard spell of sickness to cause some of us to stop long enough to consider the value of health and to appreciate it.

Health is a wonderful asset; for we can accomplish everything we try if we have it. Sickness is a horrible handicap; for we can accomplish so little as long as we are sick. No one wants to be sick; but few want to do the things that will make them well. There is a reason for so much sickness and ill health, and just a bit of Biblical reference and history will wisely inform us regarding the laws of nature or the laws of God.

The first sin made it impossible to regard the laws of nature to the extent of eternal life. When Jesus' kingdom is established we must come into harmony with that kingdom, and apply the laws of nature before we can hope to receive eternal life.—Romans 5:19.

Physically we do not take the proper kind of exercise; for we are too busy in routine work. We do not stop to think that we are made up of many kinds of tissues that go to build different structures, such as muscle, bone, nerve, blood-vessel, vital organs, etc. If we did, there would be more empty cots in the hospitals than full ones.

Mentally, we are too commercial; and when it comes to the questions that relate to ourselves in health and welfare, they are too petty to consider. We haven't time. What are the doctors for, anyway? is the general attitude.

We are too prone to let the other fellow think and make research for us, and to accept his thoughts and take his word for it, don't you know? You should know something of how you are made up; and it would be very valuable to you to know where your vital organs are and what the duty which each one performs.

If we had this knowledge, a little common sense in regard to the care of the body would keep us out of many cases of sickness.

The Government gets out bulletins, and then places them in the farmers' hands gratis, bulletins about the care of their stock, grain, fruit, and vegetables. The Department of Agriculture will send you specially developed and cultivated seed; they will send you fish to stock up lakes, streams, and ponds. They send out experts on stock diseases, tuberculosis and cholera and bacteria and parasite; experts for grain and vegetables; also geologists and mineral experts to get the very best from the earth.

But how about our health, welfare and happiness? These are not specially considered; for the business of the world is commercialized. Everything is measured in dollars and cents. Fish and grain are bartered and sold, but what is a human being?

True it is that we have only realized the importance of sanitation within the last generation, and that conditions point to a change; but if we are not ready as individuals, physically, mentally, and morally, to accept these changes we shall be left.

We know very little about our inner selves. It is about the vital organs, the nerves, blood-vessels, and tissues that we know the least.

What do our bodies consist of, and how may we keep our bodies nourished in proper proportion? Food is eaten that it may be digested; it is digested that it may be absorbed; it is absorbed that it may be assimilated; it is assimilated that it may be transformed into energy, heat, motion, activity, for the rebuilding of the body. These are but the manifestation of that energy in a kinetic form, which was contained in the foods in a potential form.

We have at least sixteen elements in our bodies; and these combine and form compounds, organic and inorganic. The organic make up the fats, proteids and carbohydrates; these are all albumins, gelatin, casein, etc. The inorganic make up water, sodium chloride, potassoum, various acids and salts.

Our main trouble is in eating the foods which actually contain these elements that form the compounds. Our manufactured food products are either polluted or chemically changed until their nutritive elements are taken out, trying to please our perverted tastes and appetites.

What We Should Eat

THIS leads up to a point of diet in proper proportion and amount:

1. Diet must agree with age, climate, weight and work of the individual.

2. The foods must be in a digestible form.

3. The foods must also contain an indigestible residue, which causes natural peristaltic or physical action of digestion.

4. Every person differs in his make-up; so each must regard the laws unto himself as to taste, desire, and capacity, by instinct and reason.

5. The closer we can eat vegetables, fruits and grains to their raw state as grown, the nearer we apply the laws of nature.

There are a few things we should avoid doing. We should not gormandize, nor eat foods that do not mix, nor eat when sick, nor drink while eating, nor eat three to five times a day as a matter of habit, nor coax the appetite with condiments.

Imagine meat, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, pie, catsup, water, peas, and corn—all cut up, macerated, sliced, stirred, and ground together as a mess set before us to eat—and relish! If it is palatable, and not nauseating or disgusting, then it will agree with us. Yet that is an ordinary meal which many of us have eaten.

The proper mixing of foods can be determined by the knowledge of your bodily make-up, and by applying the foods in proportion. Animals usually eat one thing at a time; they do not eat when sick. We may learn many lessons of nature by observing animals and their habits. We need the saliva and gastric juices to aid in digestion; and when we drink water or any fluids we dilute the juices and take away their strength and activity. "Eat only when hungry" is good advice; for it is far better to abstain than to take medicines to build up the appetite.

Why Our Food is Wrong

THE physiologies of yesterday claimed that proteids were the main essentials of the body, and that we should eat more proteids than anything else—about sixteen ounces a day. The same physiologies today reverse that statement, and recommend only two ounces of proteids a day.

This false idea about proteids came from a chemist, Von Liebig, who called attention to the fact that the flesh of animal bodies consists almost entirely of proteid material. The medical profession jumped at the conclusion that large quantities of protein were necessary for the sustenance of the body. Little did they think that we were not eating the proper food, and that our bodies were already out of proportion.

Another man, a physiologist named Voit, found out it made no difference whether we worked or rested, we had the same amount of proteid. He advocates one ounce of proteid a day.

Meats are our main proteid. We all acknowledge that we eat too much meat. It was not originally intended for us to eat meat. Let us refer to Genesis 1:29 (God is speaking to Adam): "And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat."

A very striking demonstration was recorded a few years ago when twenty-two men entered a seventy-mile race. Fourteen of these men were meat-eaters, and eight were vegetarians. All of the vegetarians made the goal in good condition, the first covering the distance in fourteen hours and fifteen minutes—about five miles an hour. One hour after all the vegetarians had finished, one meat-eater finished, entirely exhausted and demanding stimulants in order to revive him. The longest distance reached by any of the rest was thirty-five miles.

Some people say that they can not get along without meat. Then it is high time for them to quit eating meat entirely.

If I should say that I can not get along without beer, whiskey, cigarettes, or opium, you would say that I had acquired a very injurious habit, which would get me sooner or later. Meat, or too much of it, placing it conservatively, will kill also; it is a matter of time. It gives you rheumatism, gout, tumors, cancer, diabetes, dropsy, and other diseases that have a fatal termination.

The practical application of the laws of Nature in regard to food products brings them to their raw, free, natural state.

Thus we have three divisions of foods to build the body:

1. Tissue builders: Vegetables, fruits, whole wheat, eggs, milk, beans, peas, and nuts.

2. Force producers: Vegetables, fruits, nuts, berries, vegetable oils, beans, cereals, and dairy products.

3. Eliminators: Vegetables and fruits.

If we are doing book work, auditing, managing or teaching, we need the tissue builders. If we are doing manual labor and live in a cold climate we need force and heat producers.

If we nourish our bodies in proportion, and eat the things we like and the things that agree with us, it will be but a short time, in comparison when we shall be normal and have better health.

Unique Battery Offer *By Alex. Hamilton*

I AM a storage battery man; and I would be glad to help Golden Age readers by letting them have a storage battery at wholesale price. I sell Radio A and Radio B batteries, as well as automobile batteries. Now I am not putting this before you as an advertising proposition, but as a mere favor to all your readers. If you feel like inserting this in The Golden Age, I think that it might help some who are out of work and who may not be able to pay the high prices asked by some firms. Write for prices. Address Alexander Hamilton, Vandergrift, Pa.

Economies at the White House

MARKED economies are in effect at the White House business offices. Savings have been put into effect in the towel supply, in the substitution of common drinking glasses for the paper cups, in the reduction of lighting bills, the re-use of envelopes and a sudden interest on the part of employés as to the use made of office stationary. Not a bad idea. It might be worth while to extend it to government departments and offices generally. President Taft tried to do this; but the politicians were all against the idea, and killed it.

"O zealous friend of missions and men!
Thy questioning lines reveal
A Martha's care for the Master's cause
Not needful for thee to feel.

"God hasteth not: the centuries sweep
All obstacles from His path.
His gracious plan worketh wide and deep,
While slow is His righteous wrath."

Thoughts from One of Wesley's Colleagues

DO I feel any pride, or am I partaker of the meek and lowly mind that was in Jesus? Am I dead to all desire of praise? If any despise me, do I like them the less for it? Or if they love and approve me, do I love them more on that account? Am I willing to be accounted useless and of no consequence, glad to be made of no reputation? Do humiliations give me pleasure?

Does no cloud come between God and the eye of my faith? Can I rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks?

Am I saved from the fear of man? Do I speak plainly to all, neither fearing their frown nor seeking their favor?

Do I deny myself at all times? Do I embrace the cross of every sort, being willing to give up my ease and convenience to oblige others; or do I expect them to conform to my hours, ways and customs? Does the cross sit lightly upon me, and am I willing to suffer and rejoice in all the Will of God? Can I trample on pleasure and pain? Have I a soul inured to pain?

Are my bodily senses and outward things all sanctified to me? Do I not seek my own things, to please myself? Do I seek grace more for God's honour than for my own profit, prefering the glory of God to all in earth or heaven?

Do I not *lean to my own understanding?* Am I ready to give up the point, when contradicted, unless conscience forbid? Am I easy to be persuaded? Do I esteem everyone better than myself? Am I as willing to be a cypher as to be useful; and does my zeal burn bright, notwithstanding this willingness to be nothing?

Have I meekness? Does it bear rule over all my tempers, affections and desires, so that my hopes, fears, joy, zeal, love and hatred are duly balanced? Do I feel no disturbance from others, and do I desire to give none? If they offend me, do I still love them and make it an occasion to pray for them? If condemned and in the wrong, do I confess it? If in the right, do I submit, being content to do well and suffer for it? It is the sin of superiors to be overbearing, of inferiors to be stubborn; if then I am a servant, do I yield not only to the gentle, but to the froward, committing my case in silence to God; or, if a master, do I show all long-suffering? The Lord of all was as he that serveth; if I am the greatest, do I make myself the least and be servant of all; if a teacher, am I lowly, meek and patient, not conceited, self-willed and dogmatic?

Do I possess resignation? Am I content with whatsoever is or may be? Do I desire nothing but God, willing to part with all, if the Lord manifest His will for my so doing? Do I know how to abound, and yet not gratify unnecessary wants? Do I know how to suffer need, and is my confidence unshaken when I feel the distress of poverty?

Am I just, doing in all things as I would others should do unto me? Do I render due homage to those above me, not presuming on their leniency and condescension?

Am I temperate, using the world and not abusing it? Do I receive outward things in the order of God, making earth a scale to heaven? Is the satisfaction I take in creation consistent with my being dead to all below and a means of leading me more to God? Is the turn of my mind and temper in due subjection, not leading me to any extreme, either of too much silence or of too much talkativeness: of reserve or freedom?

Am I courteous, not severe, suiting myself to all with sweetness?

Am I vigilant, redeeming time, taking every opportunity of doing good? Can I do more than I do? Do I perform the most servile offices, such as require labor and humiliation, with cheerfulness? Is my conversation always seasoned with salt, at every time administering some kind of favor to those I am with?

Do I love God with all my heart? Do I constantly present myself, my time, substance, talents and all I have a living sacrifice? Is every thought brought into subjection to Christ? Do I like or dislike only such things as are pleasing or displeasing to God?

Do I love God with all my strength, and are my spiritual faculties always vigorous? Do I give way to no spiritual languor? Am I always on my watch?

Do I think no evil, listen to no groundless surmises, nor judge from appearances? Can I bridle my tongue, never speaking of the faults of another, but with a view to doing good; and, when obliged to do it, have I the testimony that I sin not? Have I the love which hopeth, beareth and endureth all things?

Distribution of the Indictment in Switzerland

THE distribution of the Indictment in the German part of Switzerland has caused tremendous excitement, especially in the Roman Catholic parts of the country. But through the Lord's providence it has been possible to distribute it in most places with very few exceptions, in spite of all difficulties, to the number of nearly half a million copies during the period from January 17 to 25. The few places which could not be made on account of police interference will now receive the Indictment through the post, so that in the German part of Switzerland not a single village will be without it.

Most of the friends were very eager to have part in the distribution; and they behaved splendidly. It was simply grand to see their faces radiant with joy on returning home after the strenuous and exciting work, full of praise for the Lord and His wonderful guidance in every way. Philippians 1:29 came to be true with many in different very emphatic manners. Many were arrested, some of them put into prison cells for a few hours or even overnight, robbed of all their money by the police; fines were inflicted in some cases. In other places the friends were chased by the police and the population, in some cases the parsons leading them, beaten and otherwise molested and maltreated. One brother they fixed up as a scarecrow. First he was lured into a house and beaten; then a long pole was pushed through his coatsleeves, his hands tied to it, a poster "Bible Student" was fixed on his chest and the Indictment on his back; and thus they let him go. Humorous incidents were not missing, either. We could fill a book with the details. All our experiences have once again manifested the fact that the Lord is leading His people and that the joy of the Lord is truly our strength. To Him be all thanks and glory for ever.

The newspapers in every part of the country have been full of all sorts of reports about the Bible Students, all possible and impossible things, mostly fiendish and slanderous. In some Cantons the sale and distribution of our literature has been prohibited by law; and others, no doubt, will follow soon. Below are a few reports which appeared in the papers:

A correspondent writes in the Luzerner *Neueste Nachrichten*, No. 26, of January 31, 1925:

Religious Freedom Amounts to Little

"Last Sunday the police was ahunting. The Bible Students had to be apprehended, as they tried to spread their views on a sheet of paper. But the Indictment against all ecclesiastics without distinction of denomination was a bit too strong tobacco. Although there exists religious freedom, it must be remembered that a believing people may yet be hurt in its feelings, and easily vent its physical force on such new apostles.

"The result obtained by the police by nightfall, however, did not nearly correspond to their 'perspiration-soaked' clothes. Twenty-two persons in all were hunted up, of whom the authorities stood in great awe and fear. The parson of Alpnach (a village on the Lake of Lucerne) was excited to the highest degree. Probably he did not trust his flock any better than to believe that the enlightened people would go over into the camp of the Bible Students with flying colors. Pretty soon the police had to observe that the imprisoned Bible Students had not lost their heads, but were singing nice hymns to the enjoyment of the passer-by. Not, as the 'Vaterland' let itself be served by its correspondent at Sarnen, in a rough manner, but very kindly were the prisoners released by order of the landamman without the least harm having been done to them. And it was better thus. There is no need that as a civilized canton, Obwalden make itself unnecessarily ridiculous, and the police with it."

Another correspondent writes in the Luzerner *Tagblatt*, No. 28, of February 3, 1925:

"It sometimes happens that wise hens, too, lay in the nettles, says a popular saying. Such an egg laid in the nettles seems to me to be the decree of the governmental council published in the latest official gazette concerning the Bible Students, as it is apt to expose the authorities to ridicule. I had already put the 'Indictment', which had been placed at my door, unread into my waste paper basket; but on reading the governmental decree and its motives I naturally hurried to fetch the prohibited pamphlet out of the jaws of the all-devourer, and to look at it closer. The governmental decree makes effective advertising for the pamphlet. In respect to the 'Indictment' the governmental decree comes too late, anyhow; as the distribution of same in the Canton of Lucerne is apparently accomplished. And as regards the distribution or sale of similar literature, the expression 'similar' is a word by far too vague to make the prohibition a serviceable means for the achievement of the governmental intentions.

"Finally, I cannot help expressing my surprise that the same people who would immediately be ready to open gates and doors to the demagogic manœuvres of the Jesuits found cause so soon to close the Canton of Lucerne to the Bible Students. But then, 'A hint from

you is to me a command,' Mr. Henry If-you-say-so will have said, bowing to the Right Reverend."

The Zurich *Volksrecht* writes in No. 43 of February 21, 1925:

"Respublica reports from Obwalden: At its last meeting the governmental council of Obwalden has decided to prohibit and put under penalty the distribution and sale in the Canton of Obwalden of all literature published by the Bible Students Association for the reasons that same threatens the public peace among the Roman Catholics and also among the followers of other religions."

Radio Reports

THOUSANDS of listeners are appreciating the truth as it goes forth by radio. In the belief that the readers of the GOLDEN AGE Magazine would appreciate reading a few of these letters, some are here appended. Those who are closely watching the progress of the truth by radio have long ago recognized the blessing of the Lord upon this branch of the work. Many who are isolated are now receiving the truth regularly; many are asking for literature as a result of hearing the radio lectures; and the hearts of thousands are comforted as they for the first time hear the good news of the incoming kingdom.

The International Bible Students Association is now regularly broadcasting the truth from the following radio stations:

WBBR, New York City, 272.6 meters, Sunday, 10-11:30 a. m., 9-10:30 p. m., Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 8-9 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

WORD, Batavia, Illinois, 275 meters, Sunday, 7-8 p. m.; Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 8-9 p. m., Central Standard Time.

WGI, Medford Hillside, Mass., Sunday and Thursday evenings.

KFKB, Milford, Kansas, 286 meters. Sunday evenings 8-9:30 p. m. Central Standard Time.

KNX, Los Angeles, California, Sunday, 7-8 p. m., Pacific Standard Time.

CHUC, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, 330 meters. Sunday evenings 7:30-9:00; Monday and Wednesday evenings 8-9:30, Mountain Standard time.

Letters of appreciation from radio listeners who hear programs from the above stations, stating the manner of reception, would be welcomed. Owing to the large number of letters received it is possible to include only a very small portion in this issue.

Getting Bible Truth by Radio

"I HAPPENED to get you this morning, and was surprised, as I never got you in daylight before; but I have you almost every night that a Bible lecture is on the program. The Bible is the only book I am interested in these last days."—G.A.V., College Point, N. Y.

Radio Preparing Territory for Class Workers

"WE TAKE pleasure in writing to you at this time concerning the wonderful programs we have at all times enjoyed from WBBR. . . . We shall tell you of some of the experiences we have had here in C—— since WBBR is broadcasting.

"Our little town of approximately 12,000 inhabitants is mostly Catholic; and we had very little success in spreading the truth before WBBR came on the air. Lately almost every home has a receiving set; and it seems that all the people know the I. B. S. A., and many are very much interested in the good news that comes from Staten Island. Our neighbor, a Jewish man, said: 'Of all the good and many lectures that I have ever heard, Judge Rutherford's lecture and all the rest of the talks coming from WBBR are the best; and I consider them as the very truth. I can not help but tune in on WBBR whenever time permits.'

"A Jewish grocery man enjoys the programs from WBBR so much that he can not help but shout out the good news right in his store while waiting on his customers. He listens to the questions and answers on Saturdays and the lectures on Sundays; on other nights he is busy in the store.

"A Catholic lady, not attending church meetings any more, said this: 'I enjoy everything from WBBR so much that I feel very sorry for not having installed a receiving set sooner than about February 1st. The voices of all are so

plain and different from what I used to hear at church. The Choral Singers and others who take part in the programs make me feel so glad and happy that sometimes I can not help but shed tears of joy.'

"A German Lutheran family's head has this to say: 'No other station in the world could stop us from enjoying the programs from WBBR. Such wonderful words of truth and comfort we have never heard before in our life. Surely Judge Rutherford has the true Christian faith with which he can face all other so-called Christians. At first we wondered why the preachers of the churches did not tell the people of God's plan and purposes, but now we know the answer for it, and they are not going to fool us any more.'

"Some time ago while at work a man spoke about his receiving set: 'I have a good set, but there is one station that I can not tune out, and that is WBBR on Staten Island.' I then asked him what he was going to do about it. So he said: 'Well, I tried my best; but I can hear him just as loudly as any other station. So my wife and I decided to listen in on WBBR, and ever since that night we enjoy their programs even better than others.'"—O.S., Cartaret, New Jersey.

Truth by Radio a Help and Comfort

"I AM writing to you in reference to WBBR. We enjoy the programs so much; they are so interesting and helpful. We were more than pleased to hear the station on the air Sunday morning, and most certainly hope that you will continue it, and that the rest of the radio audience are enjoying it as much as we do. Last Sunday's program came in loud and clear. Your religious programs are a comfort and pleasure to all."—R.V., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unable to Attend Meetings, Hears Radio

"MANY of the comforts of the present time have not been my portion, but the Lord has blessed me with the message of joy and truth by the radio. I go to the Temple in Brooklyn every Sunday afternoon regularly for the afternoon service, but am unable to attend the evening service. So, great is my joy and appreciation to be enabled through the God-given radio, one of the wonders of the age, to hear plainly and distinctly every word of the lectures on Sunday evening, and also during the week. These words I write can not express my appreciation to those who are giving their services in the great work in broadcasting the glorious incoming kingdom wherein shall dwell righteousness."—E.G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Appreciates Program

"I WANT to assure you that your broadcasting is coming in with perfect clarity and plenty of volume. The reception is, in fact, much better than that from most other stations. It is easily the best daytime reception I have ever had. The musical tones are perfectly lifelike, and every syllable in the lecturer's speech was distinct. It is raining outside; there is a thick fog; and now and then thunder and lightning add to weather complications. Yet your clarinetist is playing 'Home Sweet Home' as faithfully as though he were actually present. . . . I have not been sufficiently emphatic. The program is as good as anything we have ever heard. Please continue the Sunday morning program."—A.H.B., High Bridge, N. J.

Most Wonderful Method for Spreading Truth

"FOR the past two months we have been receiving your programs, which we have enjoyed immensely. . . . Surely this is the most wonderful method that the Lord has used to spread the message of the kingdom. We personally know of several people in this town who get your station, but who would never dream of going to a public witness here. Also some of our own relatives listen in, although they have been much opposed to the truth."—J.A.M., Truro, Nova Scotia.

Enjoyed the "Preaching"

"I HEARD your station very plainly this morning at ten o'clock on my one-tube set with indoor aerial. I could understand everything you said. I enjoyed your preaching very much."—C.W., Freeland, Md.

A Catholic Enjoys Good Sound Talks

"I WISH to congratulate you on the delightful programs you send out from your station. The singing is fine. I am a Catholic, but I always enjoy your good sound talks. Thanking you for the pleasant hours I enjoy listening. Yours sincerely."—M.J., Metuchen, N. J.

Thousands are Listening

"WE HAVE just listened to Judge Rutherford's lecture, 'In the Resurrection of the Dead, Where will You Be?' It came in the best I have ever heard. Some had gone to bed, and heard in their beds with the doors closed.

"Thousands are listening who would not hear the truth any other way. Keep up the good work. We also enjoyed the singing. Yours in Christ."—F.N.M., Hayne, N. C.

Some Distant Reports

"YOUR program came in nicely this evening."—R.B.J., Canal Zone, C. A.

"I received your program on loud speaker with five-tube neutrodyne very clear and fine, especially Choral Singers and lecture by Judge Rutherford. . . . I write you this, as I believe this is good reception when you are 2700 miles away."—C.F.D., Dadsbury, Alberta.

"WHILE listening in last night I heard Judge Rutherford speaking from WBBR, New York. First I heard some music, then a vocal solo, 'Nearer My God to Thee,' then his address. The portion of the program which I heard lasted from 1:12 a.m. to 2:40 a.m., Greenwich Time. Yours faithfully."—E.P., Southport, England.

A Favorite to the Cubans

"FOR some time I have succeeded in hearing with much interest and appreciation the splendid concerts of the very powerful and well-modulated WBBR. This station is being heard in Cuba with great clearness and much power, being according to my opinion one of the favorite stations of the Cubans."—M.J.F., Colon, Cuba.

Radio Lectures Send One to Bible

"MY HUSBAND and myself wish to thank you for the many hours of joy that have been given to us through your broadcasting station, situated in our neighborhood. Your résumé of the world news is particularly appreciated by my husband, as it saves him the labor of reading for himself. Judge Rutherford's lectures are always instructive, and he has sent me to my Bible. Cordially yours."—E.L., Annadale, Staten Island.

Hears Radio Lectures; Reads Literature

"I HAVE received the book I asked for and also the other papers you sent to me, and am so pleased with them. They have brought me much joy and comfort. The wonderful book has enlightened me to many facts. Enclosed please find twenty-six cents in stamps for your trouble. I assure you that I appreciate this reading very much. I know of another person who would be very interested. I shall let him have this when I have read it all. I enjoy the programs from WBBR. I wish to thank you with all my heart and soul, and God bless you. Very truly."—C.B., West Key Port, N. J.

* * *

"I am a Catholic, but at the same time a Bible student. Therefore, having heard some of your lectures over Radio Station WBBR, I have become very much interested. I would appreciate if you would send me some of your literature, which I can assure you will receive my earnest study. Thanking you in advance, I am, Yours very truly."—F.W.M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Upon receipt of last letter a Bible Student made a personal call on the interested gentleman, and left a complete set of eight volumes with three booklets for examination. A few days later another letter was received, requesting another call.

Comforted, Asks for Literature

"LAST night my son and I heard part of your sermon [Lecture by Judge Rutherford on "In the Resurrection of the Dead, Where will You Be?"] and wish very much to have a copy of it, if possible. My daughter died New Year's Day, with child in premature child birth; and we have been so overcome with grief that we were unable to take hold on life. The one blessed hope is that she was a good Christian woman. If I could pay for the sermon, it would be my wish to do so. Sincerely yours."—A.J., Marquette, Michigan.

Seize New Opportunity of Service

"WE ARE enclosing draft for $20.00 to help bear the expense of the radio, so that those who do not know of the truth may have a chance to hear and learn. Yours for the spread of the truth by radio. We remain, sincerely."—T.S.S.,Carbondale, Pa.

The Dawn of a New Day

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

ST. PETER, being on earth in a time of darkness and writing for the encouragement of other saints, said: "And we have the prophetic word more confirmed, to which you do well, taking heed, (as to a lamp shining in a dark place, till the day dawn, and the Light-bringer may arise,) in your hearts."—2 Peter 1:19, *Diaglott*.

He was here pointing them to the time when the great Light-bearer, Christ Jesus, should return and make glad their hearts. Since then all faithful Christians have been looking for the dawn of the New Day.

Dawn means the time of light. Dawn means to begin to grow light in the morning. When the first grey streaks spread their arms over the eastern horizon we say: The day is dawning.

With reference to time, it means a period or duration of time. It may be long, or it may be short. When thus used, it does not necessarily mean the time of light but merely a stated period of time. For instance we read concerning the day of Noah (Matthew 24:37); the day of Abraham.—John 8:56.

As to the divisions of time by Jehovah, we read that "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."—2 Peter 3:8.

The dawn of a new day, as used in this discussion, means a period of time when the light of a new and better condition will begin to break upon mankind.

The period of time from Eden to the second coming of the Lord is a time of night, which means a time of darkness. In that period of time sin, sickness and death have persisted and prevailed. During that period of time Satan has been the god or invisible ruler of the world. He is the very personification of wickedness and darkness. He has blinded the minds of the people lest the glorious light of the truth should shine unto their minds and they might know God's great plan of salvation. (2 Corinthians 4:3, 4) Jehovah has not interfered with Satan's nefarious work because it is not His due time. But during all that period of darkness the Lord has had some witnesses on the earth who have studied His Word, which has furnished them light and guidance. Concerning this the Prophet says: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." [Psalm 119:105] Those who have disregarded the Word of God have walked on in darkness.

When Jesus was on earth He said: "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life" (John 8:12); "As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." (John 9:5) Shortly before His departure from the earth Jesus said: "Yet a little while is the light with you." (John 12:35) He then said to His faithful followers: "Ye are the light of the world." (Matthew 5:14) Down through the age the true and faithful Christians have been the light of the world in this, that they have reflected the light of the Lord. Their light has been the spirit and the word of the Lord.

To these faithful ones the Lord committed the interests of His kingdom on earth; and to that end they have been watchmen on duty watching the development of His great plan, and according to His will testifying to others concerning the same.

The prophet of God pictures one coming to the faithful Christians on guard at the end of the Gospel Age and saying, "Watchman, what of the night?" And the watchman answers: "The morning cometh, and also the night."—Isaiah 21:11, 12.

This prophecy shows that the following things are to be expected, viz. (1) Some who would be watching for a new day; (2) the coming or dawning of that day, and (3) with its coming there would be more trouble upon the earth just before the full light. The answer the watchman gives is that the morning is come and still it is night; that is to say, more trouble and sorrow then in an increased manner before the fulness of light shall shine upon the peoples of the earth. Even so it has been.

Just before Jesus was crucified He said to His disciples: "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."—John 14:1, 2.

The return of the Lord has been the greatest event for which Christians have looked forward. They have watched for the evidence of His return for many centuries. Those who really desire His return, and who carefully study and

observe the prophecies regarding thereto, are designated as watchmen. These watchmen are put on guard as witnesses to give the alarm in the Lord's due time.

Since Jesus Christ was the light of the world at the time of His first advent, and His representatives on earth since have reflected His light, we may be sure that greater light and truth would accompany His return, or second coming. The apostle Paul, writing under inspiration of the holy spirit, said that with the second coming of the Lord would come greater light.—1 Corinthians 4:5.

According to prophecy and Bible chronology, the time of our Lord's second presence should date from the end of 1874 or beginning of 1875. Of course His presence is invisible to man. I have not time now to discuss the evidence of the Lord's second presence. I now merely make the statement that the second presence of the Lord, invisible to man, dates from 1874; and if that be true, we should expect that greater light would begin to dawn, especially for the benefit of those who have been and are watchmen. The physical facts show that this is true, that the faithful Christians during the past few years have had a wonderful increase of light upon the Scriptures. And the world has also benefited from the light of the Lord's presence.

It is interesting to note that from time immemorial men who perform any day-labor have been down trodden and oppressed by the property-owner and the wealthy. But it is of interest to note that it was in 1874 that the first organization was perfected looking to the betterment of the laboring man. And why was this? I answer: Because men about that time began to get greater light as to the rights of the men who produced the wealth of the earth. It was after that date that all the great modern inventions were brought to light. Fifty years ago an automobile was unknown, and today there is one for practically every ten persons in the United States. Fifty years ago the man who would have suggested flying through the air would have been considered feeble-minded. During the past fifty years we have had great inventions too numerous here to mention, which have revolutionized the world. It has been less than five years since the radio became a thing that could be generally used, and now it is possible to talk around the earth.

These things have not come about because of greater mental capacity of man; but they have come because it is God's due time, because the Lord is present, and because we are in the dawn of a new day.

God promised that those who walk before Him humbly and faithfully should have greater light. And this is clearly in fulfilment of the scripture, which reads: "But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."—Proverbs 4:18.

Let the emphasis be put on the word "just", as stated in this scripture. There are none just except those who have made a consecration to the Lord, and have been justified by Jehovah through the precious blood of Christ Jesus. (Romans 5:2, 9; 8:30) Of course those who claim to be students of the Divine Word, but who have repudiated the blood of Christ, could not be justified; nor could they have increased light. What little light they may have had has become darkness. What do the facts show? It has been announced by the press that a majority of the clergymen are now Modernists. Modernists are wise men, as the world speaks of wisdom; but their wisdom in God's sight is foolishness. The Modernists deny the blood of Christ as the great redemptive price of mankind; and they likewise deny the day of the Lord, the Millennial reign of Christ, for the blessing of mankind. Therefore we see, as the Prophet said: "The morning cometh, and also the night." Those who are justified because of faith in the merit of Christ have been blessed by increased light upon His word and plan. Those who have repudiated the blood of Christ have been steeped in darkness and have walked on in darkness.—Psalm 82:5.

During the past fifty years there have been more wars than in any other like period. There have been more strikes, revolutions and trouble along every line. These things are in exact harmony with the words of the Prophet, that more trouble would come with the dawn of a new day; because Satan is resisting the light desperately, trying to keep the people in darkness.

What, then, is the new day that is dawning? I answer: It is the thousand-year day, during which period of time the Lord of righteousness establishes the new invisible ruling power, the new heavens, and organizes the visible govern-

ment on earth in righteousness. It is that blessed day for which Jesus taught His followers to pray: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven." This great prayer is certain to be answered. Its fulfilment and realization is beginning to be experienced. We should therefore expect that during the thousand-year day the will of God will be done on earth even as it is now done in heaven.

What is God's Will?

IT IS the will of God that all men shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth. (1 Timothy 2:3, 4) This will be done in His own due time. Truth and light are synonymous, and the truth in its fulness can come to the people only during the new day.

After the gathering out from the world those who shall be with Christ in His heavenly kingdom, then all Israel shall be saved. Such is the will of God expressed in His Word. St. Paul declares that this shall begin when the "fulness of the Gentiles be come in". "There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob."—Romans 11:26.

The Lord Jesus declared that with the dawn of the new day God's favor should begin to return to Israel. As this new day dawns, we see the fulfilment of this promise toward those who have faith in the promise God made to Abraham.

1925 will be a wonderful year in the shedding of more light upon God's plan and in illuminating the minds of the people. Early in the Spring of 1925 the Jews took out of the New York harbor a Jewish vessel, flying the Jewish flag, and bound for the promised land of Palestine. The hearts of the Jews are turning toward their homeland. And why?

At Mount Sinai God made a covenant with the nation of Israel, which covenant would have provided that nation with life and all blessings incident thereto, had the people been able to keep it. They failed, and that covenant brought them few blessings, and they were cast away. But it is the will of God that another covenant shall be made with Israel; and this will constitute partly the doing of His will on earth. Concerning this St. Paul quoting from the Prophet wrote: "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah: not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day when I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt; because they continued not in my covenant, and I regarded them not, saith the Lord. For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, saith the Lord; I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts; and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people."—Hebrews 8:8-10.

It is the law of God that all men shall have the benefit of that New Covenant. This New Covenant will be made with Christ on one side as the representative of Israel and, through them, of all mankind, and with God on the other side. All the people shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth, and all who will accept and obey the terms of the New Covenant will receive the lasting blessings that it promises. This will be one of the great things of the new day that is dawning.

Through His prophet Zechariah Jehovah gives a beautiful picture of His arrangement for the blessing of the people during that new day. Before reading this scripture I will explain the symbolic meaning of the principal words therein contained.

Jehovah's feet, standing upon the Mount of Olives, pictures the divine authority and will being done on earth, even as it is done in heaven. Mountain is a symbol of a kingdom, and here is used to symbolize God's kingdom. The olive is a symbol of light and peace and blessing. The Mount of Olives, therefore, pictures God's kingdom of light, peace and blessings for mankind. The "half of the mountain" standing on the side of north pictures the invisible, or heavenly phase of God's kingdom; the other half, standing on the south, pictures the visible, or earthly phase of God's kingdom, ministered through the ancient worthies, the princes who will then be in the earth. The dividing of the mountain thus forms a valley between; and this valley represents the conditions of blessings where the people will receive the blessings through the terms of the New Covenant. As the valley is pictured as extending from the east to the west, the sun will shine through it during the entire day.

The Lord Jesus Christ is pictured as the Sun of Righteousness; and the prophet Malachi

says: "The Sun of righteousness [shall] arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall."—Malachi 4:2.

A stall-fed calf develops into a fine, fat, sleek bullock, the picture of a perfect man. Now with this explanation of the symbols, let us note the scripture:

"And his feet shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusalem on the east; and the mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, and there shall be a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south. And ye shall flee to the valley of the mountains; for the valley of the mountains shall reach unto Azal; yea, ye shall flee, like as ye fled from before the earthquake in the days of Uzziah king of Judah; and the Lord my God shall come, and all the saints with thee. And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear, nor dark: but it shall be one day, which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at evening time it shall be light."—Zech. 14:4-7.

Into this valley shall flee the lame, the halt, the blind, and the deaf, the sick and the afflicted, there to receive the blessings of life and happiness. The valley represents the wonderful new day of the reign of the blessed Messiah. It will be observed that the Prophet says that "the light shall not be clear, nor dark; but it shall be one day, which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night; but it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light." This means that during the entire new day it will not be full and complete light, nor will it be dark; but that in the evening of that day, namely by the end of that thousand-year reign, there will be shed forth the great effulgence of light illuminating all the peoples of the earth. That will be the perfect day for all mankind.

What Will be Accomplished?

FOR many centuries past the poor have been robbed and oppressed by the rich, and have found no relief in the courts or elsewhere. The rich, the haughty and the powerful have ruled and controlled the governments, dealing unjustly and in an oppressive manner. In the new day that is dawning it will be true, as the Prophet says: "The poor committeth himself unto thee [to the Lord]; thou art the helper of the fatherless." The Lord will "judge the fatherless and the oppressed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress."—Psalm 10:14, 18.

For many centuries past the proud and ungodly have ruled with ruthless hand. They have shown little or no sympathy to the weaker ones. They have been exalted in their own minds, proud and haughty, and have been exalted by their closer supporters. But "the lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down; and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day."—Isaiah 2:11.

False religions and false doctrines have long blinded the people to the truth, and ordinary men have been deified and exalted as saints, and the people have been directed to look to such. "At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes shall have respect to the Holy One of Israel." (Isaiah 17:7) "And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek; and his rest shall be glorious."—Isaiah 11:10.

In the valley of blessing that shall be established in the day that is now dawning, the people shall feast and rejoice; and they will give honor and praise to God, for whom they have waited. Concerning this the Prophet says: "And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all the people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined. And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. 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. And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."—Isaiah 25:6-9.

For many long centuries millions of earth's population have been deaf to the hearing of the Word of God, and have been mentally blind to God's love and purposes. This deafness and blindness have been induced by Satan and his numerous emissaries, who have claimed to rep-

resent the Lord, but who in truth and in fact have represented the devil. But in the day that is now dawning "the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped," and the whole "earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Isaiah 35:5; Habakkuk 2:14) "And 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."—Isaiah 29:18.

There is scarcely a family on earth but that has been made sad by the enemy death, which has robbed it of some loved one. In the dust of the earth sleep many millions. In the glorious day that is now dawning, and before the evening thereof, all the dead in their graves shall come forth and have an opportunity for life.—John 5:28, 29; Acts 17:31.

The blood of Christ Jesus provides a ransom price for all, and all must have an opportunity to hear, the dead as well as the living. (1 Timothy 2:5, 6; Hebrews 2:9) There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust (Acts 24:15); and as these ransomed of the Lord are awakened out of death they shall with joy learn of God's provisions for them.

The Prophet says: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—Isaiah 35:10.

Let us keep in mind that we are in the dawn of the new day; that we stand at the very portals of the valley of blessings; that this valley will extend blessings to all the creatures of earth who will enter it and who will hear the Word of the Lord and be obedient thereto.

Radio Program

WE DESIRE to inform the readers of THE GOLDEN AGE of the splendid programs that are being broadcast from station W B B R, Staten Island, New York City, on a wave-length of 272.6 meters, and suggest that they invite their neighbors to hear these programs, especially on Sundays; and also that they encourage their local newspapers to carry these programs, which you may furnish to them. The following is the program for the week beginning April 12:

Sunday, April 12 (Easter Sunday)

10:00 a. m. Watchtower Orchestra:
"The Glory of God"—Beethoven.
"Petite Suite de Ballet"—Gluck.
"Angels' Serenade"—Braga.

10:20 a. m. Tenor Solo by Mr. Fred W. Franz:
"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth"—Handel. (Orchestral Accompaniment)
"Resurrection Day"—Huhn.

10:30 a. m. Bible Lecture, "The Resurrection of the New Creation"—Judge Rutherford.

11:10 a. m. I. B. S. A. Vocal Quartette (accompanied by String Quartette):
"Christ Arose"—Lowry.
"Saints Triumphant"—Weicht.

11:20 a. m. Watchtower Orchestra:
"Lustspiel"—Keler Bela.

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9:00 p. m. Watchtower String Quartette:
"Minuette"—Beethoven.
"Erinnerung"—David.

9:15 p. m. Tenor Solos by Mr. Fred Twaroschk (String Quartette Accompaniment):
"There Is a Green Hill Far Away"—Gounod.
"Hosanna"—Granier.

9:25 p. m. I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

9:35 p. m. Bible Lecture, "Swallowing up Death in Victory"—Mr. Fred W. Franz.
Anthem, "The Strife Is O'er"—Churchill.
Carol, "Alleluia, Alleluia!"—Soule.

10:05 p. m. I. B. S. A. Choral Singers:

10:15 p. m. Watchtower String Quartette:
"Prayer and Rondo"—Harris.

10:20 p. m. I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday, April 13

8:00 p. m. Soprano Solos by Mrs. Irene Kleinpeter.
8:10 Vocal Duets by Mrs. Irene Kleinpeter and Mr. Fred Twaroschk.
8:25 World News Digest by Editor of GOLDEN AGE Magazine.
8:40 Vocal Duets.
8:50 Tenor Solos by Mr. Fred Twaroschk.

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Thursday, April 16

8:00 p. m. Mr. Frank Wood, flutist.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for April 19—Mr. S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Mr. Frank Wood.

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Saturday, April 18

8:00 p. m. Mr. Carl Park, violinist.
8:10 Soprano Solos by Mrs. L. M. Brown.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:40 Soprano Solos by Mrs. L. M. Brown.
8:50 Mr. Carl Park.

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We also recommend station W O R D, Batavia, Ill., as being exceptionally good. Its meter-length is 278.
Sunday evenings, 7:00 to 9:00.
Monday evenings, 8:00 to 9:00.
Tuesday evenings, 8:00 to 9:00.
Thursday evenings, 8:00 to 9:00.

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.

[396]From the time of the overthrow of Zedekiah (606 B. C.) and the establishment of the Gentile universal empire under Nebuchadnezzar, the organizations of the world powers or governments have been designated in the Scriptures by God's prophet as "beasts". The Prophet Daniel (7:7,8) describes "a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible." This terrible beast was a form of government composed of three elements or component parts, namely, professional politicians, great financiers, and ecclesiastical leaders. This Satanic organization became dreadful and terrible from the time that these three forces were united. Of this unholy trinity, we see the Papacy, the ecclesiastical element, in the saddle, riding and directing everything. The date of its beginning was at the overthrow of the Ostrogothic monarchy, which occurred in A. D. 539.

[397]The prophet Daniel was given a vision of the events following, yet he did not understand them. He says: "I Daniel looked, and, behold, there stood other two, the one on this side of the bank of the river, and the other on that side of the bank of the river. And one said to the man clothed in linen, which was upon the waters of the river, How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? And I heard the man clothed in linen, which was upon the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and sware by him that liveth for ever that it shall be for a time, times, and an half." (Daniel 12:5-7) In Biblical symbology a time means a year of twelve months of thirty days each, or 360 days. Each day is considered for a year, as the Prophet says: "I have appointed thee each day for a year." (Ezekiel 4:6) Here are mentioned, then, three and a half times of 360 prophetic days each, or a total of 1,260 prophetic days, equal to 1,260 years. The Prophet then was shown that the 1,260 years would mark the beginning of the time of the end of this beastly order. Twelve hundred sixty years from A. D. 539 brings us to 1799—another proof that 1799 definitely marks the beginning of "the time of the end". This also shows that it is from the date 539 A. D. that the other prophetic days of Daniel must be counted.

[398]The most important thing to which all the prophecies point and for which the apostles looked forward has been the second coming of the Lord. It is described by the Prophet as a blessed time. Daniel then says: "Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty [1,335] days." (Daniel 12:12) The watchers here, without question, are those who were instructed by the Lord to watch for His return. This date, therefore, when understood, would certainly fix the time when the Lord is due at His second appearing. Applying the same rule, then, of a day for a year, 1,335 days after 539 A. D. brings us to A. D. 1874, at which time, according to Biblical chronology, the Lord's second presence is due. If this calculation is correct, from that time forward we ought to be able to find some evidences marking the Lord's presence.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

From what time in the world's history have governments been pictured by beasts? ¶ 396.

What constitute the three principal component parts of the "beast"? ¶ 396.

Give the historical date of the beginning of this great "beast". ¶ 396.

In Biblical symbology, what is meant by a "time"? ¶ 397.

How much time was indicated by the prophet Daniel in this prophecy as elapsing from the beginning of this beastly order to the "time of the end"? ¶ 397.

How is the beginning of the "time of the end" definitely fixed at 1799 A. D.? ¶ 397.

What other periods of time does the prophet Daniel mention in the twelfth chapter? ¶ 398.

From what date must these prophetic days be counted, as shown by the foregoing facts? ¶ 398.

What was the most important thing to which the Prophet pointed? ¶ 398.

Applying the above rule, a day for a year, when would the 1,335 days of Daniel's prophecy end? ¶ 398.

What should be expected at that date? ¶ 398.

If we are correct in reaching this date of 1874, should we expect corroborative evidence of the Lord's presence? ¶ 398.

The Resurrected Christ

It is not the supernatural resurrection that is disputed by Modernists; for many phenomena can not be analytically defined.

The matter of dispute is that the resurrection of Jesus is vital to man's redemption and restitution; for Modernists hold that man's salvation rests upon his own ability and development only.

A too intent examination of individual features without establishing their correlation to a plan or a whole generally results in the rejection of essential features; and upon the death and resurrection of Jesus depends the plan of God for man's salvation.

Easter therefore commemorates an event which holds forth with much certainty the fact of a future beyond present life's sorrows and sufferings.

But of related importance are nine other basic teachings of the Bible, each an integral part of the Divine Plan for man's happiness.

The establishing of the relation of each feature to the other manifesting the dependence of the whole plan upon the functioning of each part, is the purpose undertaken by the HARP BIBLE STUDY Course.

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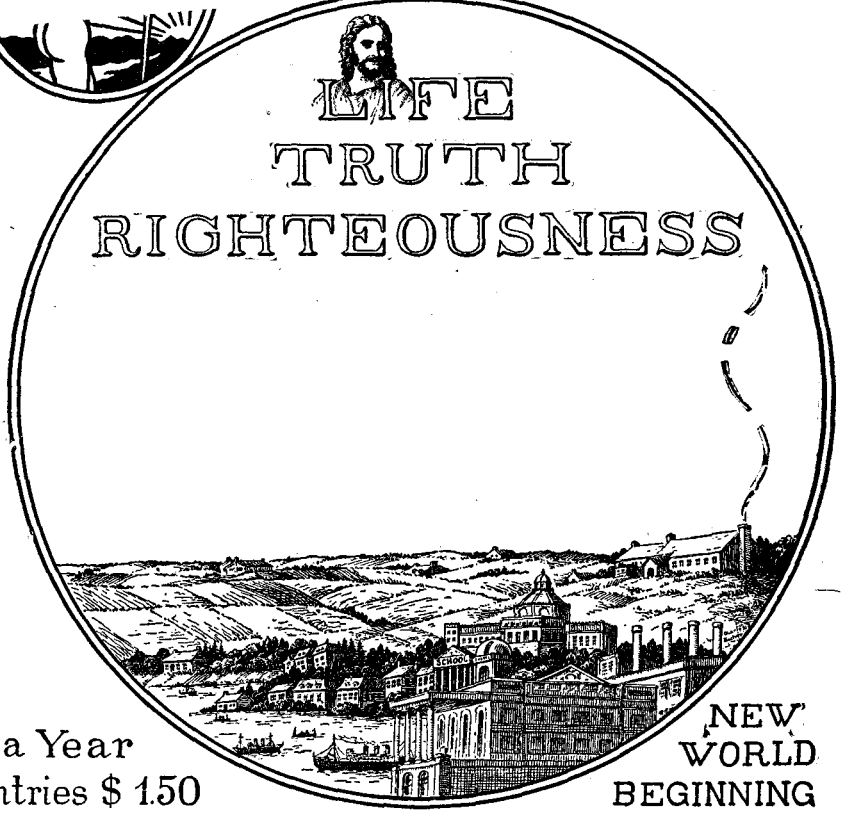
OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Albert Messersmith
1033 Como Place
St Paul Minn
9-22-23-24-25

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly N
April 22, 1925



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The Golden Age

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Automatic Electronic Diagnosis

By Dr. R. A. Gamble, Dean of the Norfolk Electronic Institute.

[THE GOLDEN AGE has fullest confidence in any representations that may be made by Doctor Gamble. He is well known to many of our readers and we are sure they will read this important article with great interest.—Editor.]

I KNOW that the GOLDEN AGE has hitherto held aloof from saying anything, either one way or the other, about the famous Abrams' Electronic system of detecting and treating diseased conditions; but I feel that the time has now come when it may safely and wisely do so. A new discovery in this field has such promise of being an inestimable boon to mankind that I feel it would be a pity to keep it under cover.

Perhaps I will be forgiven if I assure the readers of THE GOLDEN AGE that I am an old-school physician, with twenty-eight years' actual experience in the practice of regular medicine, the last ten of which have been devoted exclusively to chronic diseases; and that naturally I approach any new theory with the caution that years of experience and habits of close scrutiny are bound to bring.

Any capable physician will instantly concur with the proposition that the science of medicine, as at present practised, is built up on the diagnosis of diseases by their symptoms and the treatment of those symptoms. In the highly organized and progressive state of Massachusetts it is reliably estimated that nearly forty-five percent of the preliminary diagnoses are afterwards proven to be incorrect.

Symptoms are simply the sign posts, nature's warnings of disease processes already established in the body. When symptoms become so pronounced that attention is repeatedly called to them by fever, pain, fatigue, nervousness, etc., tissue or body changes have taken place; the "balance" of the system has been upset (I will explain later what I mean by this term "balance".) and we have a condition of disease, a disturbance of the proper equilibrium of the marvelous organism in which we think and see and hear and smell and taste and talk and live.

Treating the symptoms, while relieving the pain temporarily, does not relieve the cause of the unbalance; and later there may be established a chronic condition, or its beginning, which seriously impairs the bodily functions so necessary to health, and curtails the activity and the happiness of the individual so affected and of those immediately about him.

Nature Does the Curing

A THING that must always be borne in mind in the treatment of disease is, that it is nature that does the curing. Nature is constantly engaged in the struggle to prevent or subdue sickness in our bodies. What she reasonably asks of her tenant is that he will do the reasonable thing by bringing in materials suitable to the building up of the life cells, and by giving reasonable attention to the elimination of the disease toxins.

Elimination of the toxins and poisons of the body is accomplished in three ways; through the bowels, the kidneys, and the skin. If any or all of these become impaired from any cause, disease is sure to result. Again, if disease is present in any form, we can be reasonably sure that either one or all of these avenues have become affected and need assistance.

The efforts of the physician are best directed when he seeks a path by which nature can have a proper chance to repair the damage that may have been caused by the disease, the amount of repair being directly dependent upon the amount of local destruction in the particular organ, tissue and cells involved.

It was an epochal discovery in science and in medicine when the revelations came home to professional men that all substances are to a greater or less extent broadcasting stations, put-

ting signals on the air which vary as do the assembly and rate of the "electrons" of which they are composed. All of the sensory organs— nose, eyes, ears, mouth, and touch— are receiving sets. Every nerve tract in the body is a receiving set; and hence the medical profession can not possibly ignore radio, even if it would.

It was an appreciation of the immense significance of these facts that led me to give attention to the theory of electronic reactions when it was first put before the medical profession some five years ago. As a résumé of some of the important findings in this field I quote a few paragraphs from John Mills' recent book, "Within the Atom":

"If we accept the very latest dictum of the physicists, that all matter is composed of compressed units of electrical energy called 'electrons', and that, in the inevitable process of disintegration (the fate of all material things), this energy is set free as 'radio activity' or 'radiant energy' does it not logically follow, purely as a matter of course, that this kinetic energy could be recognized and measured, if apparatus or methods of sufficient delicacy can be devised?

"Just suppose that twenty years ago someone had told you that the very air you were breathing was full of music, crop and weather reports, and so on. You would have thought your informant a fit subject for examination by an alienist. But today you know that such things are facts, because you can place a little electrical apparatus on the table, press a button and hear music, sermons, speeches or reports snatched out of the air. This has been brought about by the improvement in sensitivity of receiving apparatus, which catch the energy being broadcast by the sending station, a thing entirely unthinkable a quarter of a century ago.

"When the attention of the scientific world becomes focused upon the possibilities of applying the same reasoning to the healing of afflicted people as is applied to a problem in physics, chemistry or astronomy, the realization of the altruist's dream will be at hand. The recognition of the universality of Nature's law and its application to all problems, great and small, is the first step in breaking the shackles of unscientific diagnosis and inefficient treatment."

Abrams a Great Discoverer

WHEN the description of the X-Ray was first cabled from Europe, the experts on the leading magazine for electrical engineers, published in New York, rushed into print denouncing the whole thing as a fake and an impossibility, and reproved the public for being so foolish, so credulous, as to believe that any device could ever be made that would enable human beings to see through wood or leather and to take photographs of what lay beneath. Hence none should be disturbed by the bitter denunciations which followed the announcement of the epoch-making discoveries of Dr. Albert Abrams, deceased.

To Dr. Abrams is due, and will always be due, the credit for setting forth the fundamental truths concerning the Electronic theory in its application to the diagnosis and treatment of disease. His method, as taught and applied, has already created a revolution in the ranks of medicine which only the uninformed and the unprogressive will deny.

I was not at all surprised the other day when I noticed despatches from England that a great association of medical men which a year ago unsparingly condemned the Abrams methods had reversed itself and acknowledged that the whole subject should be reëxamined. In my view, no other course is possible. They are bound to come to it, sooner or later. The many marvelous cures made by Dr. Abrams, and those who practise the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, or ERA, as it is called, have forced the attention of the whole world upon it.

That Dr. Abrams did make the cures claimed by him I know positively; for I went to San Francisco in 1922, studied with him, and assisted him on many occasions. I daily visited his treatment rooms, filled with people from every part of the world, talked with them, and watched the progress of their cases; and consequently I have first-hand knowledge of these matters.

Like Edison, who had to devise models for his electrical apparatus, Dr. Abrams had to contrive instruments for its application in the treatment of disease, chief and best of which was his oscilloclast. He was engaged for twenty years in experiments in the electronic field, and had made wonderful progress at the time of his death.

It is not at all to Dr. Abrams' discredit that his teachers and students are working daily, and are producing better machines since his death. The *idea* is the big thing; and for that Dr. Abrams will never be forgotten, but will eventually get undying fame. The machine or treatment apparatus, however, is the heart of the whole thing, as far as the patient is concerned; and it is to his interest that the Abrams ideas should be carried to their apex.

Electronic Theory Correct

AS A hint of what is coming in this country, as well as in England, among the progressive men that go to make up the medical profession I quote the following despatch taken from the daily press:

"MAN A MACHINE, DOCTOR ASSERTS TO CONVENTION—Tells American Surgeons 28 Trillion Wet Batteries Form Body.

"Chicago, Oct. 23rd. (By Associated Press) Man is simply a mechanism run by electricity and chemical action, a machine made up of twenty-eight trillion electric cells, according to Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland surgeon, here attending the convention of the American College of Surgeons. Each cell of the body, 28 trillion of them, is a tiny wet battery, with negative and positive poles, according to the surgeon. The brain cells are the most positive. The cells of the liver are the most negative."

Dr. Crile is simply stating facts that have been long understood and demonstrated by Dr. Abrams and his co-workers, in the field of Electronics. If the electrical "balance" of the cells is correct, proper nerve supply, nutrition and elimination will follow normally; and good health will follow as a matter of course.

If we can take any body organ tissue that has an unbalance or disturbed equilibrium, and by sending an electronic current of the right potentiality into the diseased tissues, bring the equilibrium back to normal, then the nerve supply, nutrition and elimination can take effect. And if this can be accomplished gradually, nature will step in and finish the work.

At the recent Chicago convention of the American Electronic Research Association Professor Blackburn, of Texas, gave a two-hours' talk which can be condensed into the following:

"That everything vibrates or is a broadcasting station is corroborated by the eminent men of science who collaborated in the preparation of the material which composes that great work of reference, The Standard Dictionary. All of these vibrations or radio waves exist and travel indefinitely until they meet their own like or kind of waves, when both unite and cease to exist. Our objective is to collect those peculiar vibrations which are set up in the body by the many various diseases to which humanity is subject, and then to send into the body exact corresponding waves or vibrations. When these introduced waves meet the disease waves in the body, both cease to exist and nature restores the balance. Therefore, gentlemen, if we work out machines or apparatus that assure us of a perfect tuning in, we are masters of all disease."

Disease is Wrong Vibration

FROM what has thus far been said, it will be apparent to all that any disease is simply an "out of tune" condition of some part of the organism. In other words, the affected part of the body "vibrates" higher or lower than normal. It has a different vibratory rate than the rest of the body. It is out of "balance". It is dis-eased. Diseased tissues radiate more energy than healthy tissues, and this unbalance can be measured and corrected.

Science tells us that when two high radio frequency waves of the same rate meet, they become neutralized; and upon this fact is based the entire principle of treatment by all electronic treatment machines. In other words, when an electro-magnetic wave meets in its path a substance vibrating at the same rate of speed or resonance, that wave is stopped; and the energy is absorbed by the medium that stopped it.

This is illustrated by the fact that if you toss a stone into a pond, waves will spread from that spot into wider and wider circles. Then toss another stone at another point, and the effect will be the same. However, when these different waves meet, they neutralize or destroy each other.

So eminent a physician as Sir James Barr, formerly president of the British Medical Association, has given unqualified consent to the principle that by creating a radio vibration similar to that used by a disease in the human body it is possible to cancel or neutralize that disease. The solution of the disease problem lies in the development of scientific instruments that will respond to the delicate vibrations produced, and will adjust the electronic unbalance where it exists.

Diagnosis is the Crux

DR. FRED MOORE says: "Skilled diagnosis is the crux of ERA success." This is true; and Dr. Abrams frequently stated that perhaps not more than ten percent of the students who took the course under his personal supervision would become successful diagnosticians.

The ideal for which Dr. Abrams was striving, was some method of automatic diagnosis. That this is true is proven by a letter written a short time before his death to his student and very

close friend, Dr. Strong of Los Angeles, in which he said:

"You are quite right, Doctor. In the final analysis it is always the man behind the gun who determines the degree of accuracy of the results. Nevertheless, I shall continue to try to eliminate the personal equation from electronic diagnosis in so far as possible."

At the two great conventions held by Abrams practitioners during the year 1924, the one for the Middle States Society, held at Kansas City, Mo., and other of the A. E. R. A. in Chicago, attended by ERA men from all over the world, the burden of all the speeches and discussions was:

"If a better method can be discovered for making diagnoses, a method by which we can tune in automatically, we shall have found the elusive secret of Electronics, and the problem of its proper application in the treatment of diseases will have been solved."

There is one other feature of the Abrams system that has hindered its wider use in the relief of suffering humanity. The cost of a blood diagnosis, together with the necessary one, two, or possibly three months' treatment is far beyond the means of the individual or family in average circumstances; and it has been almost impossible for poor people to have the benefit of the Abrams treatment because of the cost factor.

Up to this time, only doctors could have the apparatus for treatment and diagnosis. In trying to find a way to lessen this cost, and to insure 100 percent correct diagnosis, I have been fortunate enough to discover a new application of the electronic radio principle, which eliminates both the cost of diagnosis and the possible errors of incompetent ERA practitioners, and brings this whole matter of the treatment of disease by electronic methods within the reach of every family.

The Electronic Radio Biola

I HAVE named this new discovery, which I believe will be epochal in the history of the treatment of disease, and which I am exclusively announcing in THE GOLDEN AGE prior to its general publication elsewhere, The Electronic Radio Biola, which means life renewed by radio waves or electrons. The Biola automatically diagnoses and treats diseases by the use of the electronic vibrations. The diagnosis is 100 percent correct, rendering better service in this respect than the most experienced diagnostician, and without any attending cost.

This little instrument automatically measures the body energy, its power of resistance to disease and, if disease exists or if the energy of the body is below par, corrects it. This is done by radio vibration, which makes the human body its own dynamizer, or anti-toxin manufacturer. It restores underbalance in diseased tissues, accomplishing the work gradually. The "balance" in the life cells is completely restored.

The operation of the Biola is such that it discovers and locates disease processes in their very beginning, before great damage has been done, rearranges the electrons and the body equilibrium, and enables nature to restore the organs or parts to normal.

The Biola Wave Trap

THE principle of operation of the Biola is the collection, in suitable media (the result of twenty-eight years' actual experience in the practice of regular medicine) of the disease vibrations, if any, which have become set up in one's body. The fluid containing the same waves or vibrations enters the body, meets the disease waves and destroys them. The Biola is constructive, the wave trap containing the essential elements needed by the body to recreate and reconstruct the broken-down tissues or cells. This is a great step forward, marking the Biola as the most valuable treatment apparatus obtainable today, and well worthy of notice in the columns of a magazine like THE GOLDEN AGE, which looks forward to perfect days ahead.

In the operation of the Biola the patient's body is the motive power; and the vibrations coming from the earth, harnessed to the body, tunes in to every disease, no matter how small or how great, automatically carries them into the Biola, or radio wave trap, where they are registered, measured and held, and can be returned to the patient at will and used to destroy the very disease that produced them.

A proof that the Biola must be 100 percent correct in its diagnoses is seen in the fact that an ordinary radio receiving set (comparable to one's body) is governed by the antenna, which collects from the vibrations coming through the air or through the ground. The antenna, when connected to radio set, and properly tuned, will reproduce a single instrument or an entire or-

chestra, thus corresponding to a single disease or several diseases from which one may be suffering.

In operation, the Biola is attached to a ground wire, a radiator, from the heating system, or the like, which is in turn attached to the patient's body. The radio vibrations, carried by the electro magnetic earth currents, automatically vibrate in unison with each and every disease vibration in the body, be they few or many, carrying them into the Biola and storing them up for use at will.

The Biola radio wave trap uses water as a medium for catching these disease vibrations; but water being a poor conductor, its conductivity is increased by the addition of the elements heretofore referred to, which not only increase the conductivity, but in addition absorb and hold the vibrations, and also impart to the tissues and organs the medicines or elements nature requires to reconstruct the parts broken down by the disease. Thus the Biola not only provides the Electronic vibrations to destroy the disease, but at one and the same time furnishes the body with the proper material with which to rebuild itself.

Biola an Automatic Antitoxin

ONE of the greatest achievements of modern medicines is the discovery and production of antitoxin for Diphtheria. Formerly ninety percent of the children attacked by the dreadful disease died; but since antitoxin has been used, this has been reversed and now ninety percent who have diphtheria recover.

Antitoxin is produced by inoculating a healthy horse with a small amount of diphtheria disease germs. This produces a light attack of diphtheria in the animal. After he recovers, he is again given a stronger dose of germs; and this is continued until he finally becomes immune to diphtheria, and can have sufficient germs of the disease injected into him to cause the death of an entire regiment of soldiers. Then a vein in his neck is tapped; and a gallon or more of his blood is drawn off, sterilized, properly handled; and a small quantity is injected into the child when it has diphtheria, with the result that a cure is effected promptly.

This is identically the method of the electronic radio Biola, with the exception that instead of introducing the dead disease germs into the system, the Biola takes from the body the disease waves (antitoxin) and returns them into the system, where they meet and destroy the conditions that produced them.

In conclusion, the Biola is unquestionably a wonderful addition to the science of medicine, some of its greatest advantages being:

1. It can be used by the individual himself;
2. It can be used singly or in connection with any or all other methods of healing;
3. It is constructive from the beginning of the treatment;
4. It is so simple in its operation that every one can use it;
5. And, lastly, its price brings it within the reach of every family, even those in the poorest circumstances.

These things in themselves furnish undoubted evidence that we are entering the Golden Age, so longed for by all of earth's inhabitants, where each will have his heart's desire for life, liberty and happiness under perfect conditions.

Recipe to Preserve Children's Lives

THE following recipe appeared in a recent Health Bulletin and was written by a Miss Williamson:

Take one large grassy field, one-half dozen children, two or three small dogs, a pinch of brook and some pebbles. Mix the children and dogs well together and put them into the field, stirring constantly. Pour the brook over the pebbles; sprinkle the field with flowers; spread over all a deep blue sky, and bake in the hot sun. When brown, remove and set to cool in a bathtub.

Deaths on Stairways

DURING the year 1924 more than 14,800 people in the United States lost their lives through falls on stairways. About eighty-five percent of these accidents occurred because of ice, snow water or poor lighting, all of which were therefore preventable.

Happenings in Every Clime

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Porto Ricans Kept in Poverty

IN A memorial to Congress Senator Iglesias of Porto Rico declares that American corporations have driven the people to pauperism by avoiding the payment of a just share of the taxes, and taxing sixty percent of the wealth away in a steady stream. He declares that there is an enormous oversupply of labor which is slowly but surely starving.

To Study the Sargasso Sea

THE steamship Arcturus is now engaged in a thirteen-thousand-mile cruise in which it will undertake to explore the Sargasso Sea, wherein are said to be octopuses a hundred feet in diameter, capable of carrying down a small ship, as well as many marvelous fishes, some of them equipped with headlights of red or green or yellow, almost as brilliant as the searchlights on the Albany night-boats, if that isn't putting it too strong. Elaborate apparatus is being taken along wherewith to study the electrical apparatus of these wonderful illuminated and illuminating fishes.

Spain's Loss of Fifteen Men

THE Chicago *Tribune* contains a despatch from its correspondent in Morocco in which the corespondent declares that with his own eyes he counted on one small portion of the battlefield the bodies of 234 young men in the engagement in which the Spanish Government officially announced the loss of but fifteen men. During the day he saw enough more bodies to convince him that the total losses were not less than 3500 men and may have been 4000. The sky was black with vultures; the stench intolerable. He reiterates over and over again Spain's claim that the total loss was fifteen men. In the face of this, how can anybody with any sense believe anything that emanates from any Spanish official source?

The Peak of Civilization

AT THE peak of civilization, i. e., Great Britain before the World War, out of every nine men three were physically fit, two were in poor health, three were physical wrecks, and one was a chronic invalid. It is evident that men have much to learn about what to eat and how to live before they can really enjoy life or be useful to their fellows.

Britain's Submarine Warship

GREAT Britain has completed the largest submarine in the world, measuring 350 feet in length. This vessel is so large that it is practically a cruiser. It has an armament of five five-inch guns. A similar vessel, slightly smaller, has recently returned to Britain after a 20,000 mile cruise.

The Father of Railways

THE real father of railways was Richard Trevethick, of England, who lost control of his steam carriage in 1802, while traveling along the public highways at the frightful speed of ten miles per hour. British laws compelled his successors to place their steam carriages on rails, so that no more palings would be ripped from the fences. That is how we came to have locomotives traveling on rails instead of without them. Now we have both kinds.

Herriot Stands for Liberty

IN A ringing speech in the French Chamber of Deputies Premier Herriot, after condemning the Papacy for its frequently manifested pro-German and anti-French attitude, and in his argument on behalf of withdrawal of the French representative at the Vatican, said: "We have nothing to lose; it could be no worse. We are religious liberals; there is one policy, the policy of liberty and independence from the Vatican! Every nation is free, and we do not have to receive orders from the Pope." The Premier's stand was approved, including his consent that the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine might be allowed a representative at Rome.

Will France Repudiate Her Debts?

IN A great speech at Washington, Senator Borah stated bluntly that it looks as if France is planning to repudiate her debt to the American people. In settling with Britain the United States voluntarily surrendered the stupendous sum of $3,800,935,000. France would be treated as well; but apparently, after having her life as a nation saved and after receiving accessions of 402,392 square miles inhabited by

4,000,000 people, she is unable to see any reascu for repaying or trying to repay her benefactors. But she seems to have all the money she wants for military purposes.

France Denies Debt Repudiation

STUNG by the Borah statement that France was on the verge of repudiating her debt to the United States, and facing the immediate need of another $100,000,000 loan, the French Government has officially stated that no debt repudiation is intended, but that delay is hoped for until such time as the franc may have risen in value, thus reducing the net payment.

Spends a Lifetime in Vain

A FRENCH lover of art, M. Joussaume, spent a lifetime collecting paintings by Corot, Diaz, Delacroix and Daubigny, leaving instructions in his will that his precious works of art should be preserved under glass. It now appears that every one of these is a forgery of the most shameless sort; and that the poor man, who knew no better, was deceived into parting with his fortune all to no purpose.

Signs of Sanity in Paris

A DESPATCH from Paris reports that the ladies there, upon whom the good women of other lands depend for their styles, have decided to drop cigarette smoking, the use of slang, hard hats, and barbaric jewelry, and to leave off at least some of the paint which now makes some women look like a revolving barbers' pole. Here is hoping that these fashions may spread to the ends of the earth.

Strangest Winter in a Century

NORWAY and Sweden have had a phenomenally mild Winter, one in which there has been almost no snow. In America the snowfall was the largest in many years and remained for weeks without a break, suddenly turning into Spring a month earlier than usual. Countries such as Arabia and Mesopotamia, which usually have mild winters, have had a hard one.

The Second Highest Structure

AT THE moment, the second highest structure in the world is the main mast of the radio station in Berlin from which news despatches are sent out to newspapers all over Germany. The mast is 836 feet high, with two side masts each 690 feet high. The Eiffel Tower is the only structure of greater height yet constructed.

International Airlines

THE United States has one airline in operation; namely, the transcontinental air mail. Belgium has one line; Russia has one line. Australia has two lines, Holland has three lines, Great Britain has five lines, France has ten lines, and Germany has fifteen lines. Virtually all the important German cities are interconnected by air.

Opium Conference a Fiasco

THE American delegation to the Geneva opium conference came away victors. They left in disgust and with indignation because it was plainly apparent that the governments involved had no intention whatever of restricting the growth of the poppy to the opium needed for medicinal purposes. The net outcome of the conference is that Britain, France, Japan, Holland, India, Portugal, and Siam will now go into the opium business direct.

Another Armament Conference Needed

THE London *Daily Express* declares that virtually all that was accomplished at the Washington armament conference has been nullified, by reason of the fact that France is about to build a new type of battle cruiser, really a light battleship, that would render obsolete the 10,000 ton cruisers allowed by the Washington treaty. The *Express* predicts a world scramble to build the new type. An agreement among hyenas does not change the fact that they are hyenas.

The Hell of War

IDA M. TARBELL, writing on behalf of the Near East Relief, aptly says that nothing in the tragic and terrible decade that we have just passed through is so terrible, pitiful, and unjust, as that which it has done to the children of so many different countries. That these helpless millions should know nothing of life but hunger and cold and misery, that there should be nothing to show them that there are such things in the world as justice and gentleness

and love. It turns one's heart cold to think of such conditions!

Czecho-Slovakia's Fight for Liberty

PRESIDENT Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, in a speech on New Year's Day advocated complete separation of church and state, asserting that this would be good for both the church and the state, compelling the clergy to give more attention to spiritual matters and less to interfering with mundane affairs.

Great Distress in Vienna

DURING the month of January 149 persons committed suicide in Vienna, which is more than three times the previous large monthly average of about forty. The distress prevailing throughout the city is the cause. Similar conditions have been prevalent in Berlin, where 100 suicides per month has been the average for a long time.

The Foreign Loan Exposures

IN A series of articles the New York *American* has presented the evidence that after the World War was over, President Wilson was responsible for the loan of hundreds of millions of dollars to the former allies of the United States, without any authority to do so ever having been granted. Italy alone received $455,500,000 of these illegal funds. Mr. Wilson had the least regard for law of any man who ever sat in the presidential chair.

Italy May Have New Style Railroad

ITALY is considering the building of a new style of ultra-rapid triangle railroad connecting Milan, Turin and Genoa. The road, if built, will have no grade crossings, and will be constructed with the design and intent of operating trains at the rate of 120 miles per hour. A government commission is now studying the problems involved.

About to Assume Great Authority

MR. ROBERT SENCOURT, in an article in the December issue of the "Atlantic Monthly", says of the Vatican that "it is now about to assume political office of greater weight and authority than anything the world has ever more than dreamed". Without doubt the next year is expected by friends of the Papacy to be one of greatest triumph. Perhaps! Perhaps!

Fifty Thousand Jewish Immigrants

SINCE the World War, and the establishment of Great Britain's mandate over Palestine, over fifty thousand Jewish immigrants have entered the country and have been absorbed into its industries. One of the principal industries thus far engaged in is the raising of tobacco. Malaria, once Palestine's chief scourge, has been wiped out by a wise expenditure of $575,000.

Tower of David Brought to Light

EXCAVATIONS in Jerusalem have brought to light the ancient and beautiful Tower of David, of which the Scriptures have much to say. The tower has a clean surface of white limestone, and is said to be now visible from every part of the city. The Palestine government has declared the Tower a national monument and is having it restored.

India Hits Back at America

INDIA hits back at America, Australia and New Zealand by declaring in a bill adopted by the Legislative Assembly, by a vote of 49 to 41, that any country which excludes natives of India as an inferior race is itself an inferior race and is not wanted in India. Antipathy to the whites is gradually growing among all the dark-skinned races.

Stairway to Solomon's Temple

IN MAKING repairs to the Mosque of Omar a stairway has been discovered which archæologists believe may be the remains of the stairway which once led up into Solomon's Temple. It is quite possible that this may be true. Solomon's Temple was built in the year 1028 B. C. Its exact site has long been in doubt.

Bobbed Hair Causes Unemployment

IN TWO years' time the fashion of having the hair bobbed has caused the destruction of the hair-net business, with the result that in one district in China sixteen thousand women who were formerly busily occupied in that industry are now out of work. Chinese high standards of honesty are reported as gradually coming down to the standards of the West.

Everything for the Best *By Z. Irene Davis*

A STORY is told of one of the Sages of the Talmud, Nahum, the man of Gamzu, so named, it is said, because that no matter what misfortune came to his lot, he invariably proclaimed *Gam zu le-tovah*: "This also is for the best."

Once, the story goes, that Rabbi Akiba was driven out of his land and made a wanderer and a fugitive in foreign parts, because of persecution. All he had left was a lamp which he used to light at night in order to study the Law, a cock which served to announce to him the rising dawn, and a beast of burden on which he rode.

The sun was slowly sinking in the west, the darkness was beginning to fall, and the poor wayfarer knew not any place of shelter or rest, although he was nearly exhausted. Therefore when he at last saw the lights of a village shining in the distance, he felt glad, and hastened in order to procure for himself a night's lodging. He was thankful to find it inhabited, when at last he came to the outskirts, and thought of the humanity and compassion that awaited him. But to his disappointment he discovered that he was mistaken. He was refused even a night's lodging. They compelled him to seek for shelter and rest in a near-by forest.

"It is hard, very hard," said he, "not to find a hospitable roof to protect me against the inclemency of the weather. But God is just, and whatever He does is for the best." He sat down under a tree, lighted his lamp and began to study the Law. He had hardly read a chapter when a violent storm put out his light. "What!" he exclaimed, "must I not be permitted even to pursue my favorite study? But God is just, and whatever He does is for the best."

Straightening himself at full length on the ground, he sought, if it were possible, to obtain a few hours' sleep. Hardly had he closed his eyes when a hungry wolf prowled up, leaped upon his cock, and killed the fowl.

"What new misfortune is this?" cried the surprised Akiba. "My vigilant companion is gone. Who will henceforth awaken me to the study of the Law? But God is just. He knew best what is good for us poor mortals."

Hardly had he finished the sentence, when a roaring lion sprang toward his beast and devoured the poor animal. "What is to be done now?" the lonely wanderer asked himself. "My beast and my cock are gone; all is gone. But praised be the Lord, whatever He does is for the best."

That night he did not sleep; and at an early morning hour he started to the village, to see whether he could get some beast of burden to help him on in his journey. But what was his surprise not to find a single individual alive! It seems that a band of thieves had entered the village during the night, murdered its inhabitants, and pillaged their houses.

As soon as Akiba had recovered from the amazement into which this remarkable occurrence had thrown him, he lifted his voice and exclaimed: "Thou great God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, now I know by experience that poor mortal men are short-sighted and blind, often considering as evils what is intended for their preservation. But Thou alone are just and kind and merciful. Had not the hard-hearted people driven me by their inhospitality from the village, I should assuredly have shared their fate! Had not the wind extinguished my lamp, the robbers would have been drawn to the spot, and have murdered me! I perceive, also, that it was Thy mercy which deprived me of my two companions, that they might not by their noise give notice to the robbers of my whereabouts. Praised then be Thy name for ever and ever."

The Anthem of the Flowers *By Rebecca Fair Doney*

ALMIGHTY JEHOVAH, we adore Thee! Thou who studdest the earth with our beautiful faces. Decked in all the colors of the glorious rainbow, we glow with tender radiance in the soft moonlight, or unfold in a thousand brilliant hues 'neath the sun. We carpet the hillsides; we riot in the meadows. We fill with fragrance and beauty the dim aisles of the forest. The waters lovingly reflect our sweet faces; and the snow proudly wears us as gems on her bosom.

We rejoice in our loveliness. We rejoice in

our mission to delight the eyes of men, and to lift their hearts up to Thee in worship and adoration.

O Jehovah, our Creator, if all the glory and beauty of our tiny faces is but an infinitesimal reflection of Thee, what must Thou Thyself be, in all the glory and beauty of Thy person! And what must be the rapture, not only of those who behold Thee, but of those also who shall yet have the glorious privilege not only to look upon Thee, but to become like Thee! As they fall before Thee in praise and worship, we, too, lift our thousand faces up to Thee in silent adoration. Jehovah, we adore Thee!

Interesting Items from Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent.*

"A CRAZE for thick woolen shirts is spreading like wildfire among college and high school lads the country over. Colors are gaudy, such as red and black checker-boards. The idea seems to be to imitate the mackinaw coats of lumberjacks."

So says the Vancouver *Sun,* and calls attention to this interesting item as a hopeful sign that the jazz era of "sheiks" and "lounge-lizards" may be passing, to give place to a virile and manly age.

The Toronto *Daily Star* publishes a letter from an excited correspondent complaining that the local Young Men's Christian Association is handled by grey-haired ancients, and that the majority of the men who frequent the building are aged ones, also. This he characterizes as a menace.

No doubt the "sheiks" are not much interested in the activities of the Y. M. C. A., which by its wholesale participation in worldly matters and forms of amusement has forfeited its right to the title "Christian"; and they find their amusement in the corner pool-room and dance hall. Many a habitué of these places can testify that he learned to shoot pool in the church basement, and was graduated through the Y. M. C. A. to the pool-hall of doubtful reputation. We sincerely hope that the *Sun* is right; and that our young manhood is awakening to the need of a cleaner and saner viewpoint, though it is doubtful if checker-board shirts are a good sign.

A striking address was recently delivered in Toronto by Miss Agnes McPhail, a member of the Dominion Parliament, who for a long time could not obtain a hall in which to speak, owing to the veto of the "city fathers", and subsequent fear of the owners of available halls. Her subject, "The School and Peace," was a striking arraignment of war and war-makers, as well as the war teachers, those whose only idea of patriotism is death and bloody battlefields.

As reported by the Toronto *Daily Star* her speech was filled with pungent criticism:

"Miss McPhail was grieved to find that the three great institutions, the school, the church, and the state, were arrayed against progress and light in this matter. She was in agreement with the English cynic who said that he had only once heard of a bishop who had opposed a war, and that was a war to end slave traffic.

"We call ourselves brave, but the only brave thing we do is because of our stupidity. We are stupid because we can't distinguish between the youth who died and the thing that killed them. Because we honor our dead we honor war, and so perpetuate the lie.' She read from a Canadian school history which said: 'The part played by Canada was full of glory.' 'Glory!' cried Miss McPhail scornfully. 'Glory! Full of bravery, yes. Full of misery, yes. Full of glory, no!'"

Miss McPhail was a staunch opposer of the vote of $450,000 last session, for cadet training. "I am in favor of large sums for physical development, but not one cent for training that glorifies bloodshed," she said.

Recently the city of Edmonton expended $5,000 for 600 cadet uniforms, money provided by the Department of Militia and Defense for that purpose. A considerable amount of opposition was aroused among the trustees who deprecated the military training now being given in the schools. The director of the cadet work, however, Major Kennedy, explained that no real military training was given to the boys, hence the need of uniforms. The argument is somewhat obscure, but is evidently quite lucid to the editor of the Edmonton *Journal,* which reports the occurrence.

The press reports a recent discovery of great interest to dentists and their legion of victims. Research work carried on in the laboratories of the University of Toronto has resulted in the discovery of a copper amalgam filling for the root canals of teeth, which has a permanent germicidal effect. You can now keep your teeth

until the righteous law, "Nothing shall hurt nor destroy," is permanently in effect.

The Lord's Day Alliance, a self-appointed body of clerics, et al., dedicated to the work of making life miserable for everybody on Sunday, has just lost its appeal to the Privy Council against the running of Sunday trains in Manitoba to the lake shore, and for the benefit of "week ending" holiday seekers. The Alliance is fearful, according to a Canadian Press cable report of the General Secretary's statement, that Manitoba is now outside the jurisdiction of the Lord's Day Act. In other words, the clerk and mechanic can now go and take a swim on Sunday, much to the disgust of those who tacitly sanction the playing of golf and joy-riding by the wealthier sections of the population.

The Vancouver *Daily Province* scathingly comments on the action of the British Columbia Premier who "wept as he cast his vote for beer by the glass". This further issue in the stormy and liquorish life of that Province has arisen over the avowed intention of the brewery interests to bring back a more general sale of strong beer. They have succeeded, and are consequently jubilant. The Government in the meantime weeps because it can not stem the beer flood; and "the Premier admits that he can not face the lobby pressure that a year's delay would involve". British Columbia now candidly admits that the last vestige of popular government has faded away, and the "liquor ring" controls the destiny of the Province.

Ontario voters received a rude shock also, when the Premier, in spite of the large majority vote polled for the retention of the Ontario Temperance Act, brought in, in the recently delivered speech from the throne, amendments to the existing legislation to permit of beer of almost double the present alcoholic content to be sold. Traitor and renegade are among the most polite expressions of a large section of the public, but readers of THE GOLDEN AGE will remember that your correspondent prophesied a return of booze before last Christmas. He hardly expected, however, to see this prophecy fulfilled *in spite of* the mandate of the people. Law makers in Canada are rapidly taking the course of law breakers to gain their own ends.

The world wheat shortage is rapidly bringing a crisis in Canadian wheat circles. Operators are surprised at the smallness of the wheat shipments in view of the high prices recently prevailing and the amount of business turned over, on paper. It is beginning to look as though there was an actual shortage of supplies to fill the large orders being placed.

Russia, once considered the greatest rival of the Canadian wheat farmers in the European market, is now one of our best customers. In the past few months orders have been placed totaling almost two million barrels of flour, which will utilize about nine million bushels of wheat, and which involve a price of around sixteen million dollars. It means busy flour mills in Canada, but will no doubt also mean higher bread prices.

The Canadian farmer is somewhat cheered at the thought of high prices continuing for a longer period than usual; but, as usual, the speculator and grain operator will garner the cream of the price harvest. Most farmers are so heavily indebted to the various financial corporations that they are not allowed to hold their grain for top price, but must sell on a flooded market at low prices so that the banks and financial corporations can gain their unearned increment.

The Vancouver *Sun* headlines a news item, "Hell Fire in Discard Now":

" 'Dogmas introduced into Christianity during medieval times must be discarded and the Christian creed restated in terms comprehensible by moderns,' stated Rev. Dr. C. H. Shortt, warden of the Anglican Theological College. 'Few people today believe in an everlasting hell fire for mankind.' 'Consciousness of sonship in God through Jesus Christ,' was his definition of Christianity. 'As men increased in their capacity for understanding, it was possible to make a fuller and perhaps a full revelation of God in Christ.' "

A few more candid utterances of this kind by responsible representatives of the denominational churches; and the first thing we know they will be preaching the true gospel of the kingdom and the times of restitution.

Pursuant to the policy of keeping the people of Canada advised of her financial standing as stated through the most authoritative channels, we publish a review of the Government financial statement as issued by the *Monetary Times* of January 16th, 1925:

"FURTHER INCREASE IN CANADA'S NET DEBT.—December Reports Show Six Million Advance in Net Debt.—Also Higher Than Last Year.—Gross Debt and Active Assets Decline.

"Another advance in the net debt of the Dominion of Canada was recorded during the month of December; the net debt at the end of the month being six million higher than the previous month, and two million in advance of December, 1923. This compares with an increase of $896,676 in the net debt during December, 1923. On the other hand, there was a decline of fifty-one million in the gross debt during December, and active assets were also lower by fifty-six million in comparison with November.

"December revenue, which totaled $23,709,196, was two million lower than the November results, and five million below the December, 1923, total. For the nine months ending December 31, total revenue fell off by forty-four million in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year.

"There was a considerable decrease in the December expenditures in comparison with November. December expenditures, which totaled $28,539,470, are fifty per-cent lower than the November expenditures. For the nine months' period the expenditures are down by two million."

In the January 30th issue of the same journal is a special article calling attention to the Taxation problem of the Dominion Government. Under the heading, "Tax Reduction Arguments Deceived Government," the following statements are made:

"In so far as taxation is concerned, it may be taken for granted that there will be few experiments as long as business conditions remain depressed. . . . Last year the Government reduced taxation in the sales tax by $24,000,000 hoping that increased business would make up for the decrease, but our expectations will not be realized. . . . The indications are that on the whole fiscal year revenue will be down between $55,000,000 and $60,000,000."

In its issue of January 16th, reporting the meeting of shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada in Winnipeg, it quotes from the address of Mr. W. R. Allan, President:

"Taxation in Canada requires anxious thought. Federal and municipal taxes with, in some cases, provincial additions, have become so onerous as to stifle business and discourage effort. The total taxes paid by this bank in the past year amounted to $441,497.77."

The Saskatoon *Phœnix* joins in the chorus with an editorial comment:

"In round numbers the expenditures of the Dominion of Canada for the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, will be $400,000,000. Of this sum about $134,000,000 is needed to pay interest on the public debt. Approximately $58,000,000 is included under the head 'railways and canals chargeable to income', most of the money going to the Canadian National Railway in the form of loans. Soldiers' pensions for the year, $33,000,000, while Soldiers' Settlement and Re-establishment will consume about $16,000,000 more.

"To pay debt charges, to maintain the Canadian National Railways, and to look after returned soldiers takes sixty percent of the revenue collected from Canadian tax payers. . . . Canadians can not hope for spectacular tax reductions in the near future."

"McLean's Magazine" gives some striking comparative figures of Canadian and American Income Tax rates. The figures are for a married man with no dependents:

Income	Can. Tax	U. S. Tax
$ 3,000.00	$ 40.00	$ 7.50
4,000.00	80.00	22.50
5,000.00	126.00	37.50
6,000.00	178.50	57.50
10,000.00	619.50	207.50
20,000.00	2,089.50	1,017.50
50,000.00	9,649.50	6,137.50
100,000.00	32,749.50	22,617.50
1,000,000.00	696,349.50	429,617.50

"In Great Britain since 1921-22 (the peak year) income tax rate has been cut 25% with only a 15% decrease in receipts resulting. Canada has experienced a 31% decrease in Federal income tax receipts in the same period—with no decrease in rate."

The answer seems to be quite obvious. Canada is not prosperous.

The *Family Herald & Weekly Star* publishes the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on employment, showing that in January 5,813 employers decreased their payrolls by 57,227 persons:

"The trend of employment in all industries except coal mining was generally unfavorable. Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed important contractions."

The Moose Jaw *Evening Times,* featuring an article from the pen of Hon. David Lloyd George, former British Prime Minister, brings to light that statesman's viewpoint on world conditions:

"Afterwar Crusade to Improve World Conditions Has Now Collapsed."

"The deepest impression left on my mind by 1924 is of a world once more reconciled to black. The iridescent colors of a new hope flung on the sky by the Great War after becoming year by year fainter and more mildewed with the unfavorable weather that followed peace, seem finally to have faded away altogether during this year, and a dull grey hangs over the earth.

"Strikes multiplied beyond all previous records. During the years that followed peace the number of days lost in industrial strife was double and treble what it was before the war. . . . For the time being, disillusionment is the prevalent feeling amongst the idealists of all classes and in all lands. There is a temporary collapse everywhere of the desire to struggle upward. . . . This mood will not last long."

We hope not; for this is largely the state of mind of Canada, in common with Europe. The weight of circumstances is crushing the life and hope out of the people. Political appeals to "remember our great heritage", and so forth, arouse no interest among the mass of a people thoroughly convinced that any "heritage" there may be is not the people's, but the exploiting capitalist's. However, the closer to the extremity of our patience we get, the closer also to the bountiful mercy of a God who cares.

What About Card Playing?

By Mrs. Theo. Hoben

WHAT attitude should we, who have turned our faces toward the New Day, take toward the pastime of card-playing? Of course we ourselves want no such pastime; for time does not hang heavily on our minds. The unlimited storehouse of knowledge opened before us, and the wonderful privilege of assisting others into this storehouse fills our time.

But what about our children? Should we encourage or discourage card-playing among them?

I had the not uncommon experience of having one parent of each kind—one mindful of spiritual interests, the other dead to these. My mother, who aimed to get away from the control of the "prince of this world", advised against card-playing and would not permit it in our home. She said that it had some connection with the devil, but could not explain just how. Father laughed at this, and said that her idea was narrow.

Some of the children accepted Mother's view, and some chose Father's as they grew up. I took Mother's view, and was never found in company with card-players. Neither do I want my children to develop an interest in cards. Of course I am considered "narrow". Card-playing is foremost on the list of entertainments in this section. Church people and even religious people sit around the card table.

One day I went to the library to look up the history of cards, and found that they are of ancient, eastern, pagan origin. There is no mention of them in connection with the Jews, while in God's favor.

Cards appeared in Europe at the end of the 14th century for the amusement of the kings at first. The French clergy took to them greatly till forbidden by a synod in 1404.

The pictures on the cards have been changed often, from kings and queens to popish plots and, after the French Revolution, to republican reminders as Washington, Adams, Franklin, La Fayette, and Indian chiefs, and back to kings and queens again.

Great sums of money are spent each year to make the cards, and much more money is spent to buy they, in spite of hard times.

Many a fortune has been ruined by means of cards and many a heart broken. We have heard of card enthusiasm that amounts to lunacy. From the Nordic countries come stories of such prolonged card-playing as brought forth the scarlet-clothed, horn-headed, long-tailed Old Scratch himself from beneath the chairs of the players.

Many times the law has tried with its strong hand to put down this pastime, but then it would be indulged in secretly. Today this amusement is so enchanting that mothers forget their home duties, and fathers their debts, to spend time, energy, and money at the fashionable card-party.

And the result?

Is it a greater intelligence, a thirst for true knowledge and increased sense of duty, a greater desire for right, more love for your fellow man? Is there one good point in favor of this amusement?

With these facts—and many others—before us, it seems that the vari-colored card is akin to occultism and should be shunned even as the ouija board and the séance.

Erratum

GOLDEN AGE No. 139, page 232, first column, 11th line, should read fifty years ago, instead of fifteen years ago.

Co-operation the World Over

In Central Europe

LIKE Italy, Germany was making tremendous progress toward coöperation, but the necessities of the case have compelled the government to levy such heavy taxes on all available sources of revenue that the movement has been greatly handicapped.

Before the war the coöperatives had millions of dollars in reserves, but through inflation of the currency and by means of taxation these have been much reduced or have vanished. And yet, with all these obstacles in the way, Germany reported an increase of 2,406 coöperative societies during the one year of 1922. It is estimated that one-fourth of the homes of Germany are attached to the coöperative movement.

What people can do in the way of coöperation when they are forced to it, was illustrated in Austria, during the last two or three years, where thousands of comfortable homes were built at an average cost of $1,200 for a five-room house.

The way in which this was done was as follows: The Coöperative Society advanced funds or labor to the amount of 30 percent of the project. The home-builder contributed a certain amount each month in money and a total of 2,000 hours of work in spare time, Saturday afternoons and holidays. In addition, the municipality advanced loans at five percent to aid in the purchase of materials.

Coöperation is spreading in Jugoslavia, and in Hungary it is estimated that almost half the people are served coöperatively. In the latter country the state takes an active interest in the movement.

In Eastern Europe

IN WARSAW, Poland, a congress of Polish co-operatives was recently held at which delegates from 519 associations were present.

In Latvia there are 2,000 coöperative societies, 663 of them formed within the last year.

In Russia there are 16,667 agricultural co-operative societies, representing two and one-half million farms. In Russia, coöperation is only twenty-five years old, but it may well be considered the backbone of the entire business structure. It is the one thing that came out of the war stronger than it went in.

In Moscow the Central Coöperative operates bakeries, restaurants, and stores of all kinds, libraries, schools, and homes for the children of its employés. Outside the city it has seventy-three big farms, which supply its members with all the necessities and comforts which can be produced by up-to-date agriculture.

Palestine, next to Denmark and Switzerland, is setting a world pace in coöperation. The basic idea of the Jewish commonwealth is co-operation. Even the roads are built coöperatively.

In India during the past year thirty-one co-operative anti-malarial societies were organized, with an immediate favorable effect upon the health of the district.

The coöperative movement is spreading in China.

In the Southern Hemisphere

NEW ZEALAND has had a coöperative system of public works for thirty-two years. When highways or railroads are to be built they are divided into sections, the proper cost of each section is carefully estimated, and the option of doing that section is offered to a party of men. If they accept the offer they become the contractors for that section, and as they do all the work they receive all the pay.

The men divide the money among themselves in accordance with the time worked. They have the power to vote any man out of the company who does not play fair. The materials of construction are provided by the government at cost. This is substantially the system employed in Palestine.

Australia has made such progress with co-operation that it is estimated that one-fifth of all families in the commonwealth participate. There is a great coöperative bank, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, which has conferred benefits upon the Australian people greater than can be expressed in figures. There is at Adelaide, South Australia, a coöperative society which does a business of about $2,000,000 per year.

In Africa there is some development along coöperative lines, one of which is a coöperative store at Damietta, Egypt, which has been in operation for five years. In South Africa the government has been trying, with some success, to persuade the farmers to adopt the coöperative methods which have been used so successfully in Europe.

Coöperation is spreading in Argentina. In Brazil the government offered a subsidy and free transportation to encourage the formation of coöperative societies. There are 309 coöperative colonies among the Brazilian fishermen alone.

Potassium—The Elixir of Youth

By H. Sillaway.

IN A superstitious age of the past men sought for a fabled fountain of youth, whose waters would banish age and decay. Later, as it became evident that no such fountain existed, attention was turned to the chemical field in the hope that a magic elixir would ultimately be found that would unharness age from the human frame. No doubt these delusive ideas owed their inception to the testimony of the Scriptures that death and old age would not forever curse the race.

There is, indeed, a fountain of life in near preparation for mankind; and when it is ready, all who will may drink of its waters freely. In connection with it, and as a part of it, there is also an "elixir of youth". In a former article we identified this as potassium, one of the fifteen chemical elements of which the human body is composed. During the ages past the human system has experienced a shortage of this element which, together with other abnormal influences, has held the race in bondage to decay and death.

It is radically impossible for a hurtful excess of potassium to be assimilated into the system. The question is how to get enough of it in sufficient quantities, even for perfect health. Most people suffer a woeful lack of this element in their systems, usually combined also with other elementary deficiencies, thereby producing a proneness to disease.

If we strip cogs from a machine gear, the machine will not operate right; and if we take away one of these gears entirely, the machine will not operate at all. And so it is with the human body; for if any vital food element is insufficiently supplied diseased conditions will finally set up in the system, and if one of these is entirely withheld, then death will speedily ensue when the supply in the system is exhausted. The average diet of most people is very short in practically half of the necessary elements for the sustaining of the human body, and the wonder is that even a semblance of health persists at all.

On the other hand, the food used may be rich in every needed element, and yet the system may suffer impoverishment through the lack of some of the most vital of these. This is due to the fact that in a large percentage of the foods these elements are in an inert form unavailable for assimilation without a solvent combination. Thus a knowledge of food solvents is a necessary part of health instruction.

Most foods contain potassium in its inert form, which is largely unavailable for assimilation unless combined with its solvent principle. Only in acid fruits is potassium found in its free form; but these fruits are in themselves an insufficient source of supply, so that it must be made up from its inert storage in other foods. Happily, fruit acids are the solvent principle of inert potassium; but, for the proper results, these fruits must be eaten in connection with the inert supply. Fruits eaten on an empty stomach will not act as a solvent for the next meal.

Not only is potassium in combination with magnesium the chief support of the neutralization and excretion of poison wastes, but these elements are also the chief factors in the building of the soft tissues. It is potassium that preserves the softness and pliancy of these tissues through its cleansing and solvent principles.

A radical lack of this element in the system is productive of digestive disorders, colds, hardening of the arteries, etc. When this lack is combined with an excessive use of table salt, the foundation is laid for piles and cancer. Common colds are a sure index of potassium lack; for they cannot occur unless this lack exists, if the diet otherwise is normally balanced. Colds are produced by a condition of accumulated poisonous wastes in the system. While exposure will precipitate a cold where the foundation exists, it is not the cause, as is generally supposed.

Poison wastes in the system are the foundation of all germ disease. It is in this waste that all disease germs breed. Internal and external

cleanliness is a sure immunity from every form of germ disease. We might also fitly add, from all disease of whatever character, as this reducing of the body wastes to the minimum, in which they can be excreted as fast as produced, can be done only through a scientifically balanced diet which in itself insures freedom from disease.

With such a diet, under otherwise normal living conditions, there does not appear to be a shadow of doubt but that with an abundance of free potassium in the system age-hardening can not take place. The very fineness of the human organism, which in this respect is far removed from the very highest orders of the lower animal creation, seems positively to guarantee this. That some will be skeptical on this point is to be expected, as many are unable to consider seriously an undemonstrated theory.

In the consideration of this question, it must be remembered that the dietetic conditions herein outlined are of a character entirely foreign to the habits of practically every individual of the race. Not only is our most important dietetic knowledge very new, but many of the old accepted health theories have been proved to be not only erroneous, but in some points decidedly harmful. For instance, limited and restricted diets; selection of foods of quick and easy digestion; tabooing water with meals or near meal time; special high protein diets; fasting for health; and a long list of other preconceived ideas of more or less dietetic importance.

It is not only important to know just what to eat, but also the proper combinations in which the various foods should be eaten in order to get the benefit of their full food values. Some foods of merit are condemned by many because ignorant of their proper use. Thus the banana, which in some points is among the most meritorious of the sweet fruits, has many enemies.

If bananas are eaten with the meals in connection with any of the cereal foods, they will not distress the most sensitive digestive organism; but eaten alone on an empty stomach, especially when one is hungry, they will often cause trouble. Nor are they the only food with this digestive peculiarity. The prejudice against them because they are cut green for market has no foundation in respect to food value.

The potential poisons, which most foods contain, have an office to perform. While possibly all their functions may not be known, yet in one point they seem indispensible. This is in influencing toward a variety in the diet. We all have many times had the experience that a food, once keenly relished, finally loses its attractiveness to the appetite, sometimes even to repugnance.

This is the result of the influence of the natural poisons which the food contains, causing the system to rebel against its overuse. But for these poisons, no food would lose its relish; and the natural disposition would be to confine one's diet to a few simple articles of the most easily obtained foods, to the exclusion of most others.

A wide variety in food is essential to a perfect assimilation, and a perfect state of health can not be built up or maintained without it. Food must also be relished in order to be properly assimilated. If such a variety is maintained in a balanced order, the potential poisons will be neutralized and passed out of the system without harm, and foods will not lose their relish. When a food begins to do this, very evidently it is being used to excess, and its poisons are not being fully neutralized.

Another indispensible office of food poisons is in the maintaining of the sense of food balance. Such a balance can never be successfully maintained by weight and measure. Therefore by nature we have been endowed with this sense of food balance as a guide in food selection in both kind and amount. With most people this sense has been stifled through the use of flesh foods, stimulating and drug foods, and other abnormalities in diet. It can be restored again by any who are willing to right-about-face in dietetic habits.

In later times a long line of dissipating habits have been contracted, to which all in some measure have been in bondage in at least some feature. Chief among these are the tobacco, tea, coffee, and refined food habits. These are the leading dissipations in the sense of being the most general, not that they are the worst in physical effect. They are all bad enough, however.

But why throw stones at the whiskey sot and opiate drug fiend while living ourselves in glass houses? Is dissipated appetite any worse in the one case than in the other? Little wonder the race is fast losing both reason and physical vigor!

Tea and coffee exercise a hardening effect upon the tissues of the body, thereby preventing a free elimination of waste. Their habitual use also weakens the nervous system with a corresponding weakening of the powers of endurance. Resistance to disease is lessened, and there appears to be but little question that the mental functions are also in a measure impaired by their use.

The use of a stimulant in a time of unusual and excessive physical strain will temporily increase endurance; but its habitual use has a reverse effect. This, however, to the user is delusive; for he feels weak and physically the worse when not under its influence. Tea and coffee are only stimulating drugs without any food value, and their stimulating effects are produced through a mild irritation of the nerve centers.

The food elements most generally used to excess are the starches, proteins and high carbon foods. A discarding of refined foods is a radical start towards the correction of the diet in these respects. Refined sugars, margarins, animal fats, and refined vegetable oil products are heat producers only, and have no value as tissue builders.

Raw sugars are rich in iron, calcium and potassium, three very necessary elements in the up-keep of the human body. Butter and cream are richest in fluorine of any known food products; and there is no element of more consequence to health than fluorine.

Butter and cream may well take the place of other shortening products. Animal fats clog up the system with excess wastes. This is especially true of pork and lard. The effort in food selection should be to keep the wastes of the body down to a minimum. The softer and more pliant the tissues are kept, the freer will be the elimination of body wastes. This is a matter of great importance.

Flabby flesh may feel soft to the touch; but in reality it is leathery, lacking spring and elasticity. The elastic buoyancy of the tissues can not be preserved under the tanning influence of tea and coffee. With every necessary element supplied in a normal balance in a diet insuring a wealth of free potassium to the system, why should one grow old?

The Umatilla Irrigation Project *By Alice Clinesmith*

IN THE beginning "the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." Thus the land comprising the Umatilla Irrigation Project was a vast desert, and lizards and rattlesnakes moved on the burning sand. From the hilltops, look in whatever direction you would, the view was ever the same—miles and miles of barren sand, covered in spots with sagebrush, a sprinkling of bunchgrass here and there, and a generous supply of cactus.

Other forms of life were few in number, all of that color which characterizes the creatures of the desert, a dull gray, and very lively and quick of motion, lest they be devoured by their hungry companions in that never ending search for food. Scarcely a sound could be heard—perhaps at night a lone coyote howling at the moon or barking to his fellow comrades; but in the daytime, only the weak chirp of two or three small feathered creatures that had escaped the clutches of that enemy of all bird life, the great black buzzard, of which they were constantly in fear. Jack-rabbits were there in large numbers, and could be seen galloping across the hills, or sitting exhausted in the shade of the large sagebrush. The rays of the burning sun beat down mercilessly on these poor, panting creatures, while rain seldom quenched their thirst.

While this still, intensely oppressive heat remained during the Summer months, with the approach of Winter a change came over the scene. Not only was it a change from the scorching sunshine, though the Winter temperature was surely cool enough to compensate for the heat of Summer, but also a change from the drought that had prevailed. Thus for a short space of time the desert aspect of the land became less noticeable, as it lay wrapped in a white blanket of snow.

Into this great, sandy region with hot dry summers and cold, damp winters, came in the year of 1904 a little band of hardy pioneers. These early settlers had many of the characteristics of those daring pioneers who crossed the

great plains in the historic year of '49. They were a hardy people, brave and bold, possessed of a goodly supply of grit, with the will to do and the courage to dare. They came to conquer, determined to subdue the wild region, and to make of it in a few short years a place enjoyable and profitable for the habitation of man.

With this worthy purpose in mind, a great irrigation system was carefully planned and approved by the United States Reclamation Service. This irrigation system was a great undertaking, but those who engaged in the work felt confident that it would be a great success. They could see, in their prophetic imagination, the time in future years when the Project, which includes 36,000 acres of land, would be a great and beautiful garden, with trees, flowers and grass on every hand. To be sure, there were at the beginning of the work a number of desirable features on the Project. With the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Railroad running through the western part, the beautiful Columbia river gliding like a silvery ribbon to the ocean and affording navigation to Portland and Astoria, and the Umatilla river, from which the water was to be taken, the carrying on of the work was made possible.

The plan of the proposed irrigation system was to take the water from the Umatilla river, above the present site of Echo, carry it through a feed-canal twenty-four and one-half miles, and store it in a great reservoir. From the reservoir it was to be conveyed through a system of canals and laterals to the various farm units, where it would be gladly received by the thirsty land.

Work was commenced on the irrigation system in 1906. The building of the reservoir was one of the greatest tasks of the entire system. This great undertaking required not only a long period of time and much capital, but also an enormous amount of labor and supplies. To carry supplies to the site a branch line, about six miles long, was built from the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Railroad.

At last the work was completed. The land was divided into twenty-acre and forty-acre units; and the irrigation system commenced operations.

All this was the work of years, during which time those first early settlers, and others who had moved in, were often tempted to give up in despair. Living conditions had been almost unbearable. Without a tree to shelter one from the scorching Summer sunshine, with Winter cold enough to freeze one's finger-tips through the warmest of gloves, and worse yet, with dust-storms so great that it seemed at times as if there would be no earth left if the wind ever stopped—with all these undesirable conditions, and many more, how could they live? Or how could anyone make life worth living under such conditions? Some did move away; but others remained, endured, and suffered hardships all those years, because they could see brighter prospects for the future. They lived daily in hope and faith that the future would bring forth their heart's desire—prosperity and happiness.

And they shall not be disappointed. Now, only a few years after the completion of the irrigation system, let us look about and behold, no more a barren waste of sagebrush inhabited by coyotes, but on every hand prosperous farms, green alfalfa meadows, tall waving trees, and happy homes. Four towns have grown up on the Project; namely, Hermiston, Umatilla, Irrigon, and Boardman. Hermiston, which is the largest, and in which are located the Project headquarters, has a population of 660 inhabitants. It is a very prosperous little town, having nearly every kind of business enterprise, as well as a good school and high-school system.

The Columbia Highway is easily accessible, being connected by other roads with all parts of the Project, and makes motoring to outside places a pleasure.

As to the produce of the farms themselves, many crops can be profitably raised. Alfalfa is the principal crop; but small fruits, berries, corn, potatoes and garden truck do well if properly managed. Dairying is carried on quite extensively, and bees and poultry are kept to advantage on many farms.

A farm experiment station is operated on the Project to determine what crops are most profitable and best adapted to the locality, and to instruct new-comers concerning the methods of irrigation.

* * *

And from the present let us again look forward, not in imagination, but according to the words of all the holy prophets since the world began, and behold the dawning of a new and

glorious age, for which this irrigation system is but a small part of the preparation, when Christ shall rule the nations, and all will serve and obey Him. Then will the Umatilla Irrigation Project be complete, and the hopes of the people realized to the fullest extent; for then, indeed, shall the "desert rejoice and blossom as the rose". —Isaiah 35: 1-10.

Then will everyone love his neighbor as himself, and work for the best interests of all. And all the loved ones in death shall come again from the land of the enemy. They shall return to their homes, and their dear ones who have prepared for their coming; and all who will obey the righteous laws of that new age will walk up the highway of holiness, which leads unto everlasting life. "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. 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."—Micah 4: 3, 4.

Miscellany

Caught the Crabs Napping

A FISHERMAN near Cape May, just as the frost was coming out of the ground, took his trusty garden rake and raked fifty dozen hard crabs out of the mud of Cedar Island Creek in one day. He received fifteen dollars for his day's work, which was not bad for a fisherman or for anybody.

Wheat Prices Away Up

THE wheat pit in Chicago has been the center of wild scenes, May wheat having risen to over $2.05 per bushel and thus touched the highest price ever known in peace times. It is stated that this wheat has been actually purchased by consumers, and is not being held for speculative purposes.

Scientific Pruning of Apple Trees

THE New York State Agricultural Department has been making a ten-year experiment as to the best way to prune apple trees, with the result that it has discovered that light pruning is better than heavy pruning, and that the trees so pruned as to have low heads do better than those with high heads. The lowest branches should not be more than twenty inches from the ground. High-headed trees are more easily bent and twisted out of shape. Trees pruned scientifically will not need so many props.

The Lost Art of Hardening Copper Rediscovered

THREE thousand years ago the Egyptians knew how to harden copper so that the metal could be used for weapons, knives or other instruments that require a keen cutting edge. Then for nearly that length of time the art was lost. Now there are persistent reports that it has been rediscovered.

There have been many previous reports that the art of hardening copper had been rediscovered, but there must have been something wrong about the process; for after a time they died out, and no hardened copper utensils have ever appeared in modern markets.

Now, however, there are so many and so persistent reports that the lost art has been found that we give the data at hand for what they are worth. It surely seems that some of these stories must be true, perhaps all of them.

The Canadian "Blacksmith and Woodworker" reports that Arthur Ross, a blacksmith at 40 Main Street, St. John, New Brunswick, claims to be able to harden either copper or aluminum to any degree of hardness.

The St. John *Evening Times-Star* says of Mr. Ross that he produced a pocket-knife the copper blade of which cut through leather like a razor and shaved hardwood better than a new steel knife. He produced a copper chisel with which he cut directly across the grain of oak wood without damaging the edge of the chisel.

Again, Mr. Ross exhibited a pocket knife the blade of which was of aluminum. With this

aluminum blade he cut through a stick of wood without turning the edge. Again, he made a wedge two inches long, five-eighths of an inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick, also of aluminum, which he drove deeply into a block of hard wood without affecting the edge of the wedge in the least.

Some of the uses to which hardened copper could be put are marine boilers, in which instance salt water from the sea could be utilized direct from the sea without causing injury to the metal; and screens for pulp mills, which now last but a little time, and require to be replaced constantly.

The hard aluminum would be excellent material for knives, forks, spoons and other household utensils; and Mr. Ross hopes to see it widely used for aeroplanes, automobiles and horseshoes. His discoveries include a method of soldering aluminum. The despatches regarding the discoveries of Mr. Ross are of April date.

The next place where the process of hardening copper seems to have been discovered was East St. Louis, Ill. There, in June, according to the East St. Louis *Daily Journal,* Earl Cummings, of 4009 Monroe Avenue, in repairing his automobile accidently discovered that in using some chemicals to clean his copper gaskets he had stumbled upon the secret.

Mr. Cummings was invited to the offices of the Anaconda Copper company, Detroit, to give demonstrations. They were completely satisfactory to the company; and he received a check for $1,000,000, besides a royalty on every 100 pounds of copper treated by his process. This was in July. A fellow worker, Guy Hueter, 4018 Donovan Avenue, helped finance Cummings' patent, and is now independently wealthy as a result.

The third place from which the rediscovery of the process was reported is Laporte, Indiana. Chicago despatches report that Walter Bunton, a machinist of that place, was offered $2,000,000 and a royalty of four cents per pound by Winthrop, Smith & Co., of New York, if, as he claims, he has discovered a method of hardening copper so that it cannot be cut by the best steel saws, files and chisels. The Laporte discoveries bear an August date.

If coming events cast their shadows before, it would at least seem, from the appearance of the foregoing, that we are at the dawn of a great discovery which will have immense importance in the mechanical arts.

Moving West

By D. C. Thomas.

READING an old book on Constantinople and the Eastern or Greek Church, I found this striking quotation from the writings of the late Dean Stanley:

"Eastern Christianity must be treated as a temporary halting-place of the great spiritual migration which, from the day that Abraham turned his face away from the rising sun, has been steadily stepping westward."

Westward has been the trend of empire, and westward has been the trend of spiritual movements of improvement.

Abraham lived in the midst of heathenism, when God called him to go west unto the land of Canaan. So here the representative of spiritual progress, and the recipient of a divine promise to bless all the nations of the earth in his seed, was found west of the cradle of humanity. Centuries later we find the sons of Abraham going west along the coast of the Mediterranean sea and to the northwestern limits of Asia and into Eastern Europe to spread divine truth.

Progress never moved from here for a long time. He tried to move, but Satan would not let him. He tried to do some cleaning, with the help of one brother of the name of Arius; and the particular furniture of Satan's factory they tried to move is called "Trinity", or the doctrine of a Triune God.

But this piece was nailed to the floor; they failed to move it. It is there yet, and Satan and his coworkers managed to throw Arius and Progress out of the house.

During centuries to follow, the house accumulated dirt in heaps. The keepers of the house would not clean it themselves, nor allow anyone else to do so. Satan surely carried an immense amount of mud into the house this time; and Progress was restrained with the help of one agent of the beast and his descendants.

Next Spiritual Progress (for that is his full

name) moved; and further west he found some good fellow workers in France and Germany, by the names of Waldo and Luther. The last of these was a strong man, and helped Progress to lift some furniture out. Between them they greatly disfigured two pieces of Satan's furniture; namely, "commercial absolution" and "penance". These they replaced with divinely-made goods called "justification by faith". But disfigured as these are, the keepers gathered the pieces; and they have these pieces yet.

But Progress was not satisfied that enough was being done. So he moved to the extreme western part of Europe, and began sweeping in the British Isles. Here he stayed long, accomplished much and found many faithful workers who swept a great deal of ceremonial cobweb from the minds of the people, and decorated the house with many fine samples of spiritual religion.

But here was that same old furniture that Progress had never managed to throw out; and it is here yet—"state control". It really seems that they will never put this into a museum as a relic of the past; but they still keep it in active service. I understand that the Scotch broke an arm off and that the Welsh broke another. But it stands on its legs yet in England.

This thing bothered Progress a great deal, so one fine day he took a boat and sailed from England for the far west again. Afterwards some tried to bring this old relic into this western country, but it was broken up so badly that they never gave it much room.

Some of the old furniture of the factory of the dark ages found room here, however; and Progress has been busy here in the west clearing it out. Progress tramped the wilderness cold, hungry and wet in the person of Roger Williams, and found hospitality among those Red Men that had never heard the name of Christ. Here this furniture, hoary with age, was broken so badly that so far they have not deemed it worth while to give it much room.

Again we find Progress going west, stepping over the Allegheny mountains. Landing in a smoky city, he began sweeping the house in a little office where he made a new broom and caused much dust to fly with it. Progress found a good hand here by the name of Russell who proved to be a mighty wielder of the theological broom. He not only swept the place, but replaced the old furniture made in Satan's factory, with new and old pieces with the stamp of S. P. (Scripture Proof) on everything.

But the keepers became furious when they saw him throwing out the old furniture so recklessly. Still he did not stop, in spite of their opposition, but went on through the whole house with the light of God in his hand to see what furniture was in it.

He found rotten old dogmas, which he threw out. Another piece called natural immortality of the soul was found that was never made in the inspired factory. He condemned it.

Another called eternal torture he flung out because it did not bear the O. K. of divine truth.

In the sacerdotal rooms of the house he found many trinkets that the Great Master of the house had condemned. Here in the linen department he found long vestments, some collars made to button in the back, and some spurious worthless imitations of jewelry, stamped Rev. and D. D. etc., all intended to segregate and rank some disciples of Christ above the others. They were spurious because the Master says: "All ye are brethren." Under the inspection of the glass (Matthew 23:7-10) they were all found to be spurious and artificial.

This stuff had been brought in by one who called herself "Mother" in the house. But because they were not genuine goods, they all went out at the ruthless hand of this honest worker.

When this noble worker was growing old, it was found that he had made seven brooms to help his fellow workers to keep on cleaning up. These new brooms have been duplicated and scattered still further west; and now there is a mighty host of them sweeping the dust of error away. Creeds and dogmas, ceremonies and titles are being flung into the face of the devil, who made them. Satan now is furious because his pet doctrines are handled so irreverently; and here he says: "That fine old piece of dogma I made long ago in the garden of Eden; and lately I had some friends like Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to paint it up and burnish it. It looks very attractive now to many people. But these reckless reformers of the western world have no respect for anything that is not strictly Biblical. They will not have anything that I have made."

The biggest cleaning that Progress ever made was in this far west. So far Progress has been trying to clean the King's house where His Bride has lived till now. Next in order will be the cleaning of the world at large.

An Address on Zionism *By Dr. Chaim Weizmann*

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR, on a wave length of 272.6 meters.]

PALESTINE, ancient land of the Bible, is being rebuilt. Biblical prophecy is being fulfilled in the reinstatement of modern Israel in the Holy Land. The age-old prayer of a dispersed and harassed people has been answered by a tribunal of all the nations which has guaranteed to the Jews the right to build up for themselves a National Home in Palestine.

For the past thirty-five years the work of rehabilitating the ancient Homeland, which has been despoiled and denuded by centuries of Turkish and Arabian misrule and neglect, has been going forward with increasing intensity; and the process has been especially intense since the Armistice. The Jewish people, scattered throughout the world, are reconstructing the country, rebuilding the land brick for brick, stone for stone. Swamps have been drained, sandy wastelands have been made fertile, smiling villages are springing up all over the Homeland.

The American Jew has made possible in no small measure the reconstruction activity in Palestine. He has given his time in tireless effort to achieve the object for which Jews for so many centuries have hoped and prayed and striven; he has given of his material possessions to make the achievement possible. Thousands of Jews in America have labored unceasingly and still labor for an ideal which they never find too difficult to visualize, although its realization is taking place over five thousand miles away.

The Jewish Homeland, with no system of government subvention or taxation to finance regular government functions, is being rebuilt by the Jews of the world. The chief instrument for the financing of the rehabilitation of the Homeland is the Palestine Foundation Fund. It is in this fund that the Jews of America are the greatest participants. Until very recently fully sixty-five percent of the cost of reclaiming the land was borne by the Jews of America. The latest figures place American participation at less than sixty percent. This does not mean that Americans are giving less—in fact they are giving more than ever—but that European Jews are slowly recovering from the shambles of a horrible war, and are beginning to assume their share of the burden of reconstruction. The task of rehabilitating Palestine had its beginnings in a movement begun by an organization which termed itself "Lovers of Zion" during the last century. But their accomplishments were limited by the unfriendliness of the Turks and a lack of large means. Since the War, or since the Armistice, work in Palestine has been going forward on a scale that has been limited only by the amount of funds available for the task. Since the pronouncement of the Balfour Declaration and the ratification by the League of Nations of the British mandatory power over Palestine, we have been, as a Jewish Agency, instrumental in conducting several important operations in Palestine. The primary one was immigration; and in the last three and a half years, 35,000 immigrants have entered the country. These are men and women ranging in age from eighteen to thirty-five or forty. Most of the men have gone through the war, and most of them have prepared themselves for going to Palestine. They are the pioneers, men who represent what is left of good families, people of good education in most cases. It is noteworthy that in the first years of our immigration, about forty percent of the people were men and women with university training, the great majority of them physically fit to perform the most difficult work connected with the upbuilding of a derelict country.

I think it is correct to say that if there were today free movement along the roads of Europe, and that if these roads were not barricaded by guns, passports, visas, police and contending armies, there would have been a stream of such people seeking the road to the next port where they might find a ship which would carry them to Palestine. Of the people who enter Palestine, about twenty-five to thirty percent are being absorbed in agriculture. About fifty percent are being absorbed in temporary occupations, building of houses, draining of marshes, planting of forests, etc. The rest is being absorbed in trade, commerce and the liberal professions.

There is room in Palestine for at least a million and a half people over and above the present population of the country. Palestine of old, within the boundaries of the present Mandate under Great Britain, had a population of about two millions. It is obvious that with modern methods of development a far greater

number could be settled without in the slightest degree interfering with the legitimate interests of the present population in Palestine. In three and a half difficult years of working in Palestine we have, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, not given the slightest cause for complaint to any of the interests which are involved in Palestine. And I sincerely hope and trust that it will be given to us to continue the work in the same spirit.

The thirty-five thousand immigrants absorbed in the way I have described have formed the nucleus of our work; and we have, along with absorbing them, built up gradually the beginning of a community and a life in Palestine which I venture to say may be considered a creditable achievement. We have built roads, we have drained marshes, we have improved considerably the sanitary state of the country; and many places which four or five years ago were considered a waste and a reproach to the country are covered by small but prospering villages. We have established and are maintaining through the Palestine Foundation Fund a system of education which I think is to be compared favorably with any system of European or American education. The school system is complete, from the kindergarten to the University; and it is an interesting commentary that the language of instruction is entirely Hebrew. The ancient Biblical tongue has been revived as a living language. We have enabled Palestine to recover quickly from the effects of the war, and I think we can see the foundation of the National Home gradually emerging. The blight which has been cast on Palestine by Turkish rule is gradually disappearing, owing to Jewish endeavor.

What is being created in Palestine today is not merely a refuge for the thousands who will come or are coming in. It is a refuge for the martyred Jewish soul which floats between heaven and earth, which has been floating for thousands of years without finding a resting place, but which is beginning to find its rest on the soil of Palestine.

The Biblical prophecy predicts that "the word of the Lord will go out from Jerusalem". This prophecy is destined for fulfilment. The world has at last heeded the prayers and suffering, the protests, and the pleas for justice to the Jew. It needed a great upheaval, it needed rivers of blood, it needed millions of martyrs. But at last one great power, assisted, encouraged and helped by other great powers, including your own United States, has in times of greatest trial and tribulation issued a new-day Magna Charta to the Jews, saying, "Here is the opportunity you have prayed for; here is what you have asked us in the name of eighty generations of suffering Jewry."

World Jewry has taken advantage of that opportunity, and is today attacking the problems attendant upon reconstruction of the Jewish Homeland. Of the multitude of problems which confront us daily, the one perhaps dearest to me is the Hebrew University, which is being erected on Mt. Scopus, one of the hills surrounding Jerusalem. This University, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1918 to the accompaniment of the thunder of cannon ten miles away at the front, is being reared on the very hill over which our judges, our kings, our prophets, our young children, and young soldiers passed before the tents of Titus into oblivion and into captivity.

The great Rome-that-was proclaimed "Judea Capta", Judea is captive; and the mighty Roman state swept over little Judea. Today nothing is left of Titus but a marble arch, which is the admiration of tourists in Rome; but "Judea Capta" is alive again. From this very hill over which the flower of ancient Judea passed into captivity, modern Judea is laying a new siege on Jerusalem, not with guns and not with stones and not with armored legions, but with science and with art and with social justice, "that my house may be a House of Prayer for all peoples."

Lord Cecil on the Munition Makers

IN HIS argument before the opium conference at Geneva, Lord Cecil is said to have made the assertion that one of the foes to the reduction of opium production in China is the munition maker. These munition makers, many of them professed Christians, encourage the Chinese to produce and sell more opium so that they will have the funds wherewith to buy the munitions with which they are now murdering one another. Better bring back some of the missionaries, and put them to work at making real Christians out of the proprietors of the munition factories.

How to Stabilize the World

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

IN HIS syndicated article of December 28th, 1924, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"The deepest impression left on my mind by 1924 is of a world once more reconciled to black. The iridescent colors of a new hope flung on the sky by the Great War, after becoming year by year fainter and more mildewed with the unfavorable weather that followed peace, seem finally to have faded away altogether during this year; and a dull grey hangs over the earth."

During his farewell visit to the United States some months ago Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I am sure that unless something intervenes there may be in the world again a catastrophe, but not like the last one. The next war may destroy civilization, unless somebody does something."

These words are those of a man of wide experience and strong mentality who is completely unable to fathom the present conditions or to assign a remedy, and admits as much.

A Christmas editorial in the *Newport News* amongst other things says:

"From 1914 to 1918 men feared those who had the power to kill the body. Now discriminating minds in all parts of the world stand aghast at the presence of forces which threaten to destroy civilization itself. . . . An outstanding New York financier visits Europe and returns to tell the faculties of the leading universities of the country that while there is much financial distress, much social unrest, much political chaos in Europe at the present time, the crying need here is for the voice of a prophet who will make it clear to the rebuilders of European life that no abiding civilization can be erected upon hatred and bitterness, but only upon righteousness and justice."

Continuing this editorial says:

"What is the remedy for the situation? Business men by the score are declaring that there is but one hope for the better day, about which men are talking and that is for more of the Christian spirit and teachings and ideals in business, politics, statesmanship, education, labor organizations, international relationships and world policy. It is the testimony of the leading statisticians and leading financiers in the country that the need of America is not for more money, or more politics, or more education of the secular sort, but for more Christian thinking and Christian living."

These sayings show the helplessness of the world at this time, and show that some realize the need of divine help, and yet they stand idly by and fail to avail themselves of the help that is proffered. If a man is blind, and a physician stands by who is able to heal him, and the blind man realizes he needs a physician and yet will make no attempt to ask or procure the aid of the physician, how can he expect to be healed?

The whole world is blind. This blindness is induced by Satan and his emissaries generally, amongst whom are those false prophets who have claimed to represent the Lord but who have not done so. The people are beginning to realize that the time has passed when they can expect any aid from the ecclesiastics. Truly they are just in the condition that God, through His prophet Ezekiel, stated: "And they were scattered because there is no shepherd: and they became meat to all the beasts of the field when they were scattered."—Ezekiel 34:5.

Everybody who thinks realizes the deplorable condition of the world. All are more interested in what is the remedy. Statesmen have tried to remedy the condition by a League of Nations, and that has become a byword and has brought forth nothing. The financiers have tried to stabilize the world by various financial plans, but there is no real permanent success. Some months ago a distinguished statesman suggested that the church denominations combine and bring about the necessary reformation. No one seriously believes that the church denominations can do anything to accomplish reform. If prohibition is to be taken as a sample of what can be done, then the situation is hopeless.

The church denominations took advantage of the war to create a situation to join hands with politicians and financiers, and put the prohibition law on the statute books. It is true that this has driven out the saloon, but it has not abolished intoxicating liquor. Far from it. On New Year's morning, 1925, the papers announced that in the great city of New York the night before thirty-seven rum raids were made and forty-one persons arrested. Probably there were not sufficient officers of the law to visit the large fashionable hotels and look after the use of illicit liquor there. Probably some of them forgot to carry out instructions who were sent there. It is freely stated that officers in uniform mingled with the guests and diners in the large and fashionable hotels in New York city on New Year's Eve, and watched the free flow of intoxicating liquor and made no protest and no arrests.

I am not speaking in criticism of the officers. Their responsibility is to the one who appointed

them. It is not my business to run this world. I cite these facts merely to show that there is no human organization that can now stabilize the world and bring about a desired condition.

I furthermore assert with absolute certainty that no human organization will arise that can accomplish this. The reason I so state is because the statesmen, the politicians, and the business men who would desire to see a better condition are unacquainted with the Word of God, not having been taught. Hence they do not take into consideration the cause of the trouble nor the proper remedy.

Furthermore the clergy, at least a majority of them, who claim to administer the Word of God, are either wilfully ignorant of it or else neglect to heed or to abide by its plain statements as to the cause of the trouble and as to what is the divine remedy.

Many of the good people are becoming desperate. Many others are becoming reckless, and still more are in distress, and some in despair. Is there no help? Is there no way to stabilize the world? In answer to this there comes the clear, positive statement from the Word of God, addressed to really consecrated Christians, which commands that they speak to the peoples of the world, and "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.

But one who is skeptical asks: How can I rely upon the statements of the Bible? I answer this by asking another question: If some good and wise man had told you fifty years ago that 1914 would mark the beginning of a great world war and that this would be quickly followed by a terrible pestilence and a famine and in many parts of the earth revolutions, and if you had confidence in that man and watched for the coming of that day and found that the things transpired exactly as he had told you, what would you think? You would say: Surely this man is wise beyond others and I can rely upon what he says.

I call your attention to the fact that nearly 1900 years ago the best and wisest Man that ever trod the soil of the earth pointed to the end of the world; and that when the question was propounded to him, 'Master, tell us, how may we know when that time comes?' He answered; 'There will be a world war, great famines, pestilences, and revolutions; and these shall mark the beginning of the sorrows upon the nations at the end.' In Matthew 24:7,8 He stated this.

Other prophecies in the Bible plainly showed that the Gentile Times would end in 1914. If we find, then, that this prophecy is fulfilled exactly on time and exactly as foretold, would not that be sufficient to cause the thoughtful and sensible man to stop and consider and to conclude that if the words of Jesus have come to pass exactly on time as He foretold then that is sufficient reason why he should rely upon the further words that He states.

In further answer to the question propounded to Him concerning the end of the old order, Jesus said that "there shall be . . . upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."—Luke 21:25, 26.

Even a blind man can see that the world is now in distress and perplexity, and that men's hearts are failing them for fear; and this has come exactly at the time He said it would come.

Furthermore, the inspired writer of the Bible stated that at this time there would rise a class of men pretending to teach the Bible, who would scoff at the teaching concerning the end of the world and the second coming of the Lord and the setting up of His kingdom; and we see that transpiring also.— 2 Peter 3:5, 7, 13.

It is freely admitted by everyone that all the nations are preparing for a tremendous war. It will be worse than a war. It will be wholesale slaughter. When a fleet of airplanes can wipe out a city like London in a night, slaughter defenseless woman and children, as well as the men, then this can not be called war but a time of trouble. The Scriptures abound with proof that this is coming, and Jesus emphasized it particularly. He warned the people that it would come. Had the clergy taken heed to the Scriptural warning, and had told the people what it meant, and had tried to stabilize the world in that way instead of through the League of Nations and in utter disregard of the Bible, this very impending trouble could have been avoided. They failed to do so. They walked on in darkness.

Jesus then states that following the war, would come the famine and the pestilence and revolution. He furthermore stated that these things are evidences of the establishment of the Lord's kingdom, and that before this final trouble the good news of the kingdom shall be preached

in all the world for a witness to all the nations, and that then shall the end come. This is exactly what the International Bible Students have been doing in the past few years. They have carried the message of the kingdom to every country where the name of Christ is named, not with the expectation of converting the world, but with the expectation of being a witness to the coming kingdom, exactly as the Lord commanded.—Matthew 24:14.

How, then, will the world be stabilized? I answer that there is but one way; and that is by Christ, the Messiah, the great Prince of Peace.

The Psalmist describes the final catastrophe upon the peoples of the earth 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.

The great trouble upon the earth is the result of the failure to accept the Lord's kingdom without opposition. But Christ Jesus, the great Prince of Peace, is now establishing His kingdom. Of course the message concerning the kingdom is opposed by the devil. It is opposed by everyone who is in league with his organization; but there is no power under heaven that can stay the onward rush of the message of truth. As well might the opponents try to sweep dry the bay of New York with an ordinary broom as to push back the tide of truth that is now rising. God's kingdom is at hand. The world shall be established because the great righteous King is taking possession and will dash the present wicked order to pieces, that the people might stand free to accept and be obedient to His rule of righteousness and live.

Concerning this the Prophet said: "Behold a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment."—Isaiah 32:1.

He is the Prince of Peace; the government shall be upon His shoulder, and of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end.—Isaiah 9:6, 7.

The prophet Zephaniah in 3:8 describes the terrible trouble which is now upon the world and which is increasing with fury, and which shall destroy the present evil systems. Then in the 9th verse he says: "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."

As the great storm of shot and poison gas falling from the sky upon the people is impending and immediately about to come, fear and trembling have taken hold of the nations and peoples everywhere. There are many in darkness who desire to know what to do and who are crying out, What shall we do at this time? The Prophet answers: "Before the fierce anger of the Lord come upon you, before the day of the Lord's anger come upon you, seek ye the Lord, all ye meek [teachable] of the earth, which have wrought his judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness; it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger."—Zephaniah 2:2, 3.

There is but one refuge and that is the refuge of Christ's kingdom. There is but one name under heaven whereby man must be saved, and that is the name of Christ. Christ Jesus, the Son of God, tasted death for every man. (Hebrews 2:9) His life provided the redemptive price for all mankind. Now all shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth. The Lord promised to return and set up His kingdom. He has fulfilled His promise. The day of trouble is on now because of the resistance of the powers of darkness. The devil is blinding everyone possible to turn men's minds away from the Lord. It is the duty of every Christian to teach his brother and his neighbor now concerning the way of the Lord, that leads to peace and happiness.

Many of you ask: Why then do not our ministers in all of our churches preach Christ Jesus as the Redeemer and Deliverer of the human race, and His kingdom as the means of deliverance? Why do we have so many Modernists, and why are they wrangling amongst themselves instead of instructing the people concerning the Word of God?

In answer to this question I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have no quarrel with any man. Sarcastic criticism is unbecoming. What I say I say only because I hope that it may do good for those who have a disposition to hear. There are many men who are wise in their own conceit, and who have ignored the Bible, yield-

ed to the seductive influences of the evil one and become blind to God's purposes. The Lord through His prophet foretold exactly this condition. These men were once watchmen [or shepherds] for the Church, watchmen [shepherds] for the interest of the Lord. Now they ignore God, ignore the Lord Jesus Christ and the Bible.

Concerning them the Lord's prophet in these words, says: "His watchmen are blind; they are all ignorant, they are all dumb dogs, they can not 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[congregation]."—Isaiah 56:10, 11.

The Lord has promised His truth and blessings to all, however, that seek Him; and by His prophet He says: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters [truth] and he that hath no money; come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money, and without price. Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness. Incline your ear, and come unto me; hear and your soul shall live; and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David. Behold, I have given him for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people." —Isaiah 55:1-4.

In every church of the land for many years the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to pray has been prayed: "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." Has this prayer been prayed in sincerity and truth? Should we expect a fulfilment of it? We may be sure that the Lord, having taught His disciples to pray, would fulfil it in His own due time. Jesus plainly set forth that this could not be done until His return and the setting up of His kingdom. The Lord is now here. Let the world take notice of this fact; and in this hour of distress and extremity let those who have reverential hearts turn their minds and hearts to the Lord. Having promised to establish the world in righteousness He will do it. His reign shall be in righteousness and in justice to all.

Concerning the peace and blessings and stability of society that will result from the Lord's reign the prophet in beautiful poetic language describes it thus: "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. 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: 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 suckling child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice' den. 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."—Isaiah 11:4-9.

The Lord put the words into the Bible as a command to those who love Him; and He makes it the duty of all such to make proclamation of these words of consolation to the people now. Amongst these words of comfort are found those of the Prophet, as follows: "Say among the heathen, that the Lord reigneth; 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; let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof. Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein: then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord; for he cometh, for he cometh to judge the earth; he shall judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth."—Psalm 96:10-13.

When all the business of the land is done upon the basis of justice and righteousness, when the Golden Rule is the rule amongst men, when politicians cease to exploit the people, when the financiers cease to rob them and deal in righteousness and equity, when the teachers and clergy quit denying the Scriptures and turn to the truth, when the people learn to heed and obey the righteous laws of the new government, then the world will be completely established; and peace and joy shall reign amongst the people.

The work of establishing and restoring mankind will cover a period of 1,000 years. It is described as a day; and the Prophet says: "The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof."—Psalm 50:1.

The Lord will speak to the people then through His faithful earthly representatives. He will call to them from the beginning of the day until the going down thereof; and they that heed and obey His word shall be blessed for evermore. They shall dwell together on the earth in peace and prosperity, health and happiness; and the praises of the Lord will ever be upon their lips.

Radio Program

Sunday, April 26

10:00 a. m. Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Mr. Fred Twaroschk, tenor, accompanied by Watchtower Orchestra.
10:30 Bible Lecture, "The Time of Deliverance"—Mr. W. L. Pelle.
11:00 Mr. Fred Twaroschk, tenor, accompanied by orchestra.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

* * * *

9:00 p. m. Staten Island School of Music—Messrs. Clifford Chapin, Edward Petri and L. Koval.
9:15 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:25 Bible Lecture, "Behold Thy King"—Mr. Pelle.
9:55 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:05 Violin Solos—Mr. Clifford Chapin.
10:15 Staten Island School of Music.
10:25 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday, April 27

8:00 p. m. Mrs. Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Vocal Duets—Mrs Irene Kleinpeter and Mr. Fred Franz.
8:20 World News Digest by Editor of GOLDEN AGE Magazine.
8:40 Mr. Fred Franz, tenor
8:50 Vocal Duets.

Thursday, May 1

8:00 p. m. Instrumental Selections—Messrs. F. Wood, Carl Park and George Twaroschk.
8:10 Violin Solos—Mr. Carl Park.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for May 3—Mr. S. M. Van Sipma.
Flute Solos—Mr. Frank Wood.
8:50 Instrumental Selections.

Saturday, May 2

8:00 p. m. Piano Solos—Mrs. Hans Haag.
8:15 Mrs. L. M. Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:45 Mrs. L. M. Brown.
8:50 Mrs. Hans Haag.

Sunday, May 3

10:00 a. m. Watchtower Orchestra, Classical Selections.
10:10 Mrs. L. M. Brown, soprano.
10:20 Watchtower Orchestra, Sacred Selections.
10:35 Bible Lecture, "God's Rest Day, a Period of Seven Thousand Years"—Mr. R. H. Barber.
11:05 Mrs. L. M. Brown, soprano.
11:15 Watchtower Orchestra.

* * * *

9:00 p. m. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
9:20 Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture, "The Masterpieces of God's Creation"—Mr. R. H. Barber.
10:00 Choral Singers.
10:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
10:20 Choral Singers.

Monday, May 4

8:00 p. m. Syrian Oriental Music.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 World News Digest by Editor of GOLDEN AGE Magazine.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday, May 7

8:00 p. m. Watchtower Instrumental Trio—Messrs. Carl Park, M. Carment and Geo. Twaroschk.
8:10 Violin Solos—Mr. Carl Park.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for May 10—Mr. S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Clarinet Solos—Mr. Malcolm Carment.
8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday, May 9

8:00 p. m. Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:15 Mr. Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:45 Mr. Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag.

Denver Pastor Teaches Parishioners to Dance

IN THE Seventeenth Avenue Community Church of Denver the pastor, Rev. David H. Fouse, teaches the young people of his congregation the latest ball-room steps and announces that he sees nothing wrong in it but believes it is holy. Everything is getting holy nowadays. Not so long ago a minister announced that eating is holy. But we feel sure that he had never been a guest in a low-priced and early-rising boarding house. He probably breakfasts at 10 a.m.

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.

[399]It is not the purpose of this writing to enter into a detailed statement of Biblical chronology. The searcher for truth can find an extensive treatment of this question in Volumes II and III of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES. The purpose here is to call attention to certain important dates and then see how much, if any, prophecy has been fulfilled within these dates. Chronology, to some extent at least, depends upon accurate calculations; and there is always some possibility of mistakes. Fulfilled prophecy is the record of physical facts which are actually existent and definitely fixed. Physical facts do not stultify themselves. They stand as silent witnesses whose testimony must be taken as indisputable.

[400]There are two important dates here that we must not confuse, but clearly differentiate, namely, the beginning of "the time of the end" and of "the presence of the Lord". "The time of the end" embraces a period from A. D. 1799, as above indicated, to the time of the complete overthrow of Satan's empire and the establishment of the kingdom of the Messiah. The time of the Lord's second presence dates from 1874, as above stated. The latter period is within the first named, of course, and at the latter part of the period known as "the time of the end".

[401]The understanding of the prophecies with reference to "the time of the end" and the Lord's presence was purposely concealed by Jehovah until the due time. Daniel desired to know what would be the end of these things, but God said to him: "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end." (Daniel 12:4) It is reasonable to expect that Jehovah would indicate something by which "the time of the end" could be discerned when it arrived. He did not say to Daniel to look for some words emblazoned across the sky that the end had come, but told him to look for such evidences as could be seen and understood by men familiar with the prophecies, and who in the light of the prophecies should be watching for their fulfilment. He did not expect Daniel to understand it in his day; for He said: "Go thy way, Daniel; for the words are closed up and sealed till the time of the end."—Dan. 12:9.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Why is fulfilled prophecy conclusive proof concerning the question at issue? ¶ 399.

Is there a difference between the date of the beginning of the "time of the end" and the presence of the Lord?

What period of time is covered by the "time of the end"? ¶ 400.

Was there any reason why these important dates should be concealed for a time? Give Scriptural reason. ¶ 401.

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OLD WORLD DYING

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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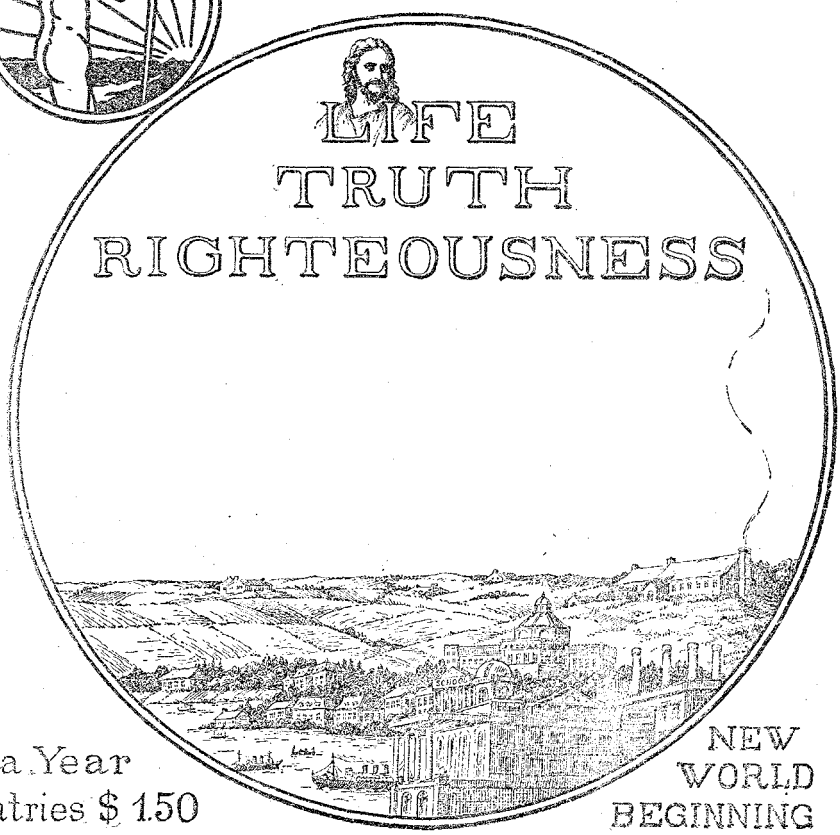
May 6, 1925



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Nuggets of News from All over the World

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Porto Rico's Profits Go Elsewhere

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS, senator in the Porto Rican legislature, says that two-thirds of the profits from agriculture, commerce and industry have been sent out of Porto Rico as rents, dividends, commissions, and interest on borrowed money. The wealth of the island is flowing into the coffers of a few in the United States, Canada, Spain, and France. Porto Rico is being drained of its resources, while its working population is slowly starving.

Mexican National Church

THE Mexican National Church, which started out in February by announcing its separation from the Church of Rome, is having an exciting start. When one of the priests of this new movement undertook to conduct religious services in Spanish, in Soledad Church, Mexico, three blocks from the National Palace, there was a riot, started by women who oppose the split in the church. This disturbance caused the death of one woman and the injury of three others.

Panama and the San Blas Indians

THE San Blas Indians have presented a petition to the United States Government, reciting that the Panama Government had permitted whites in the San Blas region to force Indian women to dance for them, fining them $10 if they refused; that the Indians were forced to buy intoxicants, and encouraged to buy firearms contrary to law; and they are appealing to the United States to take the district under its care as a protectorate.

Excitement in Chile and Peru

CHILE is excited over the return of President Alessandri, with a possibility of civil war if he carries out his proposed separation of church and state. She is also joyously stirred over the favorable outcome of the arbitration proceedings respecting the Peruvian border. On the other hand, Peru is profoundly depressed by President Coolidge's award; and there have been serious demonstrations against Americans in that country.

St. Paul's Crumbling to Ruins

HONEYCOMBING the soil of London with subways, sewers, water and gas pipes, coupled with the roar and trembling of the traffic in the streets of the world's greatest city, is believed to have spelled the doom of St. Paul's Cathedral. At any moment the dome, weighing 60,000 tons, is expected to crash into the street, spreading death all around. The supporting piers are crumbling, and the dome is already badly tilted.

A $250,000 Crack in the Majestic

IN ONE of her recent trips the Majestic, the largest steamer in the world, developed a large crack above the water line, necessitating repairs that will cost $250,000. This suggests to our minds the truth of the view widely current in England that the medium-sized boats are really safer, as well as more easy riding, than are the very large ones.

How the French Dead are Replaced

HOW the French miners and farmers, slain by hundreds of thousands during the World War, were to be replaced when the war was over was at first a puzzle to many. But the simple and natural result has been that something like 100,000 Poles are doing the mining in Northern France, while many more than that number of Italians are doing the farming work in Southern France. The Italians have bought many whole French villages outright.

Death Duties Wipe Out Estates

THE Scottish Duke of Montrose in an address in Glasgow calls attention to the fact that the hereditary estates of Britain and Scotland are being gradually wiped out by the death duties which, in some instances, run as high as sixty percent of the estate. This return of the heritage of the people to the people themselves is bound to continue.

Parisian Cost of Living

THE terrible strain of the World War upon the people of France is shown in the fact that the cost of living in Paris in January, 1925, was five and one-fourth times the cost of living in 1914. This cost of living could be greatly reduced if the French would give less attention to the arts of war and more to the arts of peace. Millions have been spent on airplane fleets, and millions more have been loaned to military allies.

Lotteries are Legal in Denmark

IT COMES as a surprise to learn that lotteries are legal in Denmark. They have been illegal in the United States for a generation. Denmark puts about two million dollars into lottery schemes each year; and even the king is one of the backers. The knowledge of these Danish lotteries came to public attention in America when it was discovered that the United States mails were being illegally used by persons in Denmark to secure American participation in the frauds.

Warm Weather in Spitzbergen

THE change in the arctic climate is so great that for the first time in history a vessel was able to put into Spitzbergen in the month of February. Coal shipments began in April, three months earlier than usual. Within a few years the glaciers have retreated from four to five miles because of the mild air currents now blowing upon them.

Germany's Winter Came in Spring

THE first snowstorm in Germany came on February 23rd, just as Spring was getting nicely under way in America, the snows here having been frequent and heavy in the eastern part of the country up until that time. Throughout all the northern and central parts of Europe the snows this past season were uncommonly light. This has hurt the logging business.

Militarism Not Dead in Germany

PREMIER HERRIOT points out that German students are being regularly trained for the army during vacations; that plants for the manufacture of poison gas have been increased; and that one factory alone was discovered in which were 100,000 new rifles, 17,000 machine guns, and 10,000 automatic pistols in process of manufacture. This looks bad; for Herriot is a man of peace.

A Dutch Farmer's Fears

A DUTCH farmer by the name of Wilhelm Hohenzollern, living at Doorn, Holland, is said to be much alarmed at the evidence that Russia is backing the yellow races and that France is backing the black races, while the United States and Britain are backing the white races. Who is this man Hohenzollern, anyway? Somehow the name seems familiar. What is fame?

Hamburg University Introduces Yiddish

A STRIKING instance of the pressing of the Hebrew people forward into prominence at this time is found in the fact that the University of Hamburg has introduced the study of Yiddish. But a very few years ago a thing of this kind would have been impossible in Germany, so great is the prejudice of the German people against the Hebrew race.

Commercial Pogroms Assist Zionism

COMMERCIAL pogroms against the Jews of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Rumania are forcing thousands of Jews out of every kind of employment. In Russia it is estimated that about seventy percent of the Jews are unemployed, and that unless they have relatives in America they are forced to beg in order to live. All this turns the heart of Israel toward Palestine.

More Cruel Evictions in Russia

IF THE New York *Times* is to be believed, the Soviet Government has now decreed that the last remnants of the ancient landlords must lose their lands, and everything on them, even though they have been working these with their

own hands. Just how it is that the Soviets justify such cruelties is not explained.

400,000 Child Sufferers in Russia

FOUR hundred thousand children have been separated from their parents in Russia, and are being cared for in the railway stations and other asylums. The Central Ukrainian Famine Combating Committee have reported to their premier that there are 1,360,000 famine-stricken children in Ukrainia alone. Ukrainia is a single district of Western Russia. About 100,000 tons of flour will be shipped into Russia from the United States, in aid.

Grafters Put to Death in Russia

THE Soviet Government has pronounced the sentence of death on seven Soviet officials for mismanagement and corruption in connection with the State's leather monopoly. It seems that instead of working for the interests of the people, they worked for their own pockets, like some of our Teapot Dome statesmen of late renown. It would be a terrible day for some of our politicians if they ever started Soviet practices in Washington.

Western Union's Cable to Rome

THE Western Union has just completed the laying of a new line between New York city and Italy, via the Azores. The eastern terminus of the line is Rome. This is the first direct cable line to be operated between the two countries. A branch will be built from the Azores to Germany, thus reopening cable communication with that country, broken by war.

Pisa's Famous Tower Now Dangerous

THE famous leaning tower of Pisa is no longer safe, is the gist of a report of a special commission of engineers appointed by the Italian Government to investigate the matter. The increase in the leaning of the tower, although slight, is nevertheless noticeable. It is supposed to have been caused by the digging of a deep trench nearby.

Counts Karolyi and Szechenyi

COUNT KAROLYI and Countess Karolyi, of Hungary, desire a republican form of government in Hungary to take the place of the dictatorship régime of Admiral Horthy. They thought that the United States would be a good place to advocate a republican form of government. They were mistaken, however. Count and Countess Szechenyi, of Hungary, do not desire a republican form of government for Hungary; and it happens that Count Szechenyi is the Hungarian ambassador to the United States and that the Countess Szechenyi was a Vanderbilt. That is why you read in the papers that both Count and Countess Karolyi had trouble in getting into the United States. We remember that when Count Szechenyi married Gladys, he did not have any bathtub in his palace, but that she had the money; and money talks. He has bathtubs now.

Bulgarian King Deals Gently

THE Bulgarian king is reported as favoring gentle dealing with the communists now active in his country, and supposedly guilty of the assassination of the Minister Designate to the United States. He is said to be not in favor of the death penalty of these unhappy and unwise political offenders, nor even of the suppression of their literature. Perhaps he is pursuing the wisest course possible under the circumstances.

Civilization Spreading Rapidly in Africa

THE South African Government recently sent an expedition into the Kalahari desert with a view of trying to ascertain the breeding grounds of the locusts which do so much damage in South Africa. Proceeding two hundred miles beyond the confines of civilization, the expedition at length was received by a native chief and his wife, both of them dressed in European costumes and speaking English very well. The world is getting small.

Trying to Blot Out Slavery

THE British Government is having a hard time trying to blot out slavery and human sacrifice in all the territories in India over which it bears rule. Recent efforts of the Governor of Burma to induce the Nagas, a savage tribe dwelling between Burma and Assam, to give up these practices were not successful; and probably force will be used to make them do so.

Prosperity Amidst Turmoil in China

THE past year has been the most prosperous year in Chinese history, the exports and imports being nearly ten percent more than in any previous year, and this in spite of the fact that the past year has been the most troublous one in Chinese history. Neither brigandage, piracy, floods, nor political chaos prevents the Chinese from buying and selling.

Antares—Mira—Betelguese

THAT is the order of the three largest suns yet measured. Our own sun is less than one million miles in diameter. Antares is over four hundred million miles in diameter. If it were hollow and our sun were placed in the center, our earth would not be half-way to its outer edge. Mira is next, with a diameter of 250,000,000. Betelguese is a few million miles smaller.

Devitalizing Effects of Demon Obsession *By Harold W. Kline*

I HAVE heard some funny things about spirits; but this a new one to me, and probably to you: Their materializing elements have to *rest!* A little paper, a supplement to an Esperanto paper published semi-weekly, gave me this information; and I have translated for you a portion of it containing the sentence in question. Our proclamation appeared as a supplement quite some time ago with this paper. Notice also that the spiritists have an *international federation now*—since *Sept. 28, 1924.* The translation follows:

J. Thiebault
Noncontinuance Reincarnations in Mantes.
1925

The Author's own Edition.

Press: T. & H. Jung (Herald of Esperanto) Horrem B. Koln (Germany).—Front page.

Dedication: I dedicate these few pages of sincere observations to the International Spiritist Federation in Paris who, forgetting spiritualistic differences, by unanimous consent accepted into their circle, the 28th of September 1924, the delegates of all our brother spiritists, to whatever nation they belong.—The Author. Page 2.

Prologue

The following takes place in house No. 23 of the street Maurepas, in Mantes, (Seine-et-Oise). Every Saturday, for two consecutive months, at the 20½ (hour), in the one-story parlor of the house of Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre, there appears in person, with flesh and bones, of natural size, a certain young lady who has already been dead for more than five years, and who was their unique daughter Madeleine. They see her, they touch her, they hear her. Afterward, the weekly appearances cease for the same duration of two months, necessary in order that the materializing elements might sufficiently rest. Afterward again the same phenomena are repeated with such characteristics of spontaneousness and independence that it would be indeed wholly unwise and shameful to imagine them fantastically, if they have not been positive actualities.

Besides, the enigma does not concern only one personally scarcely half seen, but phantoms, scientically named ectoplasms, which are made up of complete or partial organism, meeting in the same place, and other invisible beings who skilfully operate light screens. Is it not incomparably magnificent, from a spiritist viewpoint, this spectacle of an ethereal collection from the beyond, who become materialized amidst the sympathetic audience, responding to the words of our earthly ones, and becoming dissolved, leaving no evidence, in the same mysterious air which brought it forth? For the reason that every presentation needs some one to present it, we must first look at the program of the spectacle.—Page 3.

[To our present understanding all so-called materializations consist wholly of the use of a portion of the life cells of the medium. This is why a medium is necessary. As many as half of the life cells may be used at one time. This makes a terrible drain on the vitality. The life cells are at all times connected to the medium, drawn out like rubber bands, by some process which the demons understand. It is these threads of living cells that are used to fashion the hands and faces and to perform the feats. But darkness is necessary, as well as the hiding of the medium in a cabinet, because the scene would be so repulsive that human beings would never come again. Materializations in the open, we believe to be wholly mental concepts, not actualities; and it is our belief that the demons will never be given the power actually to appear in human form.—Ed.]

Radium the Invisible Metal

By Wm. Armstrong

THE United States Government reports give the following concise description of radium:

"Radium is a metal and is described as having a white, metallic luster. It has been isolated only once or twice, and few persons have seen it. It is ordinarily obtained from its ores in the form of hydrous sulphate, chloride or bromide; and it is in the form of these salts that it is usually sold and used. These are all white substances whose appearance is no more remarkable than that of common salt or baking powder. Radium, radium salts and radium minerals are not generally luminescent. Tubes containing radium salts glow because they include impurities which the radiations from the radium cause to light.

"Radium is found in nature in quantities so exceedingly small that it is never visible, even when the material is examined with a microscope. Radium ore ordinarily carries only a small fraction of a grain of radium to the ton; and radium will never be found in large masses, because it is formed by the decay of uranium—a process that is wonderfully slow—and radium decays and changes to other elements so rapidly that it does not accumulate naturally in visible masses." —U. S. Geological Survey.

From the preceding statement it may easily be seen that scientists do not yet fully understand the marvelous powers of this element of mystery. Indeed, it is hard to comprehend the *fact* that it is constantly *discharging* or *emitting* rays of energy, light and heat. These rays are called the Alpha, Beta and Gamma rays. The Alpha ray travels at the velocity of 20,000 miles per second, the Beta ray at the velocity of 100,000 miles per second, and the Gamma ray with the velocity of light. The action of the Gamma ray is similar to the X-ray, only more penetrating. Another almost unbelievable fact is that it loses only about one thirty-third of one percent of its potency annually; or stated in another way, it would take 1690 years to lose one-half of its strength.

The pure radium is estimated to be worth about 150,000 times as much as the same amount of gold, weight for weight. It is estimated that fully one-half of the radium in the world comes from the carnotite ore deposits of Utah and Colorado.

The formation in which this radium-bearing ore occurs is in a gray sandstone, geologically known as the La Plata sandstone.

One of the interesting facts which the scientists are at a loss to explain is the fossilized tree itself from which carnotite, the wonderful radioactive ore, is taken. Sometimes the entire tree is high-grade ore; other times only the outside, or that which was the bark of the tree, has turned to ore; again, only the center, or heart of the tree, has turned to ore. More often the miner will find that the tree will be just petrified wood, absolutely barren of ore. When a "tree" as the miner calls it, is worked out, the mine is gone; and he has to prospect for another. This makes the mining of this wonderful radioactive ore very uncertain and expensive. The color of this carnotite ore as it comes from the mine is usually a beautiful canary yellow; but after being crushed, it is somewhat changed in color.

The astonishingly curative powers of this radioactive ore were first noticed by the miners themselves. Men engaged in mining and handling these ores, by being in close contact with them for several hours a day, were astonished to find that their ailments, such as rheumatism, lame back, kidney, liver and stomach troubles, had left them entirely. Naturally people living in the vicinity, hearing of these things, began using this ore for their ailments, and have secured most astonishingly beneficial results. Strange as it may seem, there appears to be no limit to the ailments which are benefited by its use. The wonderful energizing rays given off by this high-grade ore seem to vitalize the parts to which it is applied, and to stimulate circulation, thereby assisting nature to function naturally; and beneficial results are usually noticed in a very short time.

Radium has achieved its greatest triumph in giving relief to suffering humanity. It is not proclaimed as a cure-all or panacea. But it is known to have wonderful curative properties that are effective in treating numerous kinds of chronic and malignant diseases.

When we pause to contemplate radium's remarkable manifestations in other ways, it is not at all surprising that it should be efficacious in treating human maladies. Fundamentally, only one claim is made for radium as a curative agency; namely, that it exerts a stimulating effect upon the circulation of the blood. This means that an organ clogged with poisons and impurities will begin to function properly, and that obstructions to health will be eliminated

from the body. No one can deny the reasonableness of such a claim.

There is not a shread of diseased tissue anywhere in the human body that cannot be easily and quickly reached by the penetrating rays of radium. Radium does not directly effect the cure, but it accelerates the blood circulation and fortifies nature for the task of restoring health. So it is all a matter of plain common sense.

Indian Medicine men of the West used what they called "rain stones", which have been found by scientists to be rock of high-grade carnotite ore.

Prudence Penny, a social worker of the S. F. Bay region, broadcast from KPO quite a remarkable lecture on the curative powers of radium. She calls radium the life preserver.

Mme. Curie, the discoverer of radium, holds very positive views on the curative value of the metal. During her recent visit to America she said: "Radium is a positive cure for cancer. It has already cured all kinds of cancer, even deep-rooted cases."

Cancer is recognized by the medical profession to be the most malignant and stubborn of all diseases. But at last, a means of eradicating it has been discovered! If cancer can be cured by the application of radium, what a potent weapon we have to wield against all kinds of chronic maladies.

Some notion of the almost irresistible power of radium can be drawn from the fact that one atom of the pure metal holds enough energy to drive a fleet of ships around the world. This is the assertion of an eminent English scientist, Sir William Ramsey.

The ailments in which many have secured such beneficial results are rhematism and kindred ailments, kidney and liver troubles, lame back, indigestion and stomach troubles, goiter, poor blood circulation, high blood pressure, enlargement of prostate gland, general debility, men aging prematurely, etc.

Scientists who have lately experimented with radium in its effects on insect life have found that in all cases, normal life has been prolonged seven hundred times.

What is the Subconscious Mind?

A READER who neglected to disclose his name inquires: "What about the subconscious mind?"

Well! What about it? It is like the missing link. It is like the giraffe in the menagerie, of which the farmer, after he had looked at it long and earnestly, remarked: "Children, come away from here. There isn't any such animal." Only in the latter case the farmer was wrong.

The newspapers are full of a lot of wise tommyrot about the subconscious mind, as they are full of tommyrot on many other subjects. The truth is that man has a brain, more or less impaired, which he fills with materials for use. He has a will, more or less impaired, which may be brought into play. He forms habits, consciously and unconsciously. In the materials with which he fills his brain there is a large residuum which he does not clearly recall, but of which he is able at times to make some use. Some people who do not know any better refer to these disconnected and unassociated memories or impressions as the subconscious mind, "the real self." There is nothing to the idea. "God is not in all their thoughts."

In addition to the foregoing, there is in the atmosphere of the earth at this time a multitude of demons, who spend their time harrassing mankind. They have powers of intruding thoughts into the mind. Some who do not know of the activities of these evil beings have confused their intrusions and disservices as the operations of the so-called subconscious mind; and the papers are full of advertisements telling how these intrusions and disservices may be obtained, for the gaining of wealth, for the control of others, and what not.

The psychologists and psychoanalysts and physiognomists can all come to the Bible and to phrenology, and learn the truth about the matters which they have in hand; and they will do it, sooner or later. Of that there is not the least question. God is in no hurry, and the phrenologists are in no hurry. When a man has the truth on any subject, he never feels the need of worrying. The other fellow worries.

Radio Bunk *By Wm. . . Strong*

BARNUM understood human nature. So do publishers of radio magazines. The novice in radio, as well as many quite experienced, read radio periodicals with eyes, ears, and mouth wide open, believing all they read. The credulity of radio fans is marvelous.

Radio magazines cater to the advertiser; for they are the source of their income; in fact, many radio magazines are controlled by radio manufacturers. Therefore, new parts and new sets are pointed out as the panacea for all radio ills.

Since very few of the radio public are able to test the truth of statements regarding highly technical points, they can only read and believe. This credulity is aided by the fact that people view radio as almost supernatural, and are ready to expect and believe anything from it.

It is not the intention to brand all as false statements, but the warning is: Keep salt handy when reading, and use it freely. Nor is it the writer's intention to pose as an authority on the matter. Nevertheless, after twelve years of experience in radio and wireless, as it was formerly called, some helpful observations can be made.

The universal custom of manufacturers of finished radio sets is to tell the very best the set will do. The following statements were taken from recent issues of current radio publications:

"Coast to coast radio ——— 3,000 miles range." (This was a one-tube set)

"London, Hawaii, Porto Rico, on three ——— tubes. Are you getting results like this? You can with ——— tubes." (The Hawaii and Porto Rico stations were doubtless high power telegraph stations.)

"With this efficient receiving set, you can bring in operas, sermons, lectures, dance music, etc., right into your home clear and distinct on loud speaker, *no matter where broadcasted* or where you live." (This statement is very misleading.)

These advertisements are samples of misleading and far-fetched statements which misinform the unwary public. Perhaps, too, the radio public does not know that there are strange freaks performed by radio, which sometimes permit a one-tube set to do almost the impossible. Receiving signals over great distances are many times accomplished as a result of freak electrical conditions in the atmosphere. Transmission of signals is likewise subject to freaks which cause the transmitter to reach the receiver under unusual conditions.

As an example of this, we call to mind the case last spring of a youthful amateur in Montana, who with but ten watts of power carried on communication with the MacMillan ship "Bowdoin" WNP in the arctic regions. At the same time, the old-time, hard-boiled amateurs with 1,000 watts of power were unable to reach the ship. This is a freak that may never be repeated.

The power of the transmitting station has about as much to do with the range of the receiver as the set does itself. For instance, twelve years ago, the writer had a crystal set which received signals 1500 miles; but it was from the 300,000 watt station NAR at Key West. So it might be truthfully said that a crystal set will receive stations 1500 miles distant, but the statement would be very misleading. This seems to be the practice of some advertisers today. What they say is probably true—but misleading, and not what the average user will experience.

The selectivity of a receiver is often misrepresented. In the hands of an expert operator, some sets are much more selective than in the hands of the novice.

The latest radio bunk is the so-called "low loss condenser". In laboratory tests, this condenser will show different characteristics from the condenser of usual construction; but when put into the set and slapped up against a panel, the actual results are so near alike that I challenge anyone to find the difference created by the condenser alone. This "low loss" business is a selling feature; and instead of being a "low loss" for the ultimate buyer, it becomes a high loss (in money).

Other opinions:

"It is undoubtly true that the losses in tuning inductances such as are available for receiving set builders are so high in proportion to the losses in condensers that much of the efficiency of a so-called low loss condenser is nullified, and to spend an excessive amount of money on a super-efficient tuning condenser where it is impossible to get a correspondingly high efficiency in the inductance is obviously a matter of false judgment.

"More important in the selection of condensers for tuning units may be the mechanical design which will afford long life and freedom from operating difficulties,

together with a sensible consideration for electrical efficiency. Merely because metal end-plates are used does not guarantee that the lowest losses are secured. A good insulation end-plate type may be better."—*American Radio Journal.*

"Condensers with solid end-plates of an insulating material can be made with low losses if the insulating material is something that is good at radio frequencies, the end-plates are large, so the distance between opposite electrodes is great, and the material is not too thick."—Q. S. T.

The reader's attention is called to the fact that very few manufacturers of finished sets use the co-called "low loss condenser". A well known, highly sensitive receiver, designed and built by a company of world renown, does not use this type of condenser.

Low loss tuners and inductances have merit. They increase selectivity and sensitiveness. If the price is not too high, they are worth the money.

There is considerable "bunk" told about the superheterodyne.

Oh, how zealous radio fans dream of the day when they might have a wonderful, awe-inspiring superheterodyne! They stand in entranced wonder and admiration before the commercial "super". They then ask the price—and swallow hard. Or perhaps, they are favored with plenty of this world's goods and proceed to buy the wonder set. Truly it is a sensitive set. But before very long the set doesn't work so well. They ask why, only to find that the tubes are losing their sensitiveness, because the coating on the filaments of the small tubes is burning off; and new tubes must be bought.

But suppose our ambitious victim, with less money to spend, not to be thwarted by the high price, decides to build one of his own. If he is a mechanic and has had experience in building radios, the set will sometimes function nicely. He now has a supersensitive receiver that will work, coast to coast on a loop.

And the loop—it is a beautiful fixture, which is swung about, knocking down lamps, pictures, etc., and kindly jabbing the operator in the face. The loop, it is claimed, makes a set more selective by rotating; when in reality the loud stations which cause the trouble can be heard over 350 of the 360 degrees total revolution. And then he buys "B" batteries, buys them by the dozen until he finally installs a bank of storage "B" batteries in the basement with a charger to charge them. All of this is done for distance; and absolutely all extreme distance is good for, is to brag about.

Let us all be wary of fancy tales of wonderful radio sets. We do well to remember that the good is all we hear. At very best, there is much to mar good broadcast reception. People from "Missouri" now have to hear as well as see to be able to determine how good a receiver is.

We are all looking forward to the time when static will be overcome, when the neighbor's set will not radiate and consequently make ours whistle, when broadcast stations will not interfere with each other, and finally to the time when radio manufacturers become thoroughly truthful. Then, indeed, will be the Golden Age.

Demons See Something Coming in 1925

A Prophecy by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

From *Tribune de Genève*, Dec. 23, 1924.

THE English writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle prophesies terrible disasters. The mobilzed spirits are announcing the end of the world. There would be, he asserts, a terrible calamity accompanied by an extraordinary manifestation of elemental forces for the punishment of man and for the opening of the way to the Millennium.

Be Not Afraid of Them

"He began to say unto his disciples first of all, Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops. And I say unto you my friends, Be not afraid of them."—Luke 12: 1-4.

Rehabilitation of Palestine *By Dr. Chaim Weizmann*

[Radiocast from station WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters.]

PALESTINIAN reconstruction has a great interest for the non-Jew as well as the Jew. The romance which is associated with the modern-day regeneration of the land by the descendants of the people who first gave it a significance in Biblical lore is one of the most beautiful in all history. For me there is no romance to equal it. It is the later day fulfilment of Biblical prophecy. A people long fettered and long harrassed, a people that has wandered over the face of the earth since the Babylonian captivity, has been returned to its ancient Homeland.

The Jew has been challenged by the world. Fifty-one nations have given their approval to the Balfour Declaration. The British Mandate is comparable to no other edict which has been issued by the various nations of the world to the Jews. All edicts about the Jews down through the ages have told the Jews what they can not do. Here is a document formulated in the twentieth century, sanctioned by the whole of the civilized world, which says what the Jews shall do. It is an affirmative command.

The question has been repeatedly asked, "Are there men in Israel who are capable of doing the work which is necessary for the upbuilding of the country?" I have seen these men. I have known them before they came to Palestine. It is no exaggeration to say that these are pioneers who would be the pride of any nation. I do not think they fall behind any great pioneering group which has set out to build a new country. They come with idealism, with enthusiasm. They are a force. They do not ask how difficult the task is or how long it will last. They only ask that we enable them to go on.

It is no overstatement to say that there is not a square kilometer of land anywhere in the world on which there is concentrated so much energy, so much idealism, so much endeavor as on a square kilometer where our pioneers are working, dreaming and enduring hardships. I have heard men speak who have come direct from Palestine—non-Jews—and they say that they do not understand this type of man. Perhaps it is the stored-up idealism of ages, come down to them from their grandfathers, and finding today an outlet and an application in Palestine. This store of idealism, this driving force, is making navvies out of university students and university students out of navvies.

In the course of the past three and a half years these same pioneers, with funds supplied by the Palestine Foundation Fund, the chief financial instrument for the reconstruction of Palestine which is largely supported by the Jews of America, have built more than 2,000 houses, mile after mile of new roads; they have planted 2,500,000 trees; they have converted numberless rocky hillsides into terraces and planted them with olive and orange groves. They have taken over and ploughed the country which has been a reproach and a source of disease for so many hundreds of years. These are only a few of the material accomplishments of these pioneers. They strive zealously, giving themselves up entirely that the Biblical prophecy might be realized in full.

Let us for a moment forget our immediate practical preoccupations and rehearse again some of those truths which have carried us so far and which, with God's help will carry us to triumph.

In returning to Palestine, the Jews are attempting to bridge over a gulf between themselves and their past, to reestablish their continuity. To stride this gulf is a tremendous strain and requires the endurance of a giant. It is only possible to people who have an inspiration. But we have the inspiration, and we will conquer.

Let me here rehearse an experience of mine which I know is latent in all the Jews of the world. During the last days of the World War I was in Palestine, and I had arranged to meet the Emir Feisul in Transjordania. Under normal circumstances the journey from the point where I was stationed to Transjordania does not take more than five hours. At that time the Turkish front still bit into Palestinian territory, and in order to make my way to the spot where the Emir was stationed, I had to make a long detour, and go southward toward Egypt, then cross the Red Sea and come up again to Transjordania.

I made the journey. Twelve days I traveled on my mission—five days through burning desert past Sinai, and then across the waters of the

Red Sea. I came north again through the land of Moab, and word was sent to the Emir that I was approaching. And there was sent out to greet me a number of his servants, with gifts of camels and sheep, and with bread and salt. And on the last day of my journey there came over me a marvelous sense of the wonder of my journey. Like Abraham of old I was approaching the land which God had promised to His chosen people. And like him I was coming through the lands of Moab, as it were, to take possession. And there came to greet me a procession of servants of the Emir, and they offered me the bread and salt of welcome, and they spread a tent to shelter me and they killed a lamb that I might eat, and they told me that their lord was waiting for me, eager to meet me.

And there and then there rolled away two thousand, three thousand, four thousand years. I felt, I knew, that it was only yesterday we had possessed the land; it was only yesterday that our forefather Abraham had trodden this spot, had gone forth on the errand of his people under the guidance of God and with His blessing. And I felt then that not all the years of our exile, not all the lands we had dwelt in, not all the sufferings we had borne, mattered any more. The gulf had been bridged. This was home; this was the promise and the fulfilment; this was the certainty.

The rebuilding of the Jewish Homeland is going forward. It is an effort which gives hope to a race broken up in fragments, dispersed in many lands, misunderstood, but which is at present centering its efforts on sending out men and women to Palestine, to a country for which it has a great historic and religious attachment. These people are going there moved by sentiments which find expression in age-long prayers and hopes and aspirations. They come from a race which has proved for many thousands of years to be indestructible and which has made important contributions to humanity. When it is established and rooted again in its own soil, recreated by its own efforts, it may once more make a contribution and send out from these hills, which have been consecrated by age-long martyrdom, a message of hope and comfort and peace to a world which stands very much in need of such a message.

Bringing Dead Rats into the House *By a Bible Student*

IN THE GOLDEN AGE No. 140, the article on "Medical Liberty Rights", by Drs. H. M. Shelton and B. Stanford Claunch, is very good, especially the paragraphs on vaccination and inoculation of serum.

The inoculation of pus, or dead germs, into one's system is like putting dead rats into a house to drive away the live ones. The dead rats will scare away the live ones, to be sure; but is that house any better off with the dead ones left in it?

At first how relieved one feels to be free of the live ones! But wait awhile, and you will not feel so well. First the nose is affected by the odor; then the stomach is affected. Finally it is impossible to live in that house on account of the dead rats; for as they are not able to remove themselves the house is in a very bad condition. The remedy would be to keep the house in good condition so that no live rats can get in, by keeping all places of their entrance stopped up.

Just so with the inoculation of dead germs and pus into one's body. It may drive out the live germs; but dead germs cannot remove themselves, thus resulting in fever, inflammation, and often diseases that eventually cause the death of the patient.

Let us learn to live better by eating proper food and getting plenty of fresh air and exercise.

All hail the day when the Lord's kingdom shall be fully established, and the Great Physician begins the healing of the nations! Then no one will need say: "I am sick." Then there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things will have passed away.—Revelation 21:4.

The Ape-Man Revealed

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

THE above title is taken from the beginning of an item in the "Literary Digest" for Sept. 22, 1923, which continues by saying:

"The Java ape-man, the world's most famous prehistoric creature, has come out of retirement. After thirty years' denial to his fellow scientists from all nations, Dr. Eugene Dubois, discoverer of this 'missing-link' in human evolution known as Pithecanthropus Erectus, has just accorded to the American School of Prehistoric Studies in Europe, under the direction of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, the courtesy of the first opportunity to make a thorough examination of the original fossils of this half-million-year-old being. On their return to Amsterdam, after an inspection of the bones at Dr. Dubois's home at Haarlam, the American scientists seemed convinced that this ape-man was more nearly human than formerly believed, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

" 'The examination was in many respects a revelation,' declares Dr. Hrdlicka. 'When Dr. Dubois publishes his detailed study, which he tells me he expects to do before the end of the year, Pithecanthropus Erectus will assume an even weightier place in science than it has held up to now. None of the published illustrations or the casts now in various institutions are accurate. Especially is this true of the teeth and thigh-bone. The new brain-cast is very close to human. The femur is without question human.' The remains, he explained, consist of the skullcap, now thoroughly cleansed for the first time; the femur; three teeth, two molars and one premolar. Besides these, there is a piece of a strange primitive lower jaw, from a later, but nevertheless still primitive, type of man found in lime deposits in a different part of the island from that of the other bones. Dr. Hrdlicka declared that the original relics are 'even more important than held hitherto'. He predicted that 'though all controversial points may not be settled, the specimens will assume even a weightier place in science than they have had to the present.' Dr Dubois found these ape-man remains near Trinil in the island of Java in 1891, but since then he has steadfastly refused to allow other scientists to examine the originals thoroughly, so that they have had to content themselves with the casts and illustrations which Dr. Hrdlicka now declares to be inaccurate. Dr. Dubois demonstrated personally and without reserve the precious specimens which have been withheld from other scientists for over a quarter of a century. The cordial invitation for the Americans to see the originals was transmitted through Dr. Arthur Smith-Woodward of the British Museum of Natural History and handed to Dr. Hrdlicka when he arrived in Europe last month."

Perhaps, now that this old hoax is about to be given more prominence than heretofore, it will not be amiss to tell a little more of its history:

"In September, 1891, Dubois, a Dutch physician, discovered a tooth on the island of Java, about forty-five feet below the surface of the earth. One month later he found the roof of a skull about three feet from where he had found the tooth; and in August, 1892, he found a thigh bone forty-five feet farther away and, later on, another tooth. A year or two later the world's famous zoologists met at Leyden, and among other things examined these remains. Ten of these leading scientists concluded that they were nothing but the bones of an ape; seven held that they were those of a man; and seven concluded that they were really the missing link connecting man and the ape."

The so-called scientific world was looking for a missing link; so without stopping to settle the differences of opinion it was simply decided to accept the opinion of the last-named seven, and let the other seventeen be quietly ignored and forgotten. A missing link they wanted, and a missing link it was!

Since the time when these men examined the bones, Prof. D. G. Cunningham, of Dublin, who is described as one of the highest authorities on comparative anatomy in Great Britain, gave his opinion that these different bones do not belong to the same animal. He thought that a part of them may have been those of a monkey or a baboon, and part of them human. Virchow considered it a pathological specimen. He reasoned that since the bones were not found together, we could not regard them as having belonged to the same animal; and that it was even less possible to make of such a compound two creatures either an ape or a man. He was certain that the thigh-bone was that of a man, while the fragment of skull belonged to a gibbon or a chimpanzee.

Even Prof. Osborn of the Museum of Natural History (N. Y.), who is the most dogmatic champion of the dogma of evolution in America today, admits that the thigh-bone is human and that the skullcap is simian. He says of the two teeth: "They do not resemble those of man closely enough to positively confirm the prehuman theory." Again he says: "There are, however, reasons for excluding Pithecanthropus

from the direct ancestral line of the higher races of men."

Sir. John Lubbock examined these remains before they were hidden away, and said of them: "It is greatly to be regretted that they are not more complete, but they certainly belong either to a very large gibbon or to a very small man." Gibbons are the smallest of the "great apes", seldom attaining a stature of over three feet. Thus he thought that these bones belonged either to a giant gibbon or to a dwarf man.

Accurate Information about Things Unknown

MUCH misinformation has been published by those who speculate on the "Trinil Ape-man". These two-by-four intellectuals, who confess that they have more gray matter than the rest of us poor "monkeys", are able by the "scientific use of the imagination" to acquire "accurate" information about things of which they know nothing. A lot of nonsense born of their overheated imaginations still passes for science in the ranks of these super-intellectuals. They presume to tell us all about prehistoric man, of whom they know nothing. How much can they learn by a few bones, arrow-heads, and pieces of broken pottery? Not much. There exists today a very wide-spread belief that a paleontologist can restore an animal from a single bone. The evolutionist who has fostered this view is pleased indeed that it persists; for it enables him to tell his poor dupes all about an animal which he never saw, and which never even existed, except in his own imagination.

In reading the detailed descriptions of the unicorn given by some of the older zoölogists, one is led irresistibly to the conclusion that they were written by men who had actually seen the animal. Yet, as a matter of fact, not one of these men ever saw a unicorn, nor has he ever seen anyone who had seen one. They supplied all the details from that inexhaustible fountain of "scientific" data—the human imagination.

These older zoölogists were the ancestors of our modern evolutionists, who from a tooth, a thigh-bone, and a piece of skull-cap, which they never saw, reconstruct an ape-man which, they say, is half a million years old. They use bones, too, that they have never seen. Says Dr. W. H. Ballow, in speaking of the Trinil Ape-man:

"It stood erect, had a well-shaped human head, and was tailed. Science deduced from the skeleton our evolution into the smooth-skinned, tailless creatures that we are today."

Of course, this fellow "Science" is a nonentity. He never existed to do any deducing. And just as he is a nonentity, so are that skeleton and that tail. Nobody has ever seen that skeleton; for none has even been found. Nor has any piece of tail ever been found belonging to Pithecanthropus Erectus. The tail is all a figment of the imagination. Dr. Ballow does not know any more about that tail than do the dead bones themselves. I care not what Science told him. Science is not a witness. He was not there.

In the "Smithsonian Publication 2300", page 10, Dr. Hrdlicka wrote:

"It would surely seem proper and desirable that specimens of such value to science [he is speaking of the bones of the Trinil Ape-man] should be freely accessible to well-qualified investigators, and that accurate casts be made available to scientific institutions, particularly after twenty [now thirty] years have elapsed since the discovery of the original.

"Regrettably, however, all that has thus far been furnished to the scientific world is a cast of a skull-cap, the commercial replicas of which yield measurements different from those reported taken from the original, and several not thoroughly satisfactory illustrations. No reproductions can be had of the femur and the teeth; and not only the study, but even a view, of the originals is denied to scientific men."

Educating Themselves in Unknowables

IT MAY seem strange, nevertheless it is true, not only that those "scientists" who have for years been flooding the world with the accounts and detailed descriptions of Pithecanthropus Erectus never saw those few bones, but that the casts and pictures which they had seen were "different from those reported taken from the original" and are not "thoroughly satisfactory". This is science in the twenty-fifth year of the twentieth century! Some of Dr. Hrdlicka's chin-music quoted at the beginning of this article is of the same type. He declares that Dr. Dubois demonstrated personally and without reserve "the *precious* specimens which have been withheld from other scientists for over a quarter of a century". The evolutionists' worship of these "precious specimens" reminds

us that they are the ones who scoff most at our Catholic friends for their worship of the shin-bones of St. Anne and of other "relics" of the "saints" which they guard so zealously.

"The new brain-cast is very close to human." Perhaps so. But is it more close to "accurate" than are the older ones? Why not make the cast just what the theory demands that it should be? But what would be better, give us the true measurements of the original. Why rely on the new casts?

"There is a piece of a strange primitive lower jaw, from a later, but nevertheless still primitive, type of man found in lime deposits in a different part of the island from that of the other bones."

This "strange primitive lower jaw" belonged to the grandson of Pithecanthropus. Dr. Hrdlicka does not know this but "science" deduces from the facts that it "was from a later, but nevertheless still primitive type of man" and was found on the same island, that he was the grandson. However, the most significant part about this lower jaw is that it is "strange" and "primitive" or "still primitive". Of course, having identified it as the honored grandson of Lord Pithecanthropus himself, it is no longer strange. This grandson had "already" lost a few inches of the family tail at the time he was buried in his grandfather's old lime quarry. I might also add that he had grown a long beard and a mustache. It was the first that his fellow ape-men had ever seen. For this reason he was for years with one of the side-shows that traveled with the "world's greatest combined shows".

"The Present State of the Problem of Evolution," by M. Caullery (Smithsonian Report for 1916, pages 321-335, Publication 2462), contains the following very significant words:

"But if we return to the study of evolution, the data of Mendelism embarrass us also very considerably. *All that it shows us, in fact, is the conservation of existing properties.* [Italics mine] Many variations which might have seemed to be new properties are simply traced to previous unobserved combinations of factors already existing. This has indeed seriously impaired the mutation theory of DeVries, the fundamental example of the Œnothera Lamarkiana seeming to be not a special type of variation, but an example of complex hybridization. The authors who have especially studied Mendelian heredity find themselves obliged to attribute all the fact to combinations of already existing factors, or to loss of factors, a conception which seems to me a natural consequence of the symbolism adopted, but which hardly satisfies the intelligence. In any case, we do not see in the facts emerging from the study of Mendelism, how evolution, in the sense that morphology suggests [sic], can have come about. And it comes to pass that some of the biologists of greatest authority in the study of Mendelian heredity are led, with regard to evolution, either to more or less complete agnosticism or to the expression of ideas quite opposed to those of the preceding generation; ideas which would almost take us back to Creationism.

"Lamarckism and Darwinism are equally affected by these views. The inheritance of acquired characters is condemned and natural selection declared unable to produce a lasting and progressive change in organisms. The facts of adaptation are explained by a previous realization of structures which are found secondarily in harmony with varied surroundings. That is the idea which different biologists have reached and which M. Cuenot in particular has developed systematically."

He mentions as "two recent and particularly significant examples", Wm. Bateson and J. P. Lotzy. Bateson had declared in his "Problems of Genetics" that we must recognize our almost entire ignorance of the process of evolution. He then mentions Bateson's presidential address at the meeting of the British Association in 1914. We shall here quote a few paragraphs from that address as published in "Science", August 28, 1914. Dr. Bateson is acknowledged by all scientists to be the highest living authority on genetics. He says:

"Not only does embryology give no direct aid but the failure of cytology [the study of cell organism] is equally complete. The Chromosomes of nearly related creatures may be utterly different in number, size and form. If we cannot see how a fowl by its egg and its sperm gives rise to a chicken, or how a sweet pea from its ovule or its pollen grain produces another sweet pea, we at least can watch the system by which the difference between the various kinds of fowl or between the various kinds of sweet pea are distributed among the offspring. . . . Until Mendel began his analysis nothing but the vaguest answers to such a question had been attempted. The existence of any orderly system of descent was never even suspected."

Again he says:

"Darwin speaks no more with philosophical authority. We read his scheme of evolution as we would those of Lucretius or of Lamark. Naturalists may still be found expounding teleological systems which would have

delighted Dr. Pangloss himself, but at the present time few are misled. . . .

"Almost the last shred of that teleological fustian with which Victorian philosophers loved to clothe the theory of evolution is destroyed. . . . As a chief characteristic of modern evolutionary thought we must confess to deep but irksome humility in the presence of great vital problems. Every theory of evolution must be such as to accord with the facts of physics and chemistry, a primary necessity to which our predecessors paid small heed. Of the physics and chemistry of life we know next to nothing. Living things are found by a simple experiment to have powers undreamed of, and who knows what may be behind?"

Once more, he says:

"Knowledge of heredity has so reacted on our conceptions of variations that very competent men are even denying that variation in the old sense is a genuine occurrence at all. [A thing every farmer could have told them a thousand years ago.] Do we, as a matter of fact, find in the world about us variations occurring of such a kind as to warrant faith in a contemporary progressive evolution?"

Every evolutionist in the entire world, or that has ever been in the world, would fain answer that question in the affirmative. In fact, many of the more dogmatic and less cautious ones have so answered it. However, in answering his own question, Bateson said:

"Till lately most of us would have said 'yes' without misgiving. The appearance of contemporary variation proves to be an illusion. We have done with the notion that Darwin came to favor, that large difference can arise by accumulation of small differences."

He also refers to Lotzy, and mentions the latter's contempt for the ideas then and still in vogue in the "sciences" of zoology and botany. He continues by saying:

"After the blind complacency of conventional evolutionists it is refreshing to meet so frank an acknowledgement of the hardness of the problem. Lotzy's utterance will at least do something to expose the artificiality of systematic zoology and botany. . . . The problem still stands outside the realm of scientific investigation; and when we hear that the spontaneous formation of formaldehyde is a possible first step in the origin of life, we think of Harry Lauder in the character of a Glasgow school-boy pulling out his treasures from his pocket: 'That's a wassher for makkin' motor cars!'"

Fossils Defossilizing Fossilized Theories

MR. LAUDER must have been studying about Pithecanthropus Erectus or his remains, out of which evolutionists propose to make man. And this proposal continues among "conventional evolutionists" in spite of the verdict of genetics. A half dozen bones of doubtful origin and age (all attempts to give them an age is only guess work) which seem certain to have belonged to different animals, are still proclaimed as the ancestor of "modern" man in the face of all the mass of evidence that evolution did not take place. Such is the dogmatism of the anti-dogmatist.

So long as "the problem still stands outside the realm of scientific investigation" we are forced to regard the dogmatic assertions and "blind complacency" of "conventional evolutionists" as mere statements of a manufactured creed—a thing they profess to abhor — the "credulity of incredulity".

The problem of evolution of man, like that of all other animals, and plants as well, stands today on a level with that of the elephant. The following from Washington, D. C., was published in the *Gazette and Daily*, York, Pa., September 19, 1923, under the heading, "Fossils Fail To Support Elephant Graveyard Theory":

"Finding the fossils of a horse, mammoth and mastodon by T. K. Hart, of Albany, Ga., in a locality of that state where such remains have not hitherto been discovered, again calls attention to the fact that the widespread belief that elephants seek out some hidden graveyard in which to die is unsupported by the records from the prehistoric past.

"Dr. J. W. Gidley, vertebrate paleontologist of the United States National Museum, who is endeavoring to secure the Georgia finds for the government collection, said here today that bones and fossil remains of mammoth, mastodon and other species of extinct elephants related to our modern elephants have been found in large numbers widely scattered throughout America, Europe, and Asia. These fossils are often found associated with fossils of other animals.

"Where modern elephants go when they die is one of the great mysteries of the natural history world. It has even been said that the body of an elephant that has died from natural causes has never been discovered in either India or Africa. From the numerous fossil finds, however, Dr. Gidley says that there is no evidence that their ancestral relatives some 50,000 years ago had special graveyards. Where elephants came from is also a mystery; for Dr. Gidley says that little

is known of their ancestry. The forms through which they must have passed before they became highly specialized animals practically as we know them have never been discovered."

So far as science can say, it is equally true of man as of the elephant that where man came from is a mystery. "Little [nothing] is known of their ancestry. The forms through which they must have passed before they became highly specialized animals practically as we know them have never been discovered."

Why speak of the forms through which elephants or any other animal *"must"* have passed? Until scientists find the forms, there is no justification for the assertion that animals came through any such forms. Until the forms are found, all assertions that they did or *must have* passed through such forms are based upon a mere assumption and not upon demonstrated and demonstrable facts.

If the theory is true, they must have passed through a long chain of genetically related forms in their progress upward from ameba to elephant. It must have required many long ages of evolution. Geologists have whole museums full of forms which, they say, existed on the earth long before the appearance of the first mammal. Many of these forms, they say, became extinct before the appearance of mammals. Is it not a bit strange that so many of the forms have been preserved while none of the ancestors of the elephant have been? The elephant proves to be a "white elephant" on the hands of the evolutionists. But he is not alone in this. The same is true of all other animals and plants, living and extinct. No connecting links between existing species and their predecessors of geologic time have been found; no, not even of the horse or the camel or man.

The only change observable in plants and animals is a diminution in size, a phenomenon that is practically universal. In fact, the degeneracy of the whole organic world is one of the outstanding features of geology. Degeneracy is not evolution. Degeneracy is not the process by which man can be produced from an "ape-like progenitor".

When the "ape-man" is revealed, he is but a hoax. The inane worship by "scientists" of those *precious* bones only proves that man—yes even the super-intellectuals—will worship, if not God, then an idol, a relic of the evolutionary saints. They defend too, their creed with all the dogmatism they profess to hate in their opponents.

Are Sinners in Purgatory?

THE GOLDEN AGE prints below a report of answers given to questions at radio station W B B R, by Judge J. F. Rutherford, on Saturday evening April 11th. The week preceding, in a lecture at this station, Judge Rutherford made the statement that Catholics are taught that sinners are in purgatory, conscious and undergoing suffering, and that these can be prayed out from it by the priests who receive money for the prayers or masses said. Some clergymen wired and some wrote the station, calling in question this statement; and Judge Rutherford was requested to give his reason and authority for such statement. The following radio lecture was his response to the request:

Among the many letters that I have received saying complimentary things concerning my lecture at this station on Sunday morning April 5th, I found three from clergymen, one telegram and two letters. Each one of these clergymen said practically the same thing, to wit: 'The charge made by Judge Rutherford that Catholics teach that souls are in purgatory and are to be liberated by the prayers of priests, and that they receive money therefor, is false, and that Judge Rutherford by making such statements showed that he is either a liar or profoundly ignorant.'

It seems rather strange that these clergymen should use practically the same language. This seems to be a stock phrase with them when they are unable to answer an argument. They take it for granted that the people will believe what they say because they are clergymen, and that therefore they can freely call any man a liar and say that he is ignorant, and that that will be a sufficient answer.

No matter what they say about me I am not trying to please man. I am only trying to tell the truth. I am not a liar, for a liar is one who makes a deliberately false statement. I would have no purpose in making false statements about anyone. As to whether or not I am ignorant, I propose now to submit the proof from Catholic publications and let my audience determine whether I am a liar or ignorant or whether those who are charging me therewith are themselves entitled to have these epithets applied to them. I am not applying an epithet to anyone. If the proof shows that the priests teach that the dead are in purgatory, that the priests say prayers for those dead and receive money therefor, then my statement is completely vindicated and I am vindicated as telling the truth; and it furthermore shows that I am not ignorant.

I will now submit my proof: I will first read from a book written by James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, entitled "The Faith of Our Fathers," published in 1904. On page 205, paragraph 1, appears the following: "The Catholic Church teaches that, besides a place of eternal torment for the wicked and of everlasting rest for the righteous, there exists in the next life a middle state of temporary punishment, allotted for those who have died in venial sin, or who have not satisfied the justice of God for sins already forgiven. She also teaches us that, although the souls consigned to this intermediate state, commonly called purgatory, cannot help themselves, they may be aided by the suffrages of the faithful on earth. The existence of purgatory naturally implies the correlative dogma—the utility of praying for the dead—for the souls consigned to this middle state have not reached the term of their journey. They are still exiles from heaven and fit subjects for Divine clemency."

By this you will observe that Cardinal Gibbons positively stated that the Catholic Church teaches that there are souls in purgatory undergoing punishment and that these may be aided by the prayers or suffrages of the faithful on earth. Now if the proof shows that the priests who do this praying receive money for it, my case is complete, and for the benefit of my radio audience I submit the following documentary proof which is taken exclusively from Catholic publications. The first is from a Catholic publication, *Our Sunday Visitor,* dated the 22nd of February, 1925, and is as follows:

"The fathers in our Honan mission (China) must often offer up the holy Sacrifice in crumbling mud-huts, or even in stables. . . . A small chapel may be built for $300. The donor of a chapel will receive a picture of the same, when completed, and enjoys privilege of naming chapel. Members of donor's family, both living and dead, will be remembered in all the holy Masses celebrated in chapel. Do not miss this opportunity of doing something great for the glory of God and the salvation of your own soul and those of others!"—Advertisement of Rev. Clifford J. King, S. V. D., Honan Mission Department, Techny, Ill.

I next submit an advertisement which appears in a Catholic publication and which advises sending in money to insure one's soul from loss, and which reads:

"CHEAPEST FIRE INSURANCE! SAFEST ON THIS EARTH!! SOLD BY A PRIEST!!! Do you want to help insure the MOST VALUABLE THING you have on this earth FROM FINAL LOSS BY FIRE?... You can help do all of this insuring by sending a dollar—more or less, once or often—the safest way for valuable and interesting information to Rev. A. J. Halbleib, Sacred Heart Church, Danville, Virginia. Guaranteed return of money or any other valuable sent in its place if you are not satisfied with value received."

The next is from the *"Victorian",* a Catholic magazine, and contrasts the value of taking flowers to the tomb of the dead with paying a priest to say mass or prayer for the departed souls. It reads as follows: "The perfume of the Mass is everlasting. One Mass is more precious and availing than all the blossoms that ever withered on a tomb. To give the alms that will insure one Mass for the departed soul is a better and more sensible act of aid and solace, both to the dead and, therefore, to the living, than to heap a costly pyramid of bloom over the grave every day for a thousand years. Let us act on our knowledge of the teachings of our holy faith and get into the habit of sending to the homes which death has saddened the assurance that we have asked a priest to say ten or twenty Masses for the departed, giving in alms for these, what we should otherwise have spent uselessly on flowers."

I am just informed by a personal witness that St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Troy, N. Y., has but recently issued cards which are sold for a certain price, and the parishioners are advised to buy these cards, which insure Masses being said for the dead, rather than to send flowers when one dies. Probably some of you who live in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Church, Troy, N. Y., can find out about this personally.

I now submit a card which I have in my hand, and which appears to be authentic. It purports to be published by the Purgatorial Society of St. Mary's Church, Toledo, Ohio, and is as follows: "Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends." "Beginning with the month of November, High Masses, according to the amount contributed, will be sung every week during the year, for the repose of the souls of the deceased relatives and friends of the members of the Purgatorial Society. Write your name on this card. Enclose the card and your contribution in the accompanying envelope. Seal the envelope and give it to any of the Pastors or to the Brother Sacristan or drop it in the collection box."

I next submit for your consideration an advertisement by the Extension Press, Brooks Building, Chicago, which appears in the *"Messenger of the Sacred Heart"*, a Catholic magazine published at 801 West 181 St., New York city. It reads:

"The pardon crucifix, the aim of which is to obtain pardon of God and to pardon one's neighbors, is of inestimable merit. Among its many benefits after being blessed by a priest, is that of a plenary indulgence at the moment of death. Prices 25c, 35c, $1.50 and $10.00."

You will observe that the prices range from twenty-five cents to ten dollars.

My next documentary proof is from "The American Standard", quoting from The Boston *Pilot*, a Roman Catholic paper, under date of October 24, 1914. This is an editorial from that paper and advises people to take out insurance on their souls by paying so much money. It reads as follows: "Perhaps you think a Perpetual Membership in the Society for the Propagation of the Faith is beyond your means, and yet, if you were offered a good life insurance policy at a very low cost, you would grasp the opportunity. For the sum of forty dollars—the offering which a Perpetual Member makes—you can insure your soul forever. As for endowment policies or dividend-paying policies—where will you find another policy of this sort—that at one payment, a very small one, endows your soul, assures it a future income and pays dividends forever?" Of course the priests do the insuring because they get the money.

I next submit a folder distributed by the Reverend Joseph A. Skelly, C. M., Director of St. Vincent's Seminary, Germantown, Phila., Pa. It reads: "Arise, hasten to the relief of the souls of the dead by your supplications; invoke the divine clemency for them; by your tears implore mercy for them; by your prayers intercede for them; by the Sacrifice of the Mass make satisfaction for them; ransom them with your alms and good works and open to them the gates of heaven."—St. Bernard. . . ."Pray for the Poor Souls, especially during November. Make little sacrifices for them. Have Masses offered, hear Mass and receive Holy Communion, that their sufferings may end. ('At Mass we plead efficaciously the cause of the souls in Purgatory.'—Ven. Perr Eymard.)"

I am wondering why these clergymen ask alms for the saying of prayers. Do the alms do the good or do the prayers do the good! It will be observed that they say that "at Masses we plead efficaciously the cause of the souls in Purgatory".

I next call attention to a book by Brandt, entitled "America or Rome", page 151, which reads as follows: "We are told in Deharbe's Catechism that 'an indulgence is a remission of the temporal punishment of our sins, which the Church grants us outside the sacrament of penance'. Then follows the important question: 'Can indulgences be made use of to the souls in purgatory?' Answer, 'Yes, all indulgences which the Pope has indicated for that purpose.'" [In Deharbe's large Catechism, page 41, we are told: 'The souls in purgatory are assisted by our prayers, almsdeeds, the application of indulgences, and by other good works, but especially by the Holy Sacrifice of Mass.'] Quoting from page 152 "Amercia or Rome": "Pope Leo X says, 'We have thought proper to signify to you that the Bishop of Rome is able to grant to the faithful in Christ indulgence either in this life or in purgatory—out of the superabundant merits of Christ and his saints.'"

Next I quote from "Fifty Years in the Church

of Rome", by Father Chiniquy, page 242: "In one of the pleasant hours which we used invariably to pass after dinner, in the comfortable parlor of our parsonage, one of the vicars, Mr. Louis Parent, said to the Rev. Mr. Tetu: 'I have handed this morning more than one hundred dollars to the bishop, as the price of the masses which my pious penitents have requested me to celebrate, the greatest part of them for the souls in purgatory. Every week I have to do the same thing, just as each of you, and every one of the hundreds of priests in Canada have to do. Now, I would like to know how the bishops can dispose of all these masses, and what they do with the large sums of money which go into their hands from every part of the country to have masses said. This question vexes me, and I would like to know your mind about it.' The good curate answered in a joking manner, as usual: 'If the masses paid into our hands, which go to the bishop, are all celebrated, purgatory must be emptied twice a day. For I have calculated that the sums given for these masses in Canada cannot be less than $4,000 every day, and, as there are three times as many Catholics in the U. S. as here, and as those Irish Catholics are more devoted to the souls in purgatory than the Canadians, there is no exaggeration in saying that they give as much as our people; $16,000 at least will thus be given every day in these two countries to throw cold water on the burning flames of that fiery prison."

This seems to be a rather fruitful source of revenue, and the curate remarked that he thought with this amount he could empty purgatory twice a day.

I now read from "Our Sunday Visitor", a Catholic publication, under date of December 5th, 1920. It reads as follows: "While the soul which goes to purgatory is sentenced for a definite period of time, in case no living relative or friend pays part of the debt for which it is held, Almighty God can receive the prayers and good works of people on earth and by applying them to the soul in suffering, merit for it an earlier release."

I call especial attention to the fact that this statement is to the effect that in case no living relative or friend pays part of the debt for which the one is held in purgatory, Almighty God can receive prayers, etc.; that is to say, it is possible for God to receive prayers without money, but according to their theory it is not proper.

I next submit the "Mt. Angel Magazine", a Catholic weekly publication issued by the Benedictine Press, Saint Benedict, Oregon. The subscription price of this magazine is $2.00 without premium. It states: "The subscribers to the Mt. Angel Magazine are considered as benefactors of St. Benedict's Abbey", and furthermore that "on each day of the year a High Mass is offered for our benefactors".

Suppose the subscription list to this magazine should amount to a 100,000 at $2.00 per subscription and the priest should say one mass a day for the whole number, he would probably get a very good income.

I now submit a Catholic Bulletin dated May 1922, which mentions a money consideration for doing certain things for the dead. It reads as follows: "KEEP VOTIVE LIGHTS BURNING DURING THE MONTH OF OUR MOTHER. The devotion of the Month of May consists in making the whole of May—the most charming month of the year—a continuous feast of thirty-one days in honor of the Queen of Heaven. It is productive of numerous graces and benedictions. All are requested to say each day the prayer of this page, and to burn lights at Our Lady's Shrine. OFFERING FOR THIRTY-ONE DAYS: FIVE DOLLARS. Address: Rev. Bernard A. McKenna, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Those unable to send $5.00 for month of May may send $1.00 for five days as usual. Deceased relatives and friends may be enrolled and share these benefits".

I offer next "Novenas of Masses", of the Central Association of the Miraculous Medal, St. Vincent's Seminary, Germantown, Phila., Pa., which provides a membership fee of 25c a year or perpetual membership fee of $10.00, all for the benefit of those in purgatory. This testimony reads as follows: "Membership fee is 25c a year for each member living or dead. This entitles to the benefits above mentioned [Every month beginning on the 20th day a Novena of Masses]. . . . perpetual membership fee is $10.00. . . . The medal of the immaculate conception. Commonly called the Miraculous Medal . . . The Church has recognized it by giving it a Mass and an Office, as is the case with only two other objects of devotion—the Rosary and the Brown Scapular. The Church, too, has invested it with

many indulgences. All who wear it suspended from the neck, after having been invested in it by a duly authorized priest, can gain an indulgence of 100 days (applicable to the souls in Purgatory) as often as they repeat the invocation found on the medal . . . and numerous plenary indulgences on the fulfillment of the usual condition on various days of the year . . . MEMORARE LIGHTS AT OUR MIRACULOUS MEDAL SHRINE. $1.00 will keep a Memorare Light burning for your intention *every day for five days.* $2.00 will keep a Memorare Light burning for your intention *every day for one novena.* $5.00 will keep a Memorare Light burning for your intention *every day for one month.* Send offering to Rev. Joseph A. Skelly", etc.

Again, I call attention to a statement in "The Lamp", a Catholic publication, which reads as follows: "SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES ACCRUING TO THOSE WHO RENEW THEIR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LAMP. (1) One Hundred and Fifty Masses are said yearly for the Temporal and Spiritual Benefit of all LAMP Subscribers. (2) Those who renew their subscriptions are enrolled among the Benefactors of the Society of the Atonement for whom Three Hundred and Sixty-five Masses are said by Missionary Priests every year. (3) A list will be published in THE LAMP every month of Subscribers whose death is reported to us or of any member of their immediate family, and for the repose of their souls some Foreign Missionary Priest will be asked to say collectively a Series of Thirty Masses in honor of St. Gregory. For many centuries the Gregorian Masses have been regarded as very efficacious for the Poor Souls on whose behalf they are offered—By a gift of fifty dollars you can be enrolled as a Perpetual Member of the Union-That-Nothing-Be-Lost and become a Subscriber to THE LAMP for life. If you prefer to enroll some Deceased Relative or Friend in your own stead, so they may enjoy the Benefit of over Three Thousand Masses annually you can do so, and still yourself be entered on our books as a Life Subscriber to THE LAMP. . . . THE FRIARS OF THE ATONEMENT. Graymoor, Garrison, New York."

It is interesting here to note some of the words of the historian Mosheim quoted in the "Apostolic Review" of January 27, 1925, and in support of the case I am making out I offer the following quotation from Mosheim's history: "Scarcely did any Christian dare to approach the throne of God, without rendering first the saints and images propitious by a solemn round of expiatory rites and lustrations. The ardour with which relics were sought almost surpasses credibility; it had seized all ranks and orders among the people, and had become a sort of fanaticism and frenzy; and, if the monks are to be believed, the Supreme Being interposed, in a special and extraordinary manner to discover, to doting old women, and bareheaded friars, the places where the bones and remains of the saints lay dispersed or interred. The fears of purgatory, of that fire which was to destroy the remaining impurities of departed souls, were now carried to the greatest height, and far exceeded the terrifying apprehension of infernal torments; for they hoped to avoid the latter easily, by dying enriched with the prayers of the clergy, or covered with the merits and meditation of the saints, while from the pains of purgatory they thought there was no exemption. The clergy, therefore, finding these superstitious terrors admirably adapted to increase their authority and to promote their interest, used every method to augment them; and by the most pathetic discourses, accompanied with monstrous fables and fictitious miracles, they labored to establish the doctrine of purgatory, and also to make it appear that they had a mighty influence in that formidable region."

I now call attention to the Calendar of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, which gives its address as 343 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y., which mentions a money consideration for the saying of masses for the benefit of the dead. "The Society for the Propagation of the Faith is the organ of the Holy See for the collection everywhere of the alms of the faithful and their distribution among all Catholic missions"—Pope Pius VI. . . . "Associates of the 'Propagation of the Faith' may gain many indulgences, and over 15,000 MASSES are offered every year for the living and deceased members." . . . "ORDINARY MEMBERS of 'the Society for the Propagation of the Faith' contribute 5 cents every month. SPECIAL MEMBERS contribute $6.00 a year. PERPETUAL MEMBERS make a personal offering of $40.00." "DECEASED PERSONS

may be enrolled by their friends as members of the 'Propagation of the Faith' and thus be benefited by the prayers, merits and Holy Sacrifices of the Missionaries."

I suggest that the bigger the subscription or membership, the larger the income. Since all the masses for a dozen or a hundred or 15,000 people are said by the priest at the same time, this might be a large income for a small effort, and of course the result now is in question.

I have much more documentary evidence here but I think that these fifteen authorities which I have submitted in addition to that of Cardinal Gibbons ought to be sufficient to convince any reasonable person that my statement is fully borne out by the facts, by publications and advertisements which come from Catholic sources that cannot be questioned.

Why then do the clergymen get angry when anything is said about their saying prayers for the dead and receiving money for it? I answer, because they know that their purgatory doctrine is not supported by any scripture in the Bible and they do not wish the people to know the truth about that. When they are unable to answer any reasonable argument which exposes their creeds in this regard, they immediately reply, "He is a liar or ignorant"; but the time has come for the people to know the truth, and such charges as these from clergymen will not satisfy the people. They have fooled the people for a long time but they cannot do it all the time. There are a great many people who are listening to me, good, honest Catholics, who know that I am stating the truth; many of them have paid the priest their good hard-earned money on the promise that the priest would say some prayers that would be beneficial to their dead friends and who the priests claim are in purgatory.

But why do the priests receive money for prayers or masses for the dead at all? If they believe that these are really suffering, why are they asking money for them if they can do them any good? If a poor fellow was in jail, even the worst criminal, and that jail was on fire and a priest could get him out, what would he do? Do you think he would put an advertisement in the paper and say 'I will get that poor fellow out of the jail that is now burning and save him, if you will contribute something toward it, subscribe for my paper at a certain price or contribute so much to the collection box or send me your check for so and so.' He would not do anything of the kind. Everybody in his community would unselfishly do all in their power to get that poor criminal out of that jail, and of course the priest would go along and help whether he got any money or not. The fact that a priest will accept money for praying one out of purgatory is conclusive proof that he does not believe that the poor unfortunate soul is in purgatory, suffering. If the priest really believed that those who have died are in a place of conscious torment and that their prayers would get them out, they would be praying all the time for these poor souls to be relieved. Of course, the priests will say that they are honest, and they are entitled to say that; but I submit that any honest man would not have to be paid to snatch another person out of the fire; and with stronger reasoning, surely no honest man would have to be paid money for praying another out of eternal fire, or fire that was scorching him for a long period of time.

The fact of the business is that the purgatorial doctrine is too absurd for sensible people to believe. The word purgatory does not appear anywhere in the Bible. It is purely a fiction of man and has been worked overtime for revenue. If anybody believes that the Bible teaches purgatory he ought to begin to examine the Bible and find out, and to encourage such searching of the Bible. To anyone and everyone, including the priests and the preachers, every person who will send to this station a Scriptural text stating that there is a purgatory, that any person can go there and be conscious, and that any dead one can be aided by the prayers of a priest or anyone else, I will give such a person a new Bible. I will not be here myself to do this, but I now make arrangements with this station through its manager to put on deposit a sufficient amount of money to buy all the Bibles that will be desired, on this condition. Now let each one go to his priest and ask him to find such a text in the Bible, and send in your name and get a Bible this way. Of course if the priest supports such a doctrine and gets money for it, he would expect to find something about it in the Bible. If he cannot find purgatory in the Bible it is a flat admission that it is not there.

Now I hope that everyone that is listening in gets this statement that I am about to make; particularly do I hope that the defenders of

eternal torment and of purgatory, get it; it is this: No clergyman of high or national standing in the United States dares publicly to defend in debate on the public platform, the doctrine of eternal torment, purgatory or the inherent immortality of all souls.

If the clergymen believe these doctrines to be true, that souls are immortal and are there being eternally tortured, or tormented for any length of time in purgatory, they ought to be able to prove it to reasoning people. They cannot do it. Saying prayers for the dead is a defamation of God's holy name and plan. It is a denial of the Bible and a flat denial of the great ransom sacrifice of our Lord and Savior.

Is it not time that the people wake up and study the Bible themselves and do their own thinking? Religion has been commercialized long enough.

Paying for Masses

THE foregoing lecture of Judge Rutherford's is so conclusive that further comment seems unnecessary. However, he has handed us additional data in support of his statement about the payment for masses and prayers for those in purgatory. We are by permission inserting the following which is dated April 15th, 1925, and addressed to Judge Rutherford. We omit the name of the person for protection to the person writing it, but have the original which can be produced should it become necessary. That part of the letter pertaining to the payment for masses is as follows:

"I was a Catholic for many years and most of my family are still in the system and know what they preach. I can say that I have given many times, in the past, $1.00 for a low mass and $10.00 for a high mass for the souls in purgatory. The low masses are not noticed so much, because there are so many of them said, but the high masses are called from the altar, and the priest tells the name of the one for whom the mass is said and also the name or names of the ones that are having it said.

"I have also given many times, five cents and ten cents for candles or vigil lights. They have a stand in every Catholic church for this purpose. As a rule, this stand with the candles on it is at the foot of some statue in front of the church. As a rule, it is five cents for one candle, or twenty-five cents for six. Vigil lights are more expensive, but burn much longer, usually twelve hours.

"November first is a special day set aside by the church, called 'All Souls Day'. They have a collection for this special mass; and even though there might be a thousand names of dead ones sent in to mention while saying this mass, it is supposed to count as if each soul in purgatory had his or her mass said. As a rule, people gave from fifty cents up.

"Of course they tell us that we can pray for them, but there is nothing as good as masses.

"In catechism No. 3, page 308, question 1385 is as follows: 'Can the faithful on earth help the souls in Purgatory?' Ans. 'The faithful on earth can help the souls in Purgatory by their prayers, fastings, and having masses said for them.'

"Mass is not said for nothing, never. No one would ever think of having a mass said unless he had money to pay for it. To hear the Sunday mass, one has to pay fifteen cents to come in. At funerals they pay from $10.00 up; it all depends on how many candles you want and whether you want the church fixed up with black bands, etc.; and $2.00 to have the grave blessed.

"As stated before, a dollar mass or low mass is not mentioned very much by the priest, but a high mass which costs $10.00 is called off from the altar on Sunday, whom it is for, and by whom it is being said. Many well-to-do people have it written in their wills that they want a certain sum of money given to a certain priest or certain church to have mass said for their immortal souls. We read of it in our public papers often. I wish I had clipped out some of the items. They often tell the people that they ought to be ashamed of themselves to forget their dead; that if it wasn't for the Catholic faith keeping a day in the year to remind them of it, they would be neglecting these poor souls suffering in purgatory.

"They surely do collect a lot of money on purgatory. They didn't use to, but now they will take money from any one, even from a Protestant, which they claimed they were not allowed to do in the past.

"When a child I was told to drop my five cents in the box and light a candle; that when a poor person sacrificed it would ease or help out these souls in purgatory a great deal more. That is why the rich usually gave more."

Unrewarded Inventors *By Barbara Limidge*

IT IS with sympathy for the unrewarded inventors mentioned in your article on "Inventions and Discoveries", in THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 139, that I beg to call your attention to one you have inadvertently overlooked—the real inventor of the flying machine, Captain Langley.

In the Summer of 1923, there was on exhibition in Portland Harbor a vessel for the "landing" of airplanes at sea, which had just been completed and given the name of "The Langley".

The Editor of the Portland *Evening Express* took the occasion to write a very interesting editorial (which I regret not having preserved), on the significance of the fact that the inventor's name had been honored with an appreciation which had been denied to him in life.

When Captain Langley built his airplane unheeded and unencouraged, and when he finally prepared to make his first flight in view of a crowd of spectators, by that oft-quoted irony of fate he had just risen when his machine was seized with an attack of "engine trouble"; and he was forced back to terra firma amid the laughs, jeers, and sarcasms of the entire crowd. This laugh, as the best current joke, was taken up by the press far and wide; and like the shot fired by the farmers at Lexington it was "heard round the world".

To the man who had labored alone, and who like Tennyson had seen "the heavens filled with commerce and all the wonders yet to be", such disappointment is easier imagined than described. He was completely discouraged and embittered for the rest of his life, and died at about the age of seventy, just three years after the Wright Brothers had crowned his own invention with success.

Having disposed of women inventors in a rather big-brotherly manner, you will have to pardon a woman for quoting to you from "Daughters of America", published in the early seventies, and incidentally containing an interesting fact about Mr. Whitney's "invention" of the cotton-gin:

"Many of woman's inventions have been patented under men's names. The largest foundry in the city of Troy is run to manufacture horseshoes, one of which is turned out every three seconds. The machine which does this work was invented by a woman; but the manufacture is carried on under a man's name and will be exhibited as man's work. A Troy foundry owner stated that the best stove he ever knew of was invented by a woman, but the patent was taken out in a man's name.

"The invention of the cotton-gin was due to Mrs. Greene, though the work was done and the patent taken out by Eli Whitney. One of the earliest mowing-machines was perfected by a lady who aided her husband in bringing that and a clover-cleaner to perfection. Another woman invented an attachment to the mowing-machine whereby the knives were thrown out of gear whenever the driver left his seat.

"The first manufacture of buttons on a large scale in this country, the Williston's, was due to a woman, though it was run under a man's name. The self-fastening button was a woman's invention, also the machine for making satchel-buttoned paper bags which had been tried for by men without success.

"Woman has invented a great number of improvements in sewing-machines, elevators, lubricating felt for car wheels, volcanic furnaces for smelting ores, steamer screws, machinery for cotton factories, wood sawing machines, musical instruments, syllable type, submarine telescopes, and looms capable of doing three times the work of ordinary looms.

"Margaret Draper, of Boston, conducted the first newspaper in America. Mary Catherine Goddard printed the original Declaration of Independence. Every demonstrator of anatomy is indebted to Mme. Ducoudray for his manikin. Artificial marble is the invention of Mme. Dutillet. In 1864 Mrs. Vandernplasse came from Flanders to England, and began the use and manufacture of starch; and behold what an industry has sprung from the neat straw bonnet of Betsy Baker, and still flatteringly imitated by men!

"William Lee made the first stocking frame about 1670, by watching his wife knit; Joshua Heilman finally got the correct idea for his combing machine for long staple cotton from watching his daughters combing their long tresses; and the Royal Academician perpetuated the pleasing fact with his pencil.

"Mrs. Augusta M. Rogers, of Brooklyn, has in less than four years received letters-patent from our Government for a mosquito-canopy, a folding chair, a plan for heating cars without fire, and an improvement in spark-arresters to be applied to locomotives.

"Miss Mattie Knight, of Boston, invented the machine for making paper bags, and also made all her brother's toys. Miss Lucy Johnson in 1824 invented the seamless pillow-case; but because she did not realize the value of her invention herself, her mode of weaving was ingrafted on the power-loom, yielding a fortune to the patentees."

All of this proves that women invented more useful things than artificial eyelashes, long before the invention of the modern flapper.

Victory over Death

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

A VICTOR is one who defeats another in battle. To gain a victory means a complete defeat of an enemy in a contest or conflict. When a complete victory is won, it is followed by much rejoicing. When the Armistice was signed in 1918, the Allies were boisterous in their happiness.

If a man is attacked by a great and hideous monster, knowing that the monster intends to kill him and will kill him unless he kills the monster, and if the man succeeds in annihilating the monster, he rejoices greatly. When David slew Goliath, there was great rejoicing in the camp of Israel. David pictured the representatives of righteousness overthrowing the devil's organization. These things somewhat illustrate the joy that would come to the human family if they could annihilate death.

The greatest and most hideous monster that has ever attacked man is death. Man has been fighting that enemy for more than 6,000 years; and up to this time the monster death has gained the victory. Is it possible for man ever to gain the victory over death? It is possible; and if you bear with me awhile I will tell you the divine program for gaining the victory over the monster death. This information when appreciated, should bring gladness to every heart.

Death is an Enemy

DEATH is not a friend; it is not the means by which God intended to people heaven with human beings. We are confronted with no such proposition in the Scriptures. Death came as a result of disobedience and sin, and is specifically spoken of as the penalty for sin. "The wages of sin is death." (Romans 6:23) In the resurrection day death itself is to be destroyed. —1 Corinthians 15:26.

If that which is taught by the major portion of the clergy were true we would have to conclude that death is not an enemy. Their teaching on the subject, however, is not true. There is no adult on the earth today who has not had some experience with death. Some member of his family, some near relative or friend, he has seen fall under the assault of this monster enemy. Every day in the great city of New York, and like cities, funeral processions pass in the streets, and the observers can say: We know that another person has fallen under the assaults of the enemy death. It is worse than useless to tell sensible people that there is no such a thing as death; for with our natural eyes we see it on every side. Men instinctively shrink from death; because everyone knows within himself that death is his mortal enemy.

Satan the Original Liar

WHY then do clergymen and others teach the people that there is no death? Why do they tell them that man is more alive after death has taken place than before? Do they find any warrant in the Bible for such teaching? There is but one statement in the Bible to the effect that men do not die; and that statement is the first and greatest lie ever told.—Genesis 3:4.

Previous to its utterance Jehovah had said to Adam and Eve: 'In the day that you violate my law you shall surely die.' God had forbidden them to eat a certain fruit. It was not the fruit but the disobedience that displeased Him. Satan, in order to deceive mother Eve, told her that God was keeping her in ignorance by the threat of death. Satan said: "Ye shall not surely die." She believed Satan, and suffered the consequences.

Jesus, referring to this instance, said concerning Satan and his false statement here made: "He was a murderer from the beginning." "He is a liar and the father of it." (John 8:44) This falsehood of Satan's is the origin of the false doctrine of the inherent immortality of the soul.

Immortality means that which is not subject to death. He who teaches that every man has an immortal soul finds support for his teaching alone in Satan's lie.

The soul is not something separate and distinct from man; but every man *is* a soul. If, then, man has an immortal soul, he could not die at all.

Based upon this false doctrine of inherent immortality, many a preacher has stood before his congregation at a funeral and said in substance: "Our friend, whose body lies here, is not dead; but is more alive than ever, and is now with the angels singing around the throne.

Death is a mere gateway that leads to a better land."

If that statement were true, then why should not all men be anxious to die and get away from the earth? By their actions the preachers prove that they do not believe it; because they are as anxious to hold on to life as any others on earth. Some of their poor deluded hearers, however, are led into sad paths by this doctrine. Many a poor soul, sick and suffering, who has been induced to believe the false doctrine of inherent immortality, reasoning that it would be better for him to go on to the other land, has committed suicide. The devil or his allies are responsible for every suicide.

The course pursued by scientists and physicians shows that they have had little or no faith in this false doctrine. On the contrary, they have builded hospitals and have labored long and hard to discover remedies to stay the ravages of death. The chemists have done much noble work in battling against the enemy death, but in due time death has won. No man has discovered a remedy to relieve the human race from death.

But God has graciously provided for man to gain the victory over death and the grave. There is no other way to gain the victory; and it is the will of God that in His own due time all men shall be brought to a knowledge of this great truth.

Man, as God created him, was perfect. Death came upon him because of violation of God's law. The sentence of death is recorded in Genesis 3:17-19: "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."

St. Paul puts it this way: "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.

"The wages of sin is death."—Romans 6:23.

God Redeems Man from Death

KNOWING the end from the beginning the Scriptures declare that it was God's purpose from the beginning to provide for man's redemption, and thereafter give each man an individual opportunity or trial for life; and His promise is to deliver all the obedient ones from death. To this end He made the promise: "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.

It necessarily follows that if this promise is to be fulfilled, man must be redeemed, and death and the grave destroyed; and this will be a blessing for man greater than all other blessings combined. This promise must be fulfilled. Advising man of the means to be employed to bring about this great benefit to him, God made the promise to Abraham to the effect: "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed."—Genesis 22:18.

This Seed then must first be developed and endowed with authority to act, and must act, before the blessings could come. What constitutes the Seed through which the promised blessing is to come? St. Paul answers in Galatians 3:16 that the Seed is the Christ, Christ meaning anointed one.

Of course God knew that there would be many men in the world just like the Modernists of today who would say in substance: 'Give us an opportunity and we will get eternal life by our own efforts.' To this boast and for the very purpose of demonstrating the necessity of a redeemer, God selected the most stubborn, stiff-necked people on earth, viz., the Jews, and made a covenant with them, and by that covenant promised to give them life everlasting if they would keep the terms of the covenant. They could not do it. The Jews failed to get life by their own efforts. The Modernists will fail for the same reason.

The law that God gave to the Jews was not at all imperfect, but it could not give the Jews life because of the imperfection of the Jewish nation. St. Paul puts it this way: "For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh."—Romans 8:3.

Jesus was made flesh and dwelt amongst the

Jews. (John 1:14) For what purpose? He was born under the Law Covenant as a Jew, and kept that Law perfectly, because he was a perfect man; and thus He demonstrated that no one but a perfect man can keep the Law unaided.

As a perfect man Jesus gave His life a ransom for man, agreeable to the promise that God had made. By this means He provided the price to relieve man from legal disability resulting from the judgment against Adam; and in due time He will grant life everlasting to all who will be willingly obedient to him. Aside therefrom, all men must ultimately perish. (John 3:16) Jesus came to give His life a ransom, or purchase price; and that He did.

The death of Jesus upon the cross was a sacrifice. He died that men might have a chance to live. What is the philosophy of this? I answer: A perfect man, Adam, had sinned and thereby forfeited his right to life. The death of that perfect man was the result of the proper enforcement of the law's demands for his wrongdoing. The perfect man Jesus in substance said: 'I will give my life in death that Adam may be released from the judgment and also all of his offspring from the effects thereof.' This He did. Because of His faithful obedience unto death, God raised Him out of death.

God raised Christ Jesus up out of death. He was put to death in the flesh and raised a life-giving spirit. (1 Peter 3:18) He was the first one ever raised completely out of death. (1 Corinthians 15:20) After He was raised from the dead Jesus said to His disciples: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." (Matthew 28:18) Did this include the power over death? Lest there might be some doubt in the minds of some, Jesus 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.

Jesus was the first one that got the victory over death, and this victory He obtained by reason of the power of Jehovah exercised in His behalf, and because of His obedience. In Acts 2:24 we read: "Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that he should be holden of it."

Then into the hands of Jesus, God committed all power to destroy death and the grave and to grant life to mankind; and through Him alone can victory over death be obtained.

Body Members of Christ

DURING the Gospel Age, that is, from the time of Pentecost until the Lord's kingdom, the Lord has caused the Gospel to be preached that those who have a desire and disposition to hear and obey might do so. God has made no attempt during that period to save the world from death. The efforts put forth by men to convert the world have been futile because it was not God's due time. What the Lord has been doing in that period is to select the members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church. (Colossians 1:18) These are the anointed ones. These first fully consecrate themselves to do the will of God, and then faithfully do that will. They are begotten and anointed by Jehovah with His holy spirit. To these God promises to grant eternal life and immortality. The Christian is told to "seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life." (Romans 2:7) Surely if a man had a thing, he would not be seeking it. Again we read: "This mortal must put on immortality."—1 Corinthians 15:53.

A man cannot put on his boots if he already has them on. It is senseless to talk about a man being inherently immortal when all the Scriptures show that immortality is granted as a reward only to a faithful few. These faithful ones, as followers of Christ Jesus, partake in the first or chief resurrection, and thereafter reign with Christ, as stated in Revelation 20:6: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."

These are they who will inherit heaven, and they are small in number. They are changed from human to spirit beings. Thus does St. Paul put it in 1 Corinthians 15:50-55: "Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I show you a mystery: We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall

be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

These, together with Christ Jesus, constitute the Seed of Abraham according to the promise through which the blessings flow to all mankind.

Teachers for Mankind

DURING the reign of Christ the people shall be taught by Christ, through His representatives on earth. Christ Jesus the Head, and the Church the members of His Body, constituting the faithful overcomers; these the Lord designated by the prophet as His servant in Isaiah 42:1, 6, 7, which reads: "Behold my servant, whom I uphold, mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him; he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles. . . . I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand, and will keep thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles; to open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house."

Thus it will be seen that the people must be brought to a knowledge of the truth, and the eyes of their understanding opened, so that they may hear and obey the Lord and accept the gift of life eternal. God's great gift to man is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Rom. 6:23.

The Gospel Age has been the acceptable time and the day of salvation for the faithful Christians; and when the Lord Jesus has taken to himself all His faithful ones, these will have, through Him, gained the victory. Then in the language of St. Paul they can truly say: "But thanks be unto God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—1 Cor. 15:57.

To them Jehovah through His prophet Isaiah says: "Thus saith the Lord, In an acceptable time have I heard thee, and in a day of salvation have I helped thee: and I will preserve thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, to establish the earth, to cause to inherit the desolate heritages; that thou mayest say to the prisoners, Go forth; to them that are in darkness, Show yourselves. They shall feed in the ways, and their pastures shall be in all high places."—Isaiah 49:8, 9.

The Lord's kingdom in full operation, the Lord will make for the people a great feast. It will be a feast of knowledge of His wonderful Word and plan. It will be a feast upon things that will please them in body and please them in mind. He will remove darkness and superstition and the false doctrines. He will bring to the obedient ones health and happiness. He will destroy forever the wilfully wicked.

The Prophet describes this time in these words: "And in this mountain [kingdom] shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined. And he will destroy in this mountain [kingdom] the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. 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. And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."—Isaiah 25:6-9.

Clergymen are Wrong

YOU will observe that the doctrine of inherent immortality denies the merit of the great ransom sacrifice; because if a man is inherently immortal, he could not be redeemed from death.

The doctrine of inherent immortality denies the resurrection of the dead; because if a man is immortal he cannot die, and you cannot resurrect a creature that is not dead.

The doctrine of the Modernists that man by his own efforts through the process of evolution can gain eternal life, denies the great ransom sacrifice, denies the fall of man, and denies the resurrection.

The Fundamentalists hold to the doctrine of inherent immortality, teach that there is no death, claim to believe the Bible, and at the same time deny it and are guided by what Jesus terms Satan's great lie.

The Modernists deny the Bible, the great means that leads to life through Christ Jesus.

The apostle Peter, speaking with authority and under inspiration of the holy spirit, said: "This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner. Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given

among men, whereby we must be saved."—Acts 4:11, 12.

The great monster death has been warring against the human family for centuries past. Christ Jesus, having gained the victory over death and the grave, and having brought His Church through the battle and gained for them the victory, shall grant the opportunity to the whole human family to accept the terms of salvation provided in the New Covenant, and through Him the world shall gain the victory.

In beautiful poetic language the Revelator says: "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."—Revelation 22:14.

In 1 Corinthians, 15th chapter, the apostle Paul gives an unanswerable argument in favor of the resurrection of the dead through Christ. He then points out that Christ's reign will give an opportunity for all, both the dead and the living, to have a trial for life. He then adds these words: "For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."—1 Corinthians 15:25, 26.

We are standing today at the very portals of the age of blessing. The Lord is here. He is gathering the last members of His Body. Soon the evil powers shall be restrained. The evil and false doctrines shall be no more taught. Soon the knowledge of the Lord will begin to fill the earth; and as the people come to a knowledge of the truth and render themselves in obedience thereto, they will gradually walk up the highway of holiness back to health and happiness and life. When standing at the end of the Millennial Age, when the Lord has put down every enemy of mankind, when He has destroyed death and the grave, and restored all the obedient ones to health and life, then all men can truly say: "Death is swallowed up in victory."

The Hopes of Evolutionists

By Leonard Tucker

I SEE by the press that Mr. W. J. Bryan has joined the science club in order that he may keep in touch with evolution. The evolutionists seem to think that, since Mr. Bryan is consenting to meet them on their own dunghill, he will be converted to their mode of thinking. Maybe they are right; but I thoroughly hope that Mr. Bryan is too much of an intellectual to defer to the non-intellectuals.

If Mr. Bryan will follow God's instructions in order, there is no chance that he will be converted to the roundabout way which is alleged to reach heaven. To illustrate, I met a drummer who inquired the way to a certain lumber mill. I directed: "Follow this street to Morris Avenue; take it through to the railroad track; and turning to the left, you can see the mill." Going in the same direction, I saw him come to Morris Avenue, critically examine the street marker, which was plainly readable from a distance, hesitate, and then deliberately march on in the direction of wrong choice. His judgment led him in the wrong direction because he had failed to receive my instructions; and he failed because he had not properly divided my three plain statements. He did not follow my directions.

If any of us expect to ever "go to heaven" we must first correctly divide God's Word of Truth and then diligently follow His instructions step by step. Many times we may not understand the why and the wherefore of His directions; but we must have implicit confidence in His ability to guide us. God's plan is progressive, and advances step by step. Man may become impatient and seek a quicker way; but God waits for the due time to inaugurate each turning-point in His plan.

Who could have foreseen that evolution would invade the nominal church! But it has. This fact may seem strange to uninformed persons; but those who are familiar with God's plan are not surprised. Jehovah God has told us that the dogs (infidels—evolutionists) should lick Jezebel's blood (absorb the spirit of antichrist). Truly the evolutionists gain as the nominal church declines.

The theory of spontaneous generation in evolution denies the Creator absolutely; while Darwinism admits the great First Cause, and then follows up by eliminating the Creator as an unnecessary encumbrance. What is their hope of a future life?

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WBBR, Staten Island, New York City (official address: Watchtower WBBR, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York), 272.6 meters.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 10

10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Franz, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture, H. H. Riemer:
"Why has God Given Us a Bible so Difficult to Understand?"
11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 10

9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Instrumental Trio: Theodore Pfannebecker, Howard Griggs and Gustave Rehn.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Vocal Quartette.
9:30 Bible Lecture, H. H. Riemer:
"Was Jesus God?"
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Instrumental Trio.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11

8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Dulcet Solos, Charles Kenny.
8:20 Vocal Duets: Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.
8:30 Bible Lecture, C. E. Stewart:
"Life on Earth in Happiness,"
8:50 Vocal Duets: Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14

8:00 Frank Wood, flutist.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for May 17th, S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Frank Wood, flutist.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16

8:00 Violin Solos, Carl Park.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:15 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:45 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:55 Violin Solos, Carl Park.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 17

10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture, E. J. Coward:
"Why Can Not Man Save Himself?"
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 17

9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower String Quartette: George Twaroschk, Carl Park, Roger Knight and Martin Hartman.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers
9:30 Bible Lecture, E. J. Coward
"What is the New Jerusalem from Heaven?"
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers
10:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18

8:00 Syrian Oriental Music: Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 World News Digest.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 21

8:00 Hawaiian Quintette: Eric Howlett, Roger Knight, Albert Koons, Harry Pinnock and Donald Haslett.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for May 24th, S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Hawaiian Quintette.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23

8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:45 Dr. Hans Haag.

"We aim to do good in the 'after while'.
What good have we done today?
We would bring to each lonely one a smile.
But what have we brought today?
We would give to Truth a greater worth;
And to steadfast Faith a grander birth,
And bless the fallen ones of earth.
But what have we done today?

"We will be so kind—'when we're over there.'
How kind have we been today?
Our dear Lord's likeness we there shall wear.
But whose have we worn today?
We will share His joy and His glory, too;
Rejoice and praise Him the whole day through,
And do all the Father would have us do.
But what are we doing today?

"Overcome, we must, to with Him share.
Have we overcome aught today?
We will serve His dear ones with tender care—
Have we served them so today?
Gentle and loving and kind as a dove,
Manifesting the heavenly love,
Showing the spirit from above.
But how have we done today?

"We'll sympathize fully with others then.
But how are we doing today?
We'll think e'er we speak, and not condemn.
But what are we doing today?
We wish to prove worthy of 'the call'.
And help all mankind up from 'the fall'
That the glory of God may be known to all,—
Are we practising this today?"

[402]When that time should arrive, what was to be expected? Jehovah answers: "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." (Daniel 12:4) From and shortly after 1799, the date of the beginning of "the time of the end," we should expect to find an increase of knowledge, particularly with reference to the Bible. Prior to that time the people had been kept in ignorance of the Bible. It was the practice of the Papacy to forbid any one aside from the clergy class to have access to the Bible; in fact, it was made a crime under the Roman law, subjecting the offender to heavy penalties for having in possession a copy of the Bible. In 1799 the beastly power of Rome, predominated by the Papal system, received a deadly wound. The people had been taught to believe in the divine right of kings to rule and the divine right of the clergy to dominate the conscience of the people. When Napoleon took the Pope a prisoner and carried him away to France, and when later he refused to permit the Pope to crown him as king, but put the crown on himself and treated the Papal claimed authority with contempt, this began to open the eyes of the peoples of earth, kings as well as people, to the fact that Papacy did not possess the divine right it claimed.

[403]A short time thereafter the first Bible societies that ever existed were organized. The British and Foreign Bible Society was established in 1803; the New York Bible Society in 1804; the Berlin-Prussian Bible Society in 1805; the Philadelphia Bible Society in 1808; and the American Bible Society in 1817. The Bible was translated and published in many different languages and sold at such low prices that the poor could have access to it, and within a short time millions of Bibles were in the hands of the people. The Papal system denounced these Bible societies as "pestiferous Bible societies". The time had come, however, for an increase of knowledge; and the Lord was fulfilling His promise by putting it within the reach of those who were hungry for truth. The people began to learn that God is no respecter of persons; that kings and popes, priests and the common people alike must all render their account to the Lord and not to man.

[404]From that time forward there has been a great corresponding increase of knowledge in all the sciences; and, in fact, in all lines of learning. The common school, always opposed by the Papacy, has afforded a means of general education and increase of knowledge for people in all walks of life. Colleges and universities have sprung up throughout the world. With the increase of knowledge on various lines have come the numerous inventions that man now has, time- and labor-saving machines, etc.

[405]Before 1799 the means of transportation were such that a man could travel only a short distance in a day. He must go either by a vehicle drawn by horses or oxen, or afoot; and when he would cross the sea he must go in a sailboat that made little progress. In 1831 the first locomotive steam engine was invented. Such wonderful progress has been made in this regard that now one can travel through almost any part of the earth at a rapid rate upon a railway train. Later came the electric engines and electric motor cars and gas engines; and now there is a tremendous amount of travel in every part of the earth. It is no uncommon thing for one to travel at the rate of seventy-five and one hundred miles per hour; and particularly is this true by means of a flying machine, which is a very modern invention.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

For what did He tell Daniel to look as evidence of the "time of the end"? ¶ 402.

What penalties were attached to common people for having a Bible in possession? 402.

What historical event occurred to open the minds of the people to the truth concerning these doctrines? ¶ 402.

State when and how soon after 1799, the beginning of the "time of the end," the great Bible societies were organized. ¶ 403.

Did the Papal system gladly participate in distributing the Bible amongst the people? ¶ 403.

Relate something concerning the increase of knowledge generally since 1800 A. D. ¶ 404.

Prior to 1799, what was the means of travel through the countries? ¶ 405.

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The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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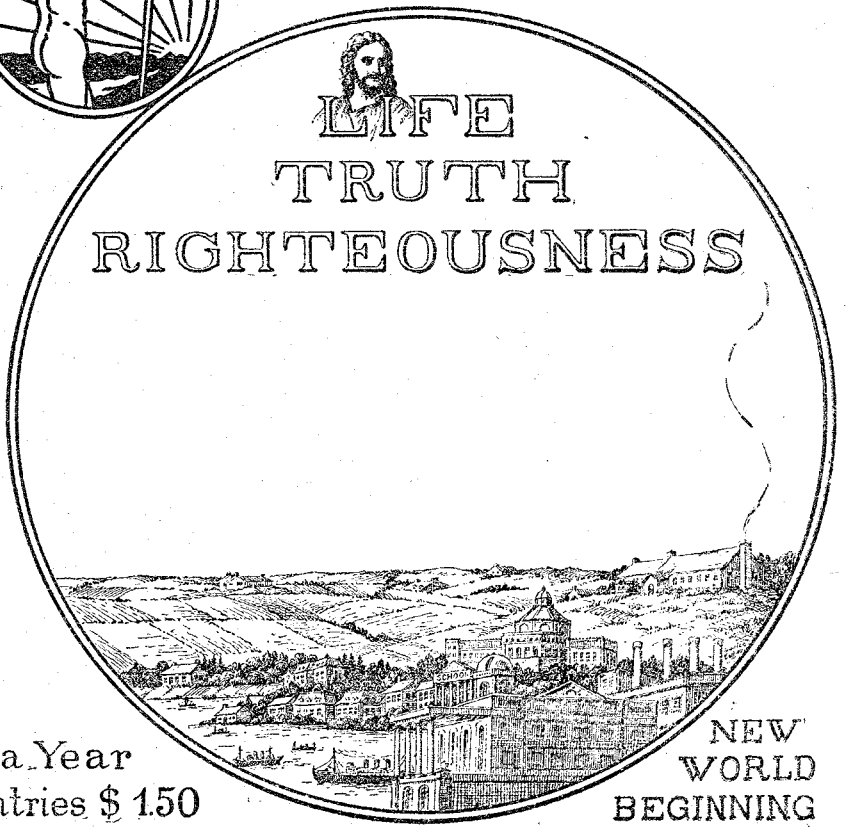

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Items of Domestic News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Unemployment in New York

UNEMPLOYMENT in New York has been gradually growing, ever since last Fall. The heavy winter snows, and the work consequent upon snow removal ameliorated conditions somewhat; but in the cheap lodging houses of the Bowery, where the unemployed congregate, the attendances have been unusually large and growing.

Distress in Utah

TWO hundred unemployed called recently upon the labor committee of the house of representatives of Utah, calling attention to the fact that their babies were crying from lack of food, that in some instances the mothers were going from place to place in search of work when they needed to be in hospitals. One man and his wife had been without food four days. No remedies were suggested by the legislators.

Raise in Postal Workers Wages

ABOUT 300,000 postal workers have been granted a wage increase of $300 per year. The increased wages are based upon certain increases in the parcel-post service. The post-office department at Washington fought the measure, and the United States Chamber of Commerce was overwhelmingly against it, but both branches of Congress passed the bill by large majorities. The people in general will be glad to see the post-office workers better paid.

Disbarred for Defending Workmen

THE Supreme Court of the State of Washington has disbarred the attorney, Elmer Smith, who defended workmen attacked by an armed band of marching patriots. These workmen, who hold peculiar views on economic questions, when attacked in their own hall by the paraders, defended themselves and some of the attackers were killed. This was at Centralia. One of the petitioners for disbarment was leader of the band of armed men that attacked the hall.

Negroes in the North

THE restriction of foreign immigration has brought a large and permanent Negro population from the southern fields into the northern workshops. There are about 50,000 of these in each of the six cities: Cincinnati, Columbus, Kansas City, Cleveland, Detroit and Indianapolis; about one hundred thousand each in Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago; and about a quarter of a million each in Philadelphia and New York. For the most part they are useful, law-abiding citizens, easily contented and largely interested in buying their own homes.

Harlem—the World's Negro Capital

THE largest Negro city in the world is a strip of land a mile wide in the Harlem district of New York city, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, and containing 175,000 Negroes. Ten years ago there was hardly any real estate in New York city owned by Negroes. Today it is estimated that their holdings amount in value to about $60,000,000.

Higginbotham Still Unconvicted

HIGGINBOTHAM, the whipping boss, who was convicted of second-degree murder for the flogging to death of Martin Tabert in a Florida convict lumber camp, and who was out on bail, awaiting a second trial, has in the meantime been indicted for murder in the first degree, along with the chief deputy sheriff of the same county, for killing a Negro in the same camp. The second murder was committed only last October. The previous one was about two years ago.

Historic Spots Being Marked

HISTORIC spots in all parts of the United States are being marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Much work of this nature has already been done by the United States Tire Company, which has handsome readable signs at the approaches to most cities. The present plans are for a comprehensive location and marking of all historic spots.

Baltimore's Aged Polish Couple

IN THE city of Baltimore live Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Eshaefski, who came from Poland to Baltimore in 1919. The husband is 109 years of age. The wife is 107 years of age. Both read without glasses. They were married 91 years ago. The wife is now in a home for incurables, although reported to be feeling well and able to walk several blocks daily.

Heard His Funeral Planned

A NINE-YEAR-OLD boy at Madisonville, Kentucky, who had been seriously ill, suddenly became unable to speak or to move in any way, though his hearing was as acute as ever. In this condition he listened to the grief of his parents and to the arrangements being made for his funeral; but at length he regained his powers and is now getting well.

Benton Gets the Concerts

BENTON, Pennsylvania, cannot well help getting the concerts now. One of the boys in town has built a loud speaker apparatus outside his home; and when the current is turned on, and the proper adjustments are made, it is said that radio concerts can be heard three miles away. But what if some person of tired nerves wants to sleep?

A Plucky Opera Tenor

A PLUCKY man is the German tenor singer, Curt Taucher. At the Metropolitan Opera House he had the misfortune to fall through a stage door a distance of twenty-five feet, landing in a sub-cellar, partly on his feet and partly on a piece of iron pipe which, with his 200 pounds, he bent quite out of shape. He was helped back to the stage, and continued his part without letting the audience know that any accident had occurred.

Vassar Has to Drop Smoking

WHEN word got out around over the country that a considerable majority of the girls at Vassar were smoking, it began to hurt the reputation of the college. Letters came in from all over saying that the custom as a custom for women could not be approved. The students capitulated, and the Students Council has now ratified a resolution forbidding any student to smoke.

Something Needed Besides Education

IT TAKES something besides education to make a man. Raymond I. Turney, Director of the Los Angeles Crime Commission, points out that forty-five percent of the residents of the Los Angeles jail are high school graduates, as compared with twenty-five percent outside the walls; twelve and one-half percent have received some college education, while seven percent are college graduates, as against six and one-half percent in ordinary life.

New Airplane Route in California

CALIFORNIA has now a daily passenger service between Los Angeles and San Diego, 126 miles to the south. A four-passenger cabin plane makes the round trip daily, leaving Los Angeles at 10:00 a. m., and San Diego at 4.00 p. m. The trip takes ninety minutes each way. Fare for the round trip is $22.50; one way, $14.50.

Railroads Very Busy

IN FEBRUARY the railroads of America were busier than ever before known at that time of year. In the first week of that month 928,244 cars were loaded with revenue paying freight, which was an increase of 22,227 over the corresponding week of 1924 and of 78,892 cars over the corresponding week of 1923.

Santa Fe Has a Nice Oil Business

THE Santa Fé Railroad Company made a net profit of more than $6,000,000 on its oil business. These oil properties, estimated as worth about $50,000,000, came into the possession of the Santa Fé Company as land grants from the United States Government. They are mostly located in California, for which the Santa Fé line has done and is doing much.

Reduced Demand for Anthracite

THE persistent and extreme increases in the price of anthracite coal during recent years are now found to be holding the industry back. There was a time when nothing would take the place of anthracite in stove or chestnut sizes. Now many western people have taken to using coke, others are using oil and electricity for fuel. Consequently the demand for anthracite shows a corresponding reduction.

All Depends on the Bookkeeper

THE prosperity of many corporations depends largely on the bookkeeper, and the man who tells him what to do. Just now there is excitement in Washington over the claim that placing an excess valuation on the value of copper ores and oils while in the ground has caused a loss to the government of $50,000,000 in income taxes. It seems that these high valuations increase the depletion allowances permitted by the government and thus reduce the income upon which tax is paid.

Political Ideals in Washington

THE political ideal of Washington is to pay a limited number of political wire-pullers a good salary, and by one means or another to hold the common herd of government workers with their noses forever on the grindstone. In support of this policy, both houses fell on each other's necks and raised their own wages from $7,500 to $10,000 a year, and by one artifice or another killed every hope of better conditions for the workers beneath.

Health of American Indians Neglected

DR. HAVEN EMERSON, former Commissioner of Public Health, in an address before the American Indian Defense Association, called attention to the fact that as a result of the persistent incompetence and mismanagement of the Indian Bureau at Washington, the infant mortality among the Indians is three times greater than elsewhere. There are 75,000 cases of trachoma alone; and the doctors who are employed by the Bureau are the most careless and indifferent persons to be found in the medical profession. In an epidemic of sore throat, one of these doctors used the same swab for all of the throats.

General Dawes Gets a Bad Start

GENERAL DAWES got a bad start as the executive officer of the United States Senate. In his opening speech he criticized the rules under which the Senate has been operating, and which the Senate believes the best protection that the country has against the party in power going to extremes. Senator Reed, of Missouri, made a caustic and satirical speech, believed to have been directed against General Dawes, which must have been a hard one for that worthy gentleman to read. He was not present when it was delivered.

The New Royalty

PRESIDENT BAKER of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in his annual report says:

"The movement in modern life is in the direction of magnifying the importance of men of great importance in all lines of endeavor, and of minimizing the importance of the man of average talents, of making him a unit in the machinery of civilization which he can serve, but in whose direction he can have but little authority."

Bond Fraud Charges Not Established

THE oft-repeated charge that during the Wilson administration hundreds of millions of dollars were lost through the fraudulent duplication of bonds, falsification of records, etc., seems not borne out by the facts. The Treasury admits the illegal payment of only $13,100 out of approximately $100,000,000,000 (one hundred billion dollars) handled. This was due to petty thefts by dishonest employees and is not worth talking about.

Poison Gas in New York

NEW YORK is suffering from poison gas. But this is not something new; it is an old trouble. The gas available for cooking and heating runs high in carbon monoxid, and as a consequence the deaths run to about 400 a year from this cause alone. Men who work in garages are often asphyxiated by the carbon monoxid fumes from automobiles.

Another Wise Philadelphia Judge

A FEW issues since we called attention to the wisdom of a Philadelphia judge in permitting an abused wife to sentence the husband

who had beaten her. He was a veritable Solomon. Now comes another Philadelphia judge and sentences two boys to one spanking each day for forty-seven days, to cover damages of $47 each which their fathers had to pay because the boys indulged in the robbery of a hardware store. All honor to Judge MacNeille!

War Department Warns Chicago

SECRETARY of War Weeks has notified the City of Chicago that the amount of water taken from Lake Michigan must be reduced to about one-half of what it now is. The water consumed must be metered, and there must be constructed immediately a sewage disposal plant that will cost $54,000,000. The levels of the Great Lakes must be maintained.

Chicago's Improved Health

PRIOR to 1900 the general health of Chicago was not good. The reason for this was that all the sewage of the city was poured into Lake Michigan and all the drinking and bathing water was taken out of Lake Michigan. When the Chicago River was turned backward into the Mississippi, and sewage was reversed, the deaths from typhoid were reduced to one-sixtieth of the former figures. Now Chicago is one of the healthiest of cities.

Chicago Digs Up $141,000 in 1924

IN THE one year of 1924 the Roman Catholics in the city of Chicago dug up $141,707.28 as their share of a collection for the Pope at Rome. If he gets as much from every city of the same size, and in proportion from the smaller cities, he should have quite some change in his pockets after a few years. This collection is called Peter's Pence.

Bees Must Learn to Stay Home

IN COHASSET, Massachusetts, the town warden sprayed the blossoms of some fruit trees. The bees of Mr. L. A. Litchfield strayed from home and visited the blossoms. Twenty-three hives of the bees fell dead, involving a loss of $1,500. Incidentally, twenty chickens ate the dead bees; and they died, too. The court has ruled that Mr. Litchfield can collect nothing from the town. In theory he should have kept his bees at home.

Don't Get Tuberculosis

TAKE care of your body. Don't let it get overheated, chilled or wet. Give it plenty of fresh air, day and night; walk in the fresh air often; sleep in the fresh air always. Eat plenty of vegetables; avoid white bread. Keep the teeth and the body clean. Take a few minutes rest before supper, and avoid drugs of all kinds.

Not Afraid of Night Air

HENRY L. DOHERTY, one of New York's big financiers, has a bungalow on the top of one of the downtown sky scrapers. At night he undresses in a steam-heated apartment, climbs into bed, touches a button; and the bed and all in it ride out on wheels into the open air. In the morning he presses another button; and the car rolls back to a nice warm place in which to dress.

Airplane Flights Cure Deafness

THE cure of deafness by flights in airplanes seems to have become quite common. A number of persons have been taken up from Mitchel Field, L. I., with a view of seeing what could be done by a succession of thrilling nose dives, spirals and loops; and several of these have been greatly helped.

No Baldness Among Orange Eaters

THE curious fact has been brought to light that there is no baldness among the races that habitually eat citrus fruits; such as oranges, lemons, and grapefruit. This seems to confirm the truth of the propositions continually put forward by the dieticians that diseases of every sort start in the intestines, from improper food.

Powers of the Ray of Death

PROFESSOR GINDELL MATTHEWS, who has recently sold his death ray to unnamed Americans, reports that with a range of sixty-five feet he has stopped motor engines, killed a rat, a mouse, and lighted an incandescent lamp. He thinks that an airplane equipped with the ray could easily set the city on fire or stun the population so they could not resist capture.

Peat for Sixteen Thousand Years

ROBERT RANSOM, of St. Augustine, Florida, a soil chemist and engineer, who has devoted the major part of his life to studying Florida soils, declares that there is enough peat in Florida to last, by the most liberal estimate, for at least sixteen thousand years. This peat is spread well over the state, while the Everglades are full of it.

Origin of Radio Call Letters

THE reason that all radio call letters of radiocasting stations in the United States begin with W, K or N is because of an international agreement made at London, and confirmed at Berne, in which certain letters were allocated to certain nations; and it happens that these three letters were assigned to this country.

Improved Transmission of Pictures by Wire

WHEN the first pictures were transmitted by wire, the mechanism was of such a nature as to produce a somewhat striped effect in the reproduction of the pictures. This has now been completely overcome; and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announces its readiness to now send perfect pictures wherever their apparatus is installed.

Churches' Present Attitude on War

A YEAR ago the Methodist Episcopal Church said:

"We are determined to outlaw the whole war system. . . . Governments which ignore the Christian conscience of men in time of peace cannot justly claim the lives of men in time of war. . . . We demand the establishment of the principle that conscription of wealth and labor must be the counterpart of any future conscription of human life."

The Baptist Church said:

"War is neither inevitable nor necessary. . . . It is contrary to the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ. . . . It is the most colossal and ruinous social sin that afflicts humanity today."

The Protestant Episcopal Church said:

"The Church cannot permit war to remain the only method for the ultimate settlement of disputes between nations."

The Congregational Church said:

"War as a method of settling international disputes or achieving national aspirations is both unnecessary and anti-Christian."

The Presbyterian Church said:

"The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. pledges all its energies to the outlawing of war and to the hastening of the day when nations shall learn war no more. We refuse to believe that the wholesale slaughter of human beings upon the battlefields is morally any more necessary to man's highest development than is killing individuals. We see in war's cruelties, made more terrible by modern inventions, not only a menace to civilization but also a definite challenge to the followers of the Prince of Peace."

The Reformed Presbyterian Church said:

"War is essentially and inherently a supreme violation of the teachings and spirit of Jesus. . . . It is ineffective as a means for the building of the kingdom of God and is in its very nature self-defeating."

The Friends' General Conference said:

"We believe the whole system of determining right by violence and destruction rather than by friendly conference and negotiations is fundamentally wrong, inefficient and irreligious. We oppose as a religious body all participation in war, and believe that no more patriotic service in any nation can be rendered than to save that nation and others from war."

The Central Conference of American Rabbis said:

"We believe that war is morally indefensible. . . . It must be recognized for what it is; and this must be taught to our children."

Query: If all these things are so now, why were all these people such ardent persecutors of the International Bible Students Association in 1918? What is the answer?

Mencken Bumps the Y. M. C. A.

BALTIMORE has that rarest and most courageous of men, an honest newspaper man by the name of H. L. Mencken. Mr. Mencken is getting tired of professional and well-paid uplifters; and in the course of swinging his doughty club around in a circle and bumping every head in sight he recently said: "Rule No. 3 would throw some new light on the Y. M. C. A., an organization of vastly more value to its endless hordes of secretaries, handshakers, revivalists, trainers of cheap help, and so on, than it is to the common weal." The Baltimore *Evening Sun* had to have some courage to print an article like that.

From Our Canadian Correspondent

A poem by Edmund Vance Cook, appropriately enough sent us by a prominent member of the Montreal (legal) Bar, may cause a smile to pass over the face of fellow lawyers who will appreciate the truth in the allegory:

An ancient ape, once on a time,
Disliked exceedingly to climb,
And so he picked him out a tree
And said, "Now this belongs to me,
I have a bunch that monks are mutts
And I can make them gather nuts
And bring the bulk of them to me,
By claiming title to this tree."

He took a green leaf and a reed
And wrote himself a title-deed,
Proclaiming pompously and slow:
"All monkeys by these presents know."
Next morning when the monkeys came
To gather nuts, he made his claim:
"All monkeys climbing on this tree
Must bring their gathered nuts to me,
Cracking the same on equal shares;
The meats are mine, the shells are theirs."

"And by what right?" they cried amazed,
Thinking the ape was surely crazed,
"By this," he answered, "if you'll read
You'll find it is a title-deed,
Made in precise and formal shape
And sworn before a fellow ape
Exactly on the legal plan
Used by the wondrous creature, man,
In London, Tokio, New York,
Glengarry, Kalamazoo and Cork.
Unless my deed is recognized
It proves you quite uncivilized."

"But," said one monkey, "you'll agree
It was not you who made this tree."
"Nor," said the ape serene and bland,
"Does any owner make this land;
Yet it and all hereditaments
Are his and figure in his rents."

The puzzled monkeys sat about;
They could not make the question out,
Plainly, by precedent and law,
The ape's procedure showed no flaw;
And yet, no matter what he said
The stomach still denied the head.

Up spoke one sprightly monkey then;
"Monkeys are monkeys; men are men,
The ape should try his legal capers
On men who may respect his papers.
We don't know deeds, we do know nuts,
And spite of 'ands' and 'ifs' and 'buts'
We know who gathers and un-meats 'em
By monkey practice also eats 'em."

So tell the ape and all his flunkeys
No man-tricks can be played on monkeys.
Thus, apes still climb to get their food,
Since monkey minds are crass and crude;
And monkeys being ill-advised,
Still eat their nuts uncivilized.

Recently, in Saskatoon, a striking case of the existence of one law for the "heeler" and another for the poor man without pull was reported by the Saskatoon *Phoenix*. It appears that an auto mechanic was fined $50.00 and costs or thirty days in jail for raffling a car. Raffling is illegal in Canada. To quote the *Phoenix*:

"Bush said he had no idea that raffling was serious, although he knew it was illegal, as he had seen many raffles held. 'That's just what I suspect,' were the words of the magistrate. 'A great many people don't realize how serious it is. People holding raffles run foul of the law unless it is done for religious or charitable objects. They seem to be able to do it.' After Court adjourned Magistrate Brown remarked that he could understand a person not realizing the seriousness of breaking this law when one could go to a church bazaar and see raffles all around one."

We wonder what Magistrate Brown would do were his church minister haled into court on a similar charge. Perhaps someone of an inquiring turn of mind will give him a chance to sentence a few church bazaar promoters.

The Halifax *Chronicle* publishes some interesting figures on delinquent juveniles of that city for the year 1924. Of the total number of 472 in the Protestant and Catholic Homes and Reformatories during the year, 308 were Catholic, 164 Protestant. No comment is needed on these figures, but they are significant in view of the agitation in the eastern provinces for more Catholic power in the establishment of separate schools and the teaching of the Catholic faith in the schools. The benefits of such teaching can be adduced from the fact that the majority of the children in these institutions are between the ages of fourteen and seventeen.

A leading editorial in the Toronto *Mail and Empire* under the heading "Condemned by their own Statistics" is of interest to those who point with pride to the increase of exports over imports, the banking of money by individuals, and the increase in life insurance written, as signs of national prosperity.

"The great increase in life insurance, the growing demand for high grade securities, the accumulation of money in the banks—these are also evidences not of industrial and commercial activity but of relative stagnation. If there was prosperity embracing all classes of producers there would be less money seeking asylum in Government securities. The life insurance companies are resorted to in times of business depression more generally than in times of prosperity as a line of defence in the battle with adversity. Of raw material or semi-raw material of a kind manufacturers in this Province cannot get conveniently at home, such as coal,

the imports have been smaller because our manufacturers in so many cases have had to close down or operate with reduced working forces."

As reported in the Edmonton *Journal*, a lecture by Dr. Richard Cabot, Professor of Medicine in the Harvard University, was delivered recently at Montreal on "The Science of Heredity". His findings indicate a considerable change in public opinion in the last thirty years.

"Among the theories now generally rejected were those of hereditary insanity, cancer and tuberculosis, and the belief, still commonly held by many people, that the intermarriage of cousins brought dire results in the matter of progeny. Speaking of the latter Dr. Cabot said that this theory represented a survival now shown definitely to be untrue."

The Toronto *Daily Star* reports the statement of W. W. Dunlop, Inspector of Charities and Prisons, that in Ontario insanity is on the increase. In 1903 the ratio of insane was one to three hundred and forty-eight (348). In 1923 it was one to two hundred and seventy-six (276). No cause is assigned, but the great increase in drug consumption, the returned derelicts from the Great War, and the "faith healing missions", which experience shows to be largely mental-breaking missions, are no doubt responsible to a great extent.

The Ku Klux Klan enters Kanada! The Grand Kleagle has been and gone, and already the Klan klaims a lot of konverts. The intention in Canada is to restrain the Jew from being so prosperous, prevent the Roman Catholic from being too clannish and throw a heavy scare into the Sinn Fein and the Knights of Columbus. Just how strongly organized it is is not known, but there is good reason to believe that already it is strongly established in the principal eastern cities.

Winnipeg, recently, was much stirred up over a manslaughter case where the defendants were a Christian Science practitioner who permitted the death of a 12-year-old girl from diptheria, and the father of the girl, who refused medical aid. The jury's verdict was "guilty of manslaughter", on both. An appeal will be entered.

The *Monetary Times* reports at length the result of recent experiments in Western Canada, based on practical results obtained in Europe, in the making of paper from flax and other grain straws. Thousands of tons of this material is burned annually on the western prairies, but it may be that there will be a strong effort put forth in the near future to utilize this at present wasted product, and thus save the pulp wood reserve of the Dominion.

The comparative strength tests of wood pulp paper and straw pulp paper show a decided advantage in favor of straw pulp, the ratio being .43 as against .30. This would argue strongly in favor of straw paper, and experiments show that stronger, longer fibred, and whiter sheets can be obtained at less cost. Proper development of this industry should mean much to the western farmer.

THE "Christian Guardian" (Methodist) publishes an interesting item on the claim made by the Roman Catholic Church, that the ex-cathedra utterences of the Popes are infallible:

"Within the past few weeks she has placed in her *Index Expurgatorius* of forbidden books a certain Biblical manual, written by three of her learned French priests, on the grounds that it denies the infallibility of scripture and states the arguments for modern critical views more fully and emphatically than those against them. The authors have been ordered to resign their professorships and have meekly obeyed . . . *The book, which is not a new one, has had the approval of Cardinal Mercier, the archbishop of Paris, and of the present Pope when he was a bishop.*"

Inconsistency—thou art a bright jewel in the Papal Crown!

Sir Bertram Windle, Ph. D., R. U. I., LL. D., K. S. G., of Toronto, has a few remarks to make on the subject of skulls which should be of interest to all who lean to a casual acceptance of so-called "scientific" opinions concerning the antiquity of man:

"Sir Arthur Keith, the well known anthropologist, demands 350,000 years for the period of Mousterian man while Professor Sollar, equally famous as a geologist and anthropologist, probably the leading one in England, is satisfied with 25,000. When such discrepancies exist is it not sheer impudence to talk about anything in the way of a date being 'settled' as is so often done?"

Concerning the recent discovery of a "Million-year-old human skull from the Patagonian Andes", he says:

"The discovery was submitted to a local geologist who hailed the specimen as human, and then it was sent to a committee of experts, who after careful ex-

amination have reported that the thing is not a skull at all but an oddly shaped piece of stone!

"Perhaps one of the most interesting and curious cases is that of the Talgai skull found in Australia. Is was dug up in a billabong [whatever that is]. It was the cranium of a person of small brain and presents other characteristics generally associated with a low level of civilization; in fact we have the old ascription of a million years made use of in a lecture on it. Others, more conservative, put its age down as 50,000 years. Then there appears on the scene one Archibald Meston, who for years held the position of Protector of the Aborigines in Queensland, who says that to his knowledge a black fellow was shot by the native police and buried in that billabong [whatever it is]."

Thus passeth another "missing link". Sir Bertram mentions that in spite of this, Professor Elliot Smith in his recent work, "The Evolution of Men," still quotes it as proof of his theories—which it probably is.

He also draws our attention to the case of Leon Gambetta, a former premier of France, whose brain pan would only accommodate two and one-half pounds of gray matter, while that of the Neanderthal man, cousin of the ape (if the evolutionist be permitted to have his way), is considerably larger.

"If the skull of some unknown Gambetta were to be found in a billabong [whatever that is]," goes on Sir Bertram, "the cry would again be raised of the 'million year man', and treatises written about the degraded race of which he was a member.

"What is often forgotten, or at least ignored, is that there are many people alive today, idiots with misshapen skulls, who, if their skulls were found in billabongs [whatever they are] or any other place, say the graveyard of a local asylum, would undoubtedly be classed by the learned professors as ape-men, or man-apes, and reams would be written about their degenerate races."

In this evolutionary age, Sir Bertram Windle strikes a note which we might do well to heed. "The half-baked materialists" mentioned by Sir Oliver Lodge in his introduction to Huxley, is a national menace to the faith of the people in the Word of God.

Snakes *By Mrs. M. Lantham*

I FEEL there is much to be known yet of the snake, this tempter of mother Eve, this valuable instrument of Satan. I find others of the same mind. Can it be, now that we are nearing the restoration period, that the curse is about to be lifted from the serpent, that the world is to become acquainted with it and to know what it is really for?

Why did the great prince Lucifer choose the serpent out of all the animals of Eden to accomplish his aim? Why did it appeal to mother Eve and so fascinate her? Why do the Scriptures say: "Be ye wise as serpents," etc.? Why will a snake remain where you come upon it as long as you keep your eyes on it, even if you begin the attack upon its life; and yet the moment you take your eyes off it to get a stick or stone, why will it disappear? I also notice (in my limited knowledge of snakes) that they all seem to possess the trait of jealousy.

Recently I knew of a man who went west to recover his health. He had an unusual fear of snakes; but his hut being the only one for some miles, it became overrun with rats. He had heard that snakes would catch them. He prepared a halter on the end of a long pole, and succeeded in getting a large rattler. He took the snake to his hut, and turned it loose. The next morning he had forgotten all about the snake; and when he arose and crossed the room in his bare feet he stepped on it, and was much surprised to see that it made no attempt to bite him.

The rattler caught many rats. On coming home one evening the man was surprised by seeing the snake come out to meet him; and it continued to do so every evening. He decided to catch more snakes and to bring them to the hut, and thus to get rid of the rats entirely. This he did; but whenever he gave any attention to one of the other snakes, the large rattler would coil up and rattle; but it never struck. Finally, the rattler would go out as far as a quarter of a mile to meet its master.

This is just one of a number of true snake stories that I have recently heard. It makes me feel that the snake has considerable intelligence. In one incident a woman, telling of two which she had had for years, said that they responded to her every mood, and that their sympathy for her grief over her mother's death was extraordinary.

A Blossoming Desert—The Rio Grande Valley *By Mrs. R. Kennedy*

THAT the desert shall bloom has been held forth as one of the triumphs of the kingdom of Christ on earth, and this is truly coming to pass. Of course, there is nothing spectacular about it. The whole thing lies in the use of irrigation, and many regions now are bearing witness of the Christ present.

Much has been heard of the reclaiming of the West, and much has been said concerning it; but little publicity has been given to a strip of land along the coast of southern Texas. This is known as the Rio Grande Valley.

Not many years ago this great tract was a part of a Spanish grant, sublet to ranchers for cattle ranges, and considered valuable for nothing else. This state of affairs existed until about ten years ago, when its possibilities were discovered. Up to that time, much of the soil had been of little value because of its alkalinity. But by the use of irrigation, the water level changed; the salt either leached out or went far beneath the surface, and the whole region profited thereby.

The result has been a stupendous one. An almost unheard-of growth has taken place; for instead of a land of mesquite and cactus of a few years ago, there now exists one of the most fertile areas in the United States.

Laboring under the natural handicaps of past and of youth, the valley is very little heard of. However, the enthusiasm of its people is doing much to bring it before the mind of the public; and, in spite of its youth, it even now rivals the much advertised lands of California and Florida.

Already its grapefruit has been proclaimed the best in the United States; and its oranges are of equal fame, being of the navel variety, though unlike those of California, large, thin-skinned, and at the same time sweet. The valley grows most of the fruits of the tropics, such as citrus fruits of all kinds, and figs, dates, pomegranates, huge papayas, and bananas, as well as most of the vegetables of the North, which yearly are being shipped to early northern markets.

Of course, this development could never have taken place without an interested people—pioneers who had brought new life and new ideas. This growth is shown in the towns; for places which ten years ago were little more than cross-road stations are now important centers. For instance, San Benito is at present a town of 5,000. And these people have brought with them their ideals of education, which have resulted in excellent schools, equipment, and instruction. These are maintained because of general public interest, a thing not so easily obtained in certain northern states.

The roads also are good; and the majority of the counties are endeavoring to have all the principal highways paved, an endeavor which will soon produce a paved road the full length of the valley. At the same time, the streets of the towns are paved, and are lined with low, substantial brick buildings, unlike the ramshackle ones so commonly found in northern towns. Also, modern conveniences—electricity, tractors, cars—are at the hand of these people; and with them, they are truly making the desert to bloom.

The Flight of Birds *By J. A. Bohnet*

NOT from a spirit of criticism, but a spirit of helpful correction, I refer to a paragraph on page 165, GOLDEN AGE No. 137. The article in question states that a sparrow flew at a speed of 128 miles an hour. Impossible! No sparrow ever exceeded in flight twenty-eight miles per hour. It is one of the slowest birds when in flight. An auto traveling at a speed of twenty miles an hour will crash into a flying sparrow if it does not turn out of the way.

Such birds as robins, blackbirds, and meadow larks cannot keep abreast of a train traveling forty miles per hour; and they are much swifter than the sparrow.

The swallow is the swiftest of all the feathered tribe, and covers only a little more than seventy-five miles an hour when going at its best.

The passenger pigeon is swift, but can cover space not faster than fifty-five miles. The mallard wild duck is a goer, but forty miles is its best. The teel duck is swifter and goes at the rate of about forty-five miles.

The crow is a laggard, makes a lot of choppy wing-flops, and gets over territory at the surprising speed of about thirty miles an hour. The kingbird at a forty-mile rate and the blackbird at a thirty-five-mile speed rate readily overhaul and torment the crow until it has passed out of the zone of the tormentor. Hawks fly at about the crow rate, except the hawk known as "the bullet", which picks its prey on the wing.

No common field-bird could escape capture by a greyhound if it did not rise out of danger.

It was supposed at one time that the starling crossed the Mediterranean sea in nine hours by flying ten miles above the water level. This is questionable. The starling cannot exceed the blackbird in flight. Birds do not fly so swiftly as people generally suppose.

The United States Government officials made elaborate tests of bird flights; and a record can be had on application. The writer was surprised when he saw it; for he had supposed that birds do cover distance at 100 miles per hour.

In California a bee-man laid a wager of $10 that twelve bees would return from a ten miles outtake before twelve carrier pigeons got back. The bees were dusted for identification on return. The first to return was a bee, then the first pigion, then two bees, then a pigeon. All the bees got back into the hive before the last pigeon got back to its place of refuge.

The bee-man won the wager. His bees made a bee-line straight for home. The pigeons circled about for some moments ere starting on the return trip. All the bees and birds, however, returned safely.

Jackrabbits driven by motorcycle on Kansas prairies went over the ground the first mile at forty-five miles an hour speed. The second mile at forty miles an hour speed, and the third mile at thirty-three miles an hour speed. Then the jackrabbits laid down, completely winded, and allowed themselves to be picked up, their hearts throbbing like a trip-hammer from the constant pounding of themselves upon the turf. The swiftest greyhound covers distance at nearly fifty-five miles per hour speed when in pursuit on a level, unbroken stretch.

Coyotes are run down with topless Ford cars on the prairie lands of Kansas and Colorado in less than a five-mile run; and a coyote can "go some". It takes a lobo wolf to catch one.

Scriptural Names for Apostate Clergymen *By C. A. Morrison*

Overthrowers of Kings—
Revelation 18:2, 3, 5.
Unauthorized Ambassadors of God—
Psalm 50:16.
Wolves in Sheep's Clothing—
Ezekiel 22:27; Matthew 23:2.
Vomit-Eating Dogs—
Proverbs 26:11; 2 Peter 2:22.
Den of Serpents—
Psalm 140:3; Matthew 23:33.
Generation of Vipers—
Matthew 3:7; 12:34.
Men Full of Ravening and Wickedness—
Luke 11:39.
Fruitless Fig Trees—
Joel 1:12; Matthew 21:19, 20.
Vineyards of Sour Grapes—
Jeremiah 12:10; Deuteronomy 32:32.
Seed of the Devil's Sowing—
Matthew 13:24-30.
Trees Twice Dead—
Jude 12.
Houses Built on the Sand—
Matthew 7:26.
Fools—
Luke 11:40.
Broken Cisterns—
Jeremiah 2:13.
Extortioners—
Matthew 23:25.
False Proclaimers of Peace—
Ezekiel 13:10; Micah 3:5.
Graves That Appear Not—
Luke 11:44.
Daubers of Untempered Mortar—
Ezekiel 13:10; 22:28.
Justifiers of Themselves Before Men—
Luke 17:15.
Blind Guides—
Matthew 23:16, 24.
Haters of Instruction—
Psalm 50:17.
Children of the Devil—
John 8:44. (Continued on page 526)

Life in Newfoundland *By A. Horwood*

NEWFOUNDLAND is an irregularly shaped triangular island bounded on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle. Its greatest length from east to west is 316 miles; its greatest breadth from north to south is 315 miles. It has a population of about 250,000. The inhabitants are not Eskimos as many in other parts suppose, but just the same race of people that you find in England or in Canada.

Newfoundland is England's oldest colony, and is not a part of Canada nor associated in the Dominion of Canada. A certain amount of merriment, and sometimes irritation, is noted on the face of many a business man when he receives his mail, mostly of U. S. A. origin, addressed "St. Johns, N'f'l'd., Canada", with very often a reference to their Canadian agents. The colony is governed by a governor appointed by the King and a legislature consisting of two branches:

(1) The Legislative Council, the members of which serve without pay, being appointed by those who hold the scepter of authority. A vacancy in this Chamber is usually made only by the death of a member.

(2) The House of Assembly, which is not quite so comfortable, as its members are elected by the people; and the people do not always think alike. Nor have the "dear people" been any better satisfied than are other people who are seeking an ideal government. They have had the pleasing variety of five different administrations within a space of eleven months.

No country in the world can truly lay more claim to being the sportsman's paradise. The hunter is safe, unless he is shot by his own gun or another's. The famous caribou traverse the woods of the interior, the attractions of which each summer bring sportsmen from both the European and the American Continents.

Its numerous streams are plenteous in salmon; and no angler would think that he had good sport if he did not land fish weighing from twenty to forty pounds.

The chief industry of Newfoundland is the cod fishery. This is the main support of about half the population, while the seal, whale, lobster, and herring fisheries all play their part in providing those things which are decent and honest.

The country is exceedingly rich in mineral wealth, much of which lies in the earth undisturbed, unclaimed, awaiting the wherewithal to put it to man's use. As for water power the supply is unlimited.

The pulp and paper industry is beginning to make the country famous. On several of the larger rivers great plants have been in course of construction to develop the resources along this line. Labor is poorly paid. The financiers have succeeded in getting producers to accept merely the shucks. Men must leave their homes, be separated from all home comforts, and work in the interior at logging, ditch-digging, railroad building, etc., for ten hours per day. When the day's work is over they receive $2.50 "less deductions", and this considering the fact that the greater part of the necessities of life must be imported from the United States and Canada, and costs about fifty per-cent more than in those countries. Newfoundland sons of toil will welcome the Golden Age.

On arrival in St. John's, the tourist is first struck by the overawing influence of the great denominational systems. About one-third of the inhabitants are held in the grip of Catholicism. A like proportion is clinging for refuge to the Church of England; while the remainder are divided amongst the various non-conformist sects. Some idea can be gained of their scope when one realizes that no marriage is legally performed within the limit of twenty miles of a minister's residence except by some clergyman; and he is not required to have a license. The writer, not being on friendly terms with those "gentlemen of the cloth", took it upon himself to have the birth and name of his child legally registered without their interference. It was amusing to note the surprise of the officials and the reluctance with which they finally yielded and gave the certificate.

Education is left almost entirely in the hands of the religious systems. The Government educational grant is divided amongst the various denominations according to population, and is used as best it seems to those into whose hands it falls. It is a common thing to find in a village that could provide and support one good school, the various denominations each having a very inferior school, taught by low-grade

teachers who bravely fight poverty and starvation.

A certain outstanding politician a few years ago suggested to remedy this appalling condition. The press and the pulpit immediately assailed him with cries of "godless schools"; and by this succeeded in keeping the people in blindness and the children uneducated. What crimes are committed in the name of God!

The manner in which the public educational grant is handled by at least one of the denominations came to light last year. The law requires that each denomination have a school board of from seven to nine members for each educational district. These boards are appointed by the Governor in council on the recommendation of responsible heads of each denomination.

The Salvation Army of course claimed their share of the grant; and as they could not get it without a board to supervise its disbursements, the "board" was duly recommended to the Governor in council, and appointed by him. When inquiry was made, it was found that the laymen who were thereon appointed were unaware that they occupied such positions, had never been notified of a meeting, nor consulted in any manner along educational lines, though they had been the Government's appointees for several years.

Meanwhile what had become of the money? Well, as far as possible they turned their officers into teachers. Before the salary was paid (in government money) ten percent was deducted for Salvation Army maintenance.

Then again, at certain intervals in the year the Government pays a bonus, a stated sum to each and every graded teacher, according to grade. This amount is paid directly to the teachers.

But not to be beaten in this manner those "uplifters of humanity" in their eagerness to have plenty of money to save souls had been deducting ten percent of the bonus money from the next salary payment, in addition to their claim upon the salary itself.

No doubt there are many more hidden works of darkness to come to light; and Newfoundland with the rest of poor downtrodden humanity will give glory to God when the yoke of the oppressor is broken, when Satan is bound and when the kingdom of righteousness brings its blessings to all the families of the earth.

Scriptural Names for Apostate Clergymen (Concluded from page 524)

Lovers of Chief Seats in the Synagogue—
Luke 21:46; Mark 12:39.
Scribes—
Mark 14:1; 15:1.
Pharisees—
Mark 12:13; John 18:3.
Gnat-Strainers and Camel-Swallowers—
Matthew 23:24.
Whited Sepulchres—
Matthew 23:27.
Hypocrites—
Matthew 23:14.
Proselyters—
Matthew 23:15.
Liars and Framers of Deceit—
Psalm 50:19.
Compassers of Sea and Land—
Matthew 23:15.
Wearers of Broad Phylacteries—
Matthew 23:5.
Dirty Cups and Platters—
Matthew 23:25.
Repositories of Dead Men's Reputations—
Matthew 23:27.
Garnished Sepulchres—
Matthew 23:27.
Misjudgers of God—
Psalm 50:21.
Wearers of Garments with Enlarged Borders—
Matthew 23:5.
Greedy Dogs—
Isaiah 56:10, 11.
Merchandisers of the Gospel—
Ezekiel 27:27-36.
Dens of Thieves and Robbers—
Matthew 21:13; Mark 11:17.
Dumb Dogs—
Isaiah 56:10, 11.
Devourers of Widow's Houses—
Luke 11:24; Mark 12:40.
Scoffers Willingly Ignorant—
2 Peter 3:3, 5.
Boasters, Complainers, Murderers—
Jude 16.

Making it Interesting for Evangelist Brown

WEARIED by the methods by which Evangelist Brown sought to belittle the work of that man of God, Charles T. Russell, the Bible Students of Birmingham, Alabama, gave him something to think about by printing and circulating the following interesting document:

AN OPEN LETTER
—to—
Evangelist John Elward Brown

Dear Mr. Brown:-

"THOU shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" is the command of the Almighty. "These are the things that ye shall do: Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates; and let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbor; and love no false oath; for all these are things that I hate, saith the Lord."—Zachariah 8:16.

Freedom of speech is one of the constitutional rights of this free country. However, one who bears the title of evangelist and professes to represent the One who said, "I am the truth," should exercise extraordinary care to see that what he says is honest and true. Furthermore, the statute laws of this country (and much more the laws of common decency) instruct men not to abuse their freedom of speech and not to slander the reputation and character of another, especially when such slander is false.

And above all human laws stands the law of God, which absolutely prohibits the Christian from vilifying any individual. "Speak evil of no man."—Titus 3:2.

The Lord and the apostles are our examples. They freely discussed doctrines and pointed out errors of belief, dogma, and creed. They as freely discussed, and oftentimes fearlessly denounced, classes of men: Pharisees, sadducees, scribes, lawyers. (Matthew 23rd chapter) But never do we find them using personal invectives or slander.

"Mormonism, Eddyism, Russellism"

The newspapers of this city announced that Evangelist John Brown would deliver a sermon on Cultism. The audience assembled, assuredly with the general expectation of hearing these three diverse and different forms of belief discussed from the Scriptures and their teachings either proved or disproved from the Bible. But what did the audience hear? Vilifications, sarcastic insinuations, slanderous and abusive epithets. Are these your only weapons, Mr. Brown? Do you believe you are doing the work of a true evangelist?

In the introduction to your book entitled "The Cult Kingdom", you say: "We do not believe there is a statement here that cannot be substantiated, and any departure from the absolute facts in the case will be corrected on notice."

Now, Mr. Brown, immediately following your lecture on "Cultism," at least two copies of the booklet, "A GREAT BATTLE IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL HEAVENS," were mailed to you. This booklet answers, with full proofs, every charge made against those you choose to call "Russellites". You received this booklet a few days ago. You have had ample time in which to "get up and retract graciously." You have failed to do so.

A Second Chance for John Brown

However, we are still willing to take you at your word. You do not believe in a "second chance" (neither do we), but in this case we are going to give you a second chance anyway.

This letter will be placed in your hands before you finish with your campaign in this city. May we expect, therefore, a "gracious retraction" from your lips, and a prompt correction in your book?

To start with, those whom you and your colleagues call "The Russellites" do not believe in the teachings of "Mormonism" or "Eddyism". Our disbelief in these teachings is based solely on the Scriptures. We know that among Mormons and Christian Scientists are multitudes of good people, even as there are good people among those who believe like John Elward Brown, and against such we have not a word to say. More than this, to whatever extent any of these are turning men to a more righteous course in life, we rejoice with them. This letter is not an argument, but a kindly correction, designed rather to assist you, Mr. Brown, to a cleaner, purer, better presentation of the gospel message, in order that your hearers may likewise be blessed.

With all kindness, therefore, permit us to say that you, Mr. Brown, in violation of the divine rule to "speak evil of no man", have publicly and in print sought to assassinate the character of one of the reformers used of the Lord, the late Charles Taze Russell.

You unstintingly praise the good John Wesley, the founder of what is now called Methodism. You call Methodism one of the three great "evangelical" churches. Your work is largely supported by Methodists.

Introducing Mrs. John Wesley

We now quote from "The Universal Cyclopedia", from the article entitled, "Wesley, John, A. M."

"He (John Wesley), married in 1757, Mrs. Mary Vizelle, a woman of cultivation and apparent piety, but she proved a very vixen, who did all in her power to ruin him. He bore her treatment with marvelous forbearance till she finally robbed him of important papers and left him forever."

No one can blame the good John Wesley for this.

God's Word recognizes that the most faithful may be unfortunate in the choice of a mate. (1 Corinthians 7) The Lord himself foretold of Christians that "a man's foes shall be they of his own household".

Yet ecclesiastical history will show you, Mr. Brown, that some of the leading lights of the Church of England at that time persistently abused the patient John Wesley because of his marital difficulties. Yes, the preachers and evangelists of THAT time condemned and denounced Wesley because he had troubles with his wife. The preachers and evangelists of THIS time honor and respect the memory of John Wesley and in the same breath attack Charles Taze Russell on the identical grounds John Wesley was attacked. When will preachers and evangelists learn to be consistent?

Separation But Not Divorce

We will now quote from page 17 of the booklet entitled "A Great Battle," copies of which were sent to you:

"Pastor Russell was married in 1879. For the first thirteen years of their married life he and Mrs. Russell lived happily together. They were both engaged in religious work, and had been even before their marriage. A semi-monthly religious journal, THE WATCH TOWER, was published, of which Pastor Russell was the editor. She became dissatisfied with his manner of conducting this journal and attempted to dictate the policy thereof. Being the head of the house Pastor Russell would not submit to his wife's dictating the manner of conducting his journal. Without notice, she voluntarily separated herself from him in 1897, nearly eighteen years after their marriage. For nearly seven years she lived separate and apart from him, he furnishing her a separate home.

"In June, 1903, she filed in the Court of Common Pleas, at Pittsburgh, a suit for legal separation. They had been actually separated for nearly seven years. In April, 1906, the case came on for trial before Justice Collier and a jury.

"It has been remarked by a number of lawyers who have read the record in this case that 'no court has ever before granted a separation upon so slight testimony as appears in this case.' The record discloses nothing except a misunderstanding between husband and wife, and which at one time was adjusted, by mutual consent. The issue being submitted to the jury they evidently concluded that, being already actually separated for a period of seven years, a legal separation might as well take place.

"There never has been an absolute divorce from either of the parties."

On page 122 of your book, Mr. Brown, you say in so many words that "Mrs. Russell sued her husband for divorce", and that "her decree was readily granted."

This we will call Correction No. 1. Kindly see that this statement is corrected in your book, and make that "gracious retraction" as promised.

Another Falsehood Answered

John Wesley's wife did all in her power to ruin him. Pastor Russell's wife did the same. At the trial above mentioned, she insinuated many things, knowing that the public press and certain types of clergymen would eagerly seize upon such innuendoes and spread them throughout the earth. Finally her own counsel asked Mrs. Russell point blank as to whether she really meant to accuse her husband according to her insinuations. Her answer is recorded in the court records, accessible to John Elward Brown and to all others at any time. Faced with a direct question, her answer was "No." Every one of her insinuations was proved to be unfounded, and were ordered stricken from the records.

Therefore we have Correction No. 2, Mr. Brown. Please refer to page 122 of your book again and see that paragraph 1 is corrected. And, don't forget, please, that "gracious retraction" from the pulpit.

We wish now to call your attention to the facts recorded on page 19 of the booklet, "A Great Battle." Shortly after the trial above mentioned the Washington *Post* made charges against Pastor Russell. Thereupon suit was filed against the Washington *Post*. The judge was manifestly prejudiced against Pastor Russell, as his instructions to the jury show. Notwithstanding this, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Pastor Russell and exonerated him. The case was appealed. The final result was that the Washington *Post* paid Pastor Russell a substantial sum of money, together with all costs in the case, and the *Post* thereafter published the weekly sermons of Pastor Russell.

Later, a preacher in New Jersey wrote an article to a Chicago paper, the *Mission Friend*, making charges against Pastor Russell. An action for libel for damages was filed against this paper. The court decided in favor of Pastor Russell. The *Mission Friend* paid all the costs and published a retraction, admitting that it had wrongfully published untruths concerning Pastor Russell.

On page 121 of your book, Mr. Brown, you refer to the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* and list many of its unwarranted and untrue attacks on Charles Taze Russell. On page 128 of the same book you speak of the "world-wide ministry" of Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage of Brooklyn. You seem to esteem Dr. Talmage very highly. To the day of his death, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was mercilessly hounded and persecuted by the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. To refer to such a bird as your authority is hardly fitting to an evangelist.

Seats Free, No Collections

But one of your chief complaints, Mr. Brown, seems to be that Charles Taze Russell once worked for a living and seemed to like it so well that even when he became a preacher he refused to charge admission to his lecturers, and—horrors—refused ever to take up a collection. If it is a disgrace in the eyes of modern evangelists for a man to labor for his own living and to preach without charge, we would refer you to the example of one Paul, an Apostle, who made tents to provide for his temporal necessities, and the example of one Jesus of Nazareth, who was a carpenter until he was thirty, never charged admission to his sermons, and never took up a collection from the people. You refer to Pastor Russell possessing stocks and bonds in some financial concerns, and hint that this is the reason why he didn't have to take up collections. Even granting that your statement is true, would it not be a very good idea for all preachers and evangelists to possess stocks and bonds and thus relieve their already overburdened congregations from the burden of a salaried clergy class?

One More Untruth Uncovered

The facts show, however (pages 15 and 16 of "A Great Battle"), that Charles Taze Russell stepped into the religious field from the commercial world, gradually but surely dissolved his many business connections, and at the time of the writing of the above booklet there was no corporation in existence anywhere in the world in which he owned a single share of stock, nor in which anyone else held any stock for his use or benefit. And all records prove that not a soul has ever been defrauded of a single penny by or through any business with which Charles Taze Russell has ever been connected.

We quote from page 132, paragraph 3, of your own book:

"Men may have large holdings that have been accumulated through wise and careful investments, and these holdings may be consecrated to God and the world of men, and thus bless the man who built the fortune, honor and carry attendant blessings to the world."

You repeatedly charge that Pastor Russell became rich through his religious work. Your statement is entirely untrue, Mr. Brown. On one occasion a committee of five gentlemen, experts, were appointed to audit the books of the International Bible Students Association, of which Pastor Russell was the elected president until his death. Not one penny was found as having been missappropriated by Pastor Russell or anyone else. (Page 16, "A Great Battle.")

Not only did Pastor Russell spend his own private fortune in the publication and distribution of Bibles, Scripture Studies, free Bible literature, and in the work of preaching the gospel to the ends of the earth, but every penny that has ever gone into the treasury of the International Bible Students Association has been used for the same purpose. So thoroughly was this done that you yourself admit and announce the fact reported in the public press, that at the time of his death Pastor Russell had less than two hundred dollars.

Neither can you accuse the "Russellites" of making money from the sale of their books. A careful comparison of our books with yours, Mr. Brown, reveals that for the same kind and quality of paper and binding our prices are less than half the prices you charge. For your own information, you can secure the full set of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES and THE HARP OF GOD, in all, eight well-bound, well-printed, and above all, really instructive volumes, at the price of $2.85 for the full set, postpaid.

Therefore, we ask you to make another correction. This will mean the elimination from your book of all the choice list of epithets concerning the amassed wealth of the "Russellite" movement. Inasmuch as there is not and never was such amassed wealth, we will politely ask you to extensively revise pages 130, 131, 136, 147, and 154 of your "gentle" book. And, shall we add, that "gracious retraction" in public, please?

Cheerful Giving

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Brown, that it would be better for all who name the name of Christ to do as Christ did. In the early church no one was coaxed or cajoled into giving. Collection plates were unknown. Voluntary donations were the only kind accepted. The Christian church as a whole today would have been in a hundred-fold healthier and happier condition if the collection plate had never been invented and if the humble donation-box, accessible but unobtrusive, had always been retained. Voluntary contributions, gladly given without solicitation, have been the only source of revenue whereby the "Russellite" movement has been and still is continued. We recommend this method to all others as the only Scriptural one.

You repeatedly charge, Mr. Brown, that the "Russellites always run down the churches," to use your own reported words. We do discuss doctrines and creeds and classes without fear or favor, desiring only to be loyal to God's Word.

We now quote from your own book. On the title page it is stated to be the "Third Edition, Enlarged and Revised." It was purchased from your book-stand only a few days ago. We refer you to page 27 of this revised book:

"Ministers who a few years ago were preaching an infallible Bible, a Christ who was God, and a day of final accounting, with but one way of escape, and that through the atoning blood of Christ on Calvary's cross,

Luther on Ordination

We quote again from the great reformer whom we all honor. These words are again from Martin Luther's "Address to the German Nobility", written in 1520, A. D., in Wittenberg:

"It has been devised that the Pope, bishops, priests, and monks are called the spiritual estate, while princes, lords, artificers and peasants are the temporal estate. This is an artful lie and hypocritical device . . . And to put the matter even more plainly, if a little company of pious Christian laymen were taken prisoners and carried away to a desert, and had not among them a priest consecrated by a bishop, and were there to agree to elect one of them and were to order him to baptize, to celebrate the mass, to absolve, and to preach, this man would as truly be a priest, as if all the bishops and all the popes had consecrated him."

If Martin Luther were here today and were to speak in this fashion against the very bulwark of churchianity —the "holier-than-thou" clergy class— no doubt all the John Elward Browns in the ecclesiastical universe would join in one great chorus: "Look out! He's a Russellite."

We believe the simplicity of the early church as portrayed in the New Testament is the only divine arrangement. In harmony therewith, each company or ecclesia of Bible Students elects from among their own number those whom they believe qualified to serve as elders and deacons; the elders to serve as speakers, teachers, and spiritual guides; the deacons to perform the lesser services and to assist. There is no salaried clergy class, for "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." Each one labors for his own support and the support of those dependent upon him. The work of the church is distributed among the several elders and deacons in an orderly manner so that none are overburdened. We recommend this method to others as the Scriptural one. By this method, each elder is by his election also an evangelist, empowered to go forth to other fields of service in the Lord's harvest. This also entirely eliminates an evangelist class, dependent on collections for support.

Returning to your book, Mr. Brown, we will now take up the doctrinal points you essay to criticize for us. In your entire book of 190 pages we find but five pages all told, of doctrinal discussion. A truly consecrated man of God would have omitted entirely the personal vilifications and would have given all the space to doctrinal refutation. But there's a reason. The clergy have no Scriptural argument with which to answer the teachings of the Bible Students, and some seem to realize it.

Not a single accusation which you have made against the person of Charles Taze Russell is in accord with the facts.

Your doctrinal criticisms are no better.

Holy Spirit Ignored ?

On page 71 of your book you state that "Russellism is silent of the work of the Holy Spirit". You have publicly stated, Mr. Brown, that you have in your possession and have read the seven volumes of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES by Charles Taze Russell. We therefore ask you to refer now to Volume 5, entitled "The Atonement," and examine pages 163 to 300 of that book. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN PAGES devoted to the study of the Holy Spirit. We will therefore ask you for that promised correction, and, oh yes, that "gracious retraction."

You say on page 71 again, in the last paragraph, "Russellism teaches that none will be eternally lost." Go slow, dear sir. Our teachings have been too widely disseminated, and are too well known by even casual listeners, for people to believe statements such as this one.

On page 65 you list as one of the basic errors of Christian Science their teaching that "Jesus Christ did not die on the cross, but only seemed to die," and then turn right around and on page 70 list as one of the "Russellite" errors that the man Christ Jesus did die on the cross. Aren't you a bit hard to please, Mr. Brown?

On page 70 also you say, "Russellism teaches that the Christ who died on the cross was only a spirit being", whereas we say nothing of this kind.

And again and again you repeat the oft disproved charge against us, that we teach a "second chance" and "no hell," whereas we teach the Bible hell and one full, fair chance to each individual.

The Lord says: "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.

We believe, therefore, Mr. Brown, that the only way to assist you out of your dilemma is to briefly go over with you what to us the Scriptures clearly teach, giving the Scriptural proofs for each point. As we proceed, we will cover the other doctrinal criticisms mentioned in your book, and you can do your correcting and gracious retracting as we go along. We will quote frequently from the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, in order to give you some idea of what they contain, as your statements concerning them show marked lack of information along this line.

Not "Russellism" But Bibleism

At this point let us correct another accusation of yours. Bible Students make but one claim for the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, namely, that they are nothing more, and nothing less, than the best available "helping hands for Bible Students," leading to a closer walk with God, by means of a better understanding of the Bible, the Word of God. Thousands have testified that these books have reclaimed them from the cheerless gloom of infidelity and skepticism. We do not,

Millions Now Living Will Never Die

In harmony with Matthew 24:21, 22; Zechariah 13:8, 9; Zephaniah 2:2, 3, and many other scriptures, we believe that millions now living will pass on into the Millennium and will have every opportunity to attain perfection and everlasting life on earth without ever having gone into the grave. Millions now living will never die. (Revelation 21:4) And if, like Saul of Tarsus, Evangelist Brown is sincerely blinded, he may, in spite of his opposition, be one of the millions now lving who will never die.

A new King is silently but grandly taking control of earth's affairs. He has never left His sincere people in the dark respecting His plans. Always has the path of the just been as the shining light, shining brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. (Proverbs 4:18) And all of God's humble children, following this pathway of increasing light, have been classed and crucified with thieves and robbers and have been rejected by the majority of their day and age.

Mr. Brown's Key Revealed

This leads us, Mr. Brown, to the consideration of your last attack, which is in fact the key to all your tirades against the message of present truth. This attack is found on pages 170 and 171 of your book. It unlocks the door of your mind, so to speak, and permits everyone to see the inner thought processes by which you arrive at all your accusations against us.

On these pages you recount how, in your anxiety to believe everything possible against Pastor Russell, you accept on the merest hearsay, from an entire stranger, the absured charge that Pastor Russell did not himself write the first volume of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, "The Divine Plan of the Ages." You specifically accuse Pastor Russell of fraud.

We now quote you verbatim: "We have not had time nor opportunity to begin, much less to end, an investigation to verify the truth of these statements, or to prove their falsity, but until conclusive evidence is produced to the contrary I personally shall believe that the story which this gentleman gave me is absolutely true."

For shame, Mr. Brown.

We have heard many accusations against you and have refused to believe them. Would you favor condemnation without investigation if applied against you?

The facts are these: Not only did Charles Taze Russell write the first volume of the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, "The Divine Plan of the Ages," but the same clear, flowing style marks all his other volumes and his forty years of writings in THE WATCH TOWER, bound reprints of which are available for examination.

Over fourteen million copies of the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES are in circulation, in eighteen languages. This work has not been done in a corner. The Lord's work never is.

In the foregoing pages, we have purposely quoted several times from Volume 5 of these STUDIES, entitled "The Atonement." When this volume appeared, Dwight L. Moody, revered by all the clergy as one of their greatest lights, reviewed the book and commended it in no uncertain terms.

How differently Moody's co-religionists have acted!

On page 28 of your book, Mr. Brown, you make an admission the depth of which you will appreciate in the future—and not in the distant future, either:

"Light has often been denounced as darkness, while the good has many times been crowned with thorns and rushed to the cross."

The Future Earth

Soon our conflicts and toils will be ended. Of the New Earth just ahead of us, Volume 1, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, "The Divine Plan of the Ages," speaks on pages 191 and 192:

"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 benovolence 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 features 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."

Yours in the Lord,
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS
of Birmingham, Alabama.

Greatness

"Hearts that are great beat never aloud,
They muffle their music when they come,
They hurry away from the thronging crowd
With bended brows and lips half dumb;

"And the world looks on and mutters 'proud'.
But when great hearts have passed away
Men gather in awe and kiss their shroud,
And in love they kneel around their clay.

"Hearts that are great are always alone;
They never will manifest their best;
Their truly greatness lives unknown;
Earth knows a little, God the rest."

therefore, recognize our belief as "Russellism", neither do we own the name "Russellite." If there must be an "ism" and an "ite", the only names we deem appropriate are "Bible-ism" and "Bible-ite." We do gladly recognize Pastor Russell as the Lord's servant, the reformer, of this epoch of the world's history, but we also expect, and receive, additional light since his demise. The Lord is the only Head of the church.

The Protestant clergy teach their parishioners that the soul is immortal; that the dead are conscious, the good dead in heaven, the wicked dead in eternal torture.

God sentenced man to death, not to a place of conscious torture. Death means the absence of life. The sentence plainly reads: "For out of the dust wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." (Genesis 3:19.) It is the soul, the being, the man, that dies. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezekiel 18:4) "What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? shall he deliver his soul from the power of the grave?" (Psalm 89:48) If the dead are in a state of consciousness, either in bliss or in tortu , the Scriptures ought so to state. On the contrary, t Scriptures plainly say: "The dead praise not the Lord, neither any that go down into silence."—Psalm 115:17.

The Dead in Hell

To further carry out the false theory of the conscious state of the dead, Satan, the one who fathered this lie, "thou shalt not surely die" (compare Genesis 3:4 with John 8:44), has induced men to teach that the evil dead are in hell, that hell is a place of conscious torture, and that God has provided such a place. The doctrine of eternal torment cannot be true for many reasons: (1) Because it is unreasonable; (2) because it is repugnant to justice; (3) because it is contrary to the principle of love; and (4) because it is wholly unscriptural.

What reason could be assigned for Jehovah's eternally tormenting of any creature? What good could be accomplished? A child is born into the world under conditions over which it has no control. Many are born idiots, many habitual criminals. They die in this condition. It seems absolutely unreasonable that the Creator would cause such to be eternally tormented. It is a defamation of God's holy character to teach so. It is the doctrine of Satan.

Justice is the foundation of Jehovah's throne. (Psalm 89:14) God sentenced man to die, to return to the dust from which he was taken. To thereafter change the penalty and cause him to suffer torture eternally would be absolutely unjust.

Eternal torture is void of the principle of love. "God is love." A Creator that would torture His creatures eternally would be a fiend, and not a God of love. If incorrigible, justice alone would dictate the destruction of the sinner and not his torture. On the contrary, we see that God's love is so great that he has made provision for the redemption and salvation of mankind. Only those who, after being fully enlightened, refuse this salvation, will be destroyed eternally.

In proof of the fact that the teachings of Pastor Russell are not the only ones which reject this diabolical doctrine of torment, we quote:

"What an utterly baffling arithmetical puzzle is the conventional drama of the Trinity; what a moral monstrosity is the God of Calvanism; how fiendishly wicked the decrees which predestinate a mass of men to unescapable damnation; how frightfully beyond the dream of insanity is the vision of the Orthodox Hell."—Rev. R. N. Newton, of New York.

Hell of Torment Not Bible Hell

Eternal torture is unsupported by a single text of the Scriptures. The hell of the Bible means the tomb, the condition of death, oblivion, the grave. The only word in the original Hebrew translated hell is SHEOL; and is translated in our Common Version Bibles as many times by the word grave as by the word hell. In the New Testament, the Greek word HADES corresponds exactly with the Hebrew SHEOL of the Old Testament. (Compare Psalm 16:10 with Acts 2:27, Revised Version.)

Some passages of Scripture, highly symbolic—such as the rich man in hell and Lazarus in Abraham's bosom—have been twisted to teach eternal torture; whereas they teach anything but that. Examination of this parable in Volume 5, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, page 376, concludes:

"This is the only passage of the Scriptures in which there is the slightest intimation of the possibility of thought, feeling, torture, or happiness in hades or sheol. . . . The rich man who went into oblivion and yet was tortured while in oblivion is the Jewish nation. Israel certainly has gone into oblivion; as a nation it has been dead for centuries. Yet as a people scattered amongst the nations, Israel lives and has suffered torments since the rejection of Messiah."

In this parable Lazarus represented the Gentiles. (We here remind you, Mr. Brown, that you can secure the booklet entitled, "What Say the Scriptures About Hell," which takes up every text of the Bible in which the word "hell" occurs, and which gives a full explanation of the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. We will be glad to send you or anyone else this booklet upon receipt of the price we charge on our book stands, 10 cents. But if you have Volume 5, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, you will not need this booklet.)

Take your own Bible and look up the following texts and their marginal readings, and see for yourself that the word "hell" and the word "grave" are used interchangeably, and both mean the same thing—the condition of death: Psalm 49:15; 55:15; 86:13: Isaiah 14:9, Jonah 2:2; 1 Corinthians 15:55; and Revelation 20:13.

"Everlasting Punishment"

Everlasting punishment does not mean everlasting torment. The laws of the land punish a burglar by imprisonment, a murderer by death. The punishment of the burglar lasts a few years. The punishment of the murderer is legally everlasting. So with the final punishment upon the wilfully incorrigible. "They shall be punished with everlasting destruction"—the second death from which there is no resurrection.—2 Thessalonians 1:9; Matthew 25:46.

Job was a good and godly man. He suffered the loss of his earthly possessions and his family; his body became stricken with disease; even his wife became his enemy. As soon as his wife turned against him, three evangelists heard of it and came to taunt Job. (The habit seems to persist to this day.) To these "miserable comforters" Job said with rich irony: "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you."—Job 12:2.

But three evangelists at one time seemed to be about the last straw for poor Job, and he earnestly prayed that God would send him to hell. "Oh, that thou wouldest hide me in Sheol [the Bible hell] until thy wrath be past." (Job 14:13) Surely no sane person would understand that Job would pray to go to a place of torment. What with his troubles and the evangelists, he was doubtless feeling quite plagued enough. Job then makes clear the condition of hell when he says: "If I wait, hell is mine house; I have made my bed in the darkness . . . our rest is in the dust." (Job 17:13-16) If dark, there could be no fire there. Job states that it is *"rest* in the dust".

You are reported as saying that there will be torments of memory in your hell. The Bible says: "Man's breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish." (Psalm 146:4) "The living know that they shall die; but the dead know not anything."—Ecclesiastes 9:5, 6, 10.

Punishment of the Wicked

In the New Testament the Greek word GEHENNA is also translated by the word "hell". Hades represents that condition of death from which God has promised a resurrection; while Gehenna represents that condition of death from which there is no resurrection. A comparison of Mark 9:47, 48 with Isaiah 66:24 will make the thought clear. Also see Matt. 10:28.

The final punishment upon the wicked is everlasting destruction. I will early destroy all the wicked of the land; that I may cut off all wicked doers from the city of the Lord." (Psalm 101:8) "Whoso despiseth the word shall be destroyed." (Proverbs 13:13) "The Lord preserveth all them that love him; but all the wicked will he destroy."—Psalm 145:20.

Referring again to your book, Mr. Brown, you say in paragraph 2 of page 52: "The Bible opens with a paradise lost, and closes with a paradise restored." Keep on, Mr. Brown. You're on the right road at this point. You'll make a first-class "Russellite" yet.

The Bible does indeed open with a paradise on earth, a paradise that was the home of a perfect man and a perfect woman, Adam and Eve. Through disobedience they lost their Eden home, and a barrier was erected to prevent them from further partaking of the tree of life. Read Genesis 3:17-24.

Out into the unfinished earth Adam and his wife went. The imperfect food they were compelled to eat caused them sickness, suffering, and ultimately death. No one of the human race has outlived a thousand-year "day". (Compare Genesis 2:17 with 2 Peter 3:8.) During Adam's nine hundred and thirty years of dying his children were born, and by the law of inheritance were born imperfect, therefore disapproved before Jehovah and under the dominion of death, for no imperfect thing has a standing before God. (Romans 5:12; Psalm 51:5; Romans 5:18.) Nevertheless, God said: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death."—Hosea 13:14.

The Love of God

God provided in his plan that he would arrest this downward course of man and restore him to perfection on earth. (John 3:16, 17) The first step in the program, Volume 5, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, page 427, points out, is this:

" 'We see Jesus, made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor [the perfection of the human nature] that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man.' The sacrifice which our Lord Jesus gave for man's sin could not have been a spiritual one, which would not have been a proper, acceptable sacrifice because it would not have been a corresponding price—in every particular the exact ransom price for Adam."

Jesus was the beginning of God's creation. (Revelation 3:14; John 1:2, *Diaglott.*) He is the first born of every creature. (Colossians 1:15) Jehovah caused the life of the Logos (Jesus) to be transferred from spirit to human. He was begotten by the invisible power of Jehovah of the virgin Mary. (Matthew 1:2) He was born on the human plane, holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. (Hebrews 7:26) When Jesus was on earth he was not of the angelic order, but he was made lower than the angels. (Hebrews 2:7, 9) He was made flesh, and dwelt amongst men. (John 1:14) He was flesh and blood. (Hebrews 2:14) Why was Jesus as a man lower than the angels? Why made a man, a perfect, sinless man? St. Paul answers: "We see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor, that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man." (Hebrews 2:9) He grew

to manhood's estate; and when he had reached the age of thirty years he was perfect as a man, the exact counterpart of the perfect Adam when he stood in Eden.

Why had Jesus come thus to earth? He answers: "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."—Matthew 20:28.

Jesus in Hell?

As Volume 5, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, page 441, points out: "Our Lord did not go to everlasting torment, hence we have this indisputable testimony that everlasting torment is not the wages of sin."

But Jesus did go into the hell of the Bible, the grave, the death state. Concerning this the Prophet wrote: "Thou will not leave my soul in hell." (Psalm 16:10) This text is quoted by the Apostle in Acts 2:27, thus plainly showing that the hell of the Bible is the tomb.

That which would be required to release Adam and his offspring from death must be the equivalent of a perfect human life, presented in heaven. Jesus, the perfect man, therefore, died and arose from the dead on the third day, a being of the divine order. He ascended on high, and presented before Divine Justice the value of his perfect human life. This is why he said: "I lay down my life, that I might take it again" (John 10:17); that is to say, take it to be used in harmony with the divine purpose.

Page 472 of Volume 5, "The Atonement," says:

"We see, too, that the work of the Savior is not accomplished merely in purchasing the race, but that after purchasing them it is necessary that he should be the Great Physician, to heal them of sin-sickness, and to restore the willing and obedient to life and to all the perfections of their nature and thus eventually, through the processes of restitution during the thousand years of his reign, to make ready as many as will obey him in absolute perfection."

Work of Past 1900 Years

(Acts 15:14.)

During the past nineteen centuries our Lord has been preparing His bride, the little flock (Luke 12:32), who with him will be the seed of Abraham which is to bless all the families of the earth. (Galatians 3:8, 16, 29) These are the faithful, consecrated, self-sacrificing Christians in and out of every denomination who "follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth." If faithful unto death, they will share in the first resurrection to glory, honor and immortality, the divine nature, like unto Christ their Head, and with Him will reign a thousand years for the restoration of the world.—Revelation 5 and 7.

"The servant is not above his lord. If they have called the master of the house Beezlebub, how much more shall they call them of his household? Fear them not therefore."—Matthew 10:24-26.

Through all the centuries of the Gospel Age these faithful souls have been reviled and persecuted, maligned and hounded by Caesars, popes, councils, kings, rulers, governors and clergy. But they have borne their cross. They have developed the character-likeness of Christ. Their speech has often been "seasoned with salt"—spicy and tasty—but their hearts have been filled with love, even toward those who have blasphemed them.

Hebrews 6:4-8 and 10:23-31 apply only to those who have covenanted to follow Christ during the Gospel Age. If, after being enlightened, and being made partakers of the holy spirit, they do despite to the spirit of grace and tread under foot (deny) the blood of Christ, for them there remaineth no more a sacrifice for sins, but the fire which shall devour (not preserve) God's adversaries. The sacrifice of Calvary assures one full, fair opportunity for salvation to each child of Adam. Some have accepted their chance in this age. They shall either attain life eternal or lose all. There will be no second chance for any one.

The church's road has been narrow and rugged, but it leads to the highest of all forms of life, the divine. —2 Peter 1:4; Revelation 20:6.

During the incoming Millennial Age the world will have its trial. The world's way will be the "highway" of Isaiah 35, leading to perfect human life in a perfect paradise restored world-wide—the original design of the Creator in bringing man upon the earth.—Acts 3:19-23; Revelation 21:3, 4.

Paradise Restored

Yes, the Bible closes with paradise restored on earth. The Millennial reign of Christ and the church is for the purpose of bringing this to pass. This thousand-year period is called the judgment day of Christ. (Acts 17:31; 1 Corinthians 6:2; Revelation 20:4, 6) In joyful phrase the Prophet foresaw that happy time; "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all the earth, for he cometh to judge the earth." (Read the 98th Psalm.) The purpose of the judgment day is explained in Isaiah 26:9; "When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

Long have the millions and the billions of the human race "slept in the dust of the earth". (Daniel 12:2) But in that glad thousand-year day they shall hear the voice of the Son of man and shall come forth out of their graves, the death state.—John 5:28, 29, *Revised Version.*

Sodom and Samaria are promised a share in that time of blessing. (Ezekiel 16:44-46) Indeed, the Lord Jesus Himself promises that they shall have a more tolerable time, shall find it easier to regain "their former estate" of perfect human life, than those of Capernaum who saw and rejected the measure of light they received at the first advent of Christ. (Matthew 11:20-24) Nineveh is assured of a share in that glad

day. (Matthew 12:41, 42) Christ died for all. All must have their opportunity.

Statistics show that despite all the missionary efforts of Christendom, the great majority of the human race during the entire Gospel Age have died without having heard the name of Jesus. These, and the mightly host that has passed away before the coming of Christ, could not be said to have any measure of opportunity for life. Aside from Christ "there is none other name under heaven given amongst men, whereby we must be saved." —Acts 4:12.

In so-called "Christian" countries, the majority are blinded by the conflicting dogmas and creeds of men, by their own depravities, and by the influence of Satan, for "the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them." (2 Corinthians 4:4) Few, very few, have been enlightened.

Yet the Word of God firmly declares of Christ, that he is "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." (John 1:9) The solution is found in 1 Timothy 2:3-6, "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."

Now is the due time for the church. The next age will be the due time for the world in general, for God "will have all men to be saved [from darkness and ignorance], and to come unto the knowledge of the truth." (1 Timothy 2:4) Whether they prove worthy of life after having this knowledge depends upon them individually.—Ezekiel 18:1-32.

Individual Responsibility

Let none think to dodge personal responsibility. No creature of God has a right to commit sin. As proper children obey a loving parent, not because of dread of punishment, but because of their reciprocal love toward the parent, so the understanding of Jehovah's wondrous plan inspires to loving obedience. "For the love of Christ constraineth us."

The fact that during this age the church only has been on trial for life under the covenant of sacrifice (Psalm 50:5) does not give license to the world. (Acts 17:30, 31) Every individual is either making or unmaking characters, forming or malforming. Those who sooner learn the lesson of "the exceeding sinfulness of sin" and make efforts toward righteousness of word, and thought, and action, will be correspondingly rewarded in that great Restitution Day. Those who deliberately pursue an evil course, especially a hypocritical course, will have their due measure of chastisement.—Matthew 12:36.

The Lord gives good cause for the conclusion that some in His day, even though not of His followers, had already so blackened their hearts through hypocrisy that they might not escape the damnation of Gehenna, the second death. (Matthew 23:33) These were the religious leaders of that day and age, who professed great piety and rejected the true light; yea, they crucified the Light-bearer. The Lord's Word indicates that some of the religious leaders of the end of the age might put themselves in the same category by persecuting the light-bearers now.—Matthew 25:41-46.

The law of the Millennial judgment is given in Luke 12:47, 48.

Heaven and Earth

The shallow argument, "If there is a heaven, there must be a hell," shows lack of Bible study. The Scriptures, we have seen, reveal: (1) HEAVEN—The condition of spirit-life—the abode of Jehovah, the Lord Jesus, the angelic hosts, and in addition the faithful sacrificing Christians of this gospel age who will attain spirit life in the resurrection. (Revelation 20:6; 1 John 3:2; John 17:24; 2 Peter 1:4) (2) EARTH —Earth made perfect—the paradise home of the human race restored to God's image and likeness by "the resurrection of judgment" during the Millennium. (John 5:28, 29, *R. V.*; Isaiah 65:17, 25; Revelation 21:1-4) (3) SECOND DEATH—Symbolized by a "lake of fire"—the everlasting destruction of every creature and institution finally found unworthy of continuance. (Revelation 20:14, 15; 2 Thessalonians 1:9) "They shall be as though they had not been." (Obadiah 16) God will yet have a clean universe, in which every living creature shall praise Him in everlasting joy.—Isaiah 35:10; Revelation 5:13.

The Old Order Ending

When Christ went away He promised to return for the church. (John 14:1-4) He said that with His coming would come the end of the world, meaning the old order of things, to make way for the setting up of His kingdom of righteousness for the blessing of all.

During this period of preparation Satan has been the god of the evil world. It is God's purpose to restrain Satan, that he may deceive the nations no more, until the thousand years have been fulfilled. (Revelation 20:1-4) Seeing that his empire is about to be taken from him, Satan is causing and will yet cause great trouble in the world, inducing the people to war, strife, hatred, murder, profiteering and slander, in order to blind them to God's real purposes.

All efforts to reform the present order will be of no avail. The relief of mankind lies in the Messianic kingdom, now about to be established. The Lord foretold of these days, in the 24th chapter of Matthew. Daniel spoke of them. (Daniel 2:44; 12:1-4) In fact, God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began concerning the times of restitution of all things, the regaining of paradise on earth. (Acts 3:19-23) We are now in the transition period.

are now apologetically and tragically preaching an uninspired Bible, a human Christ, and salvation by evolution or education.

"A far-reaching apostasy has been in progress throughout the churches of the world and, despite the fact that large numbers are added to the church by promotion from the Sunday School, or by the more or less coldblooded canvass for members which the church made at Easter time, the records of the church in many instances still show an appalling loss."

And now from page 19 of your book:

"The world today is actually starving to death for the Word of God, preached by spirit-endued and spirit-endowed men and women, who will preach the whole Gospel without fear and without favor, giving to saint and sinner their portion 'in due season'."

Now, dear Mr. Brown, although we heartily agree with you here we also fear for you. If you keep on making such statements somebody, sometime, somewhere is going to call you a "Russellite."

Reformers of the Past Were Not Pussyfoots

On page 134 of your book you pay splendid tribute to "the founders of the many great Protestant churches". But when you say that these great founders never pointed out errors in other so-called churches and never called people out of other "orthodox" churches, we must correct you and ask for another "gracious retraction" from your lips.

Martin Luther, the great reformer, was one of these founders you praise so highly. When he began his work the only "church" he knew was the Roman Catholic Church. We quote from his "Address to the German Nobility", written at Wittenberg in the year 1520. (See "Harvard Classics," Volume 36, for the entire document.)

"Now they make the Pope a vicegerent 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 work of the true antichrist."

To quote again: "Now there is such a swarm of vermin at Rome, all called Papal, that Babylon itself never saw the like."

What say you, Mr. Brown? Does it sound as though Martin Luther was particularly encouraging his hearers to stay in the only "church" they knew up to that time?

Another great founder, one whom you revere, is John Wesley, the first Methodist. We refer you now to Volume II of "Wesley's Sermons", published in 1836 by V. Waugh and T. Mason, of New York for the Methodist Episcopal Church. We quote from his sermon on "Schism", pages 165 and 166; a sermon preached by John Wesley during the time when he was still strenuously opposed to any separation from the Church of England:

"Suppose, for instance, you were a member of the church of Rome; and you could not remain therein, without committing idolatry; without worshipping of idols, whether images, or saints and angels; then it would be your bounden duty to leave that community, totally to separate from it . . . I will make the case my own. I am now, and have been from my youth, a member and a minister of the church of England. I know God has committed to me a dispensation of the gospel; yea, and my own salvation depends upon preaching it. 'Woe is me if I preach not the gospel.' If then I could not remain in the church without omitting this: without desisting from preaching the gospel, I should be under a necessity of separating from it, or losing my own soul. In like manner, if I could not continue united to any smaller society, church, or body of Christians without committing sin; without lying and hypocrisy; without preaching to others doctrines which I did not myself believe; I should be under an absolute necessity of separating from that society."

We wonder what the John Elward Browns of Wesley's time thought of these statements.

Pastor Russell's Ordination

In your book, Mr. Brown, you repeatedly assert that the Scriptural title of pastor did not rightfully belong to Pastor Russell. We answer, Charles Taze Russell was the duly elected pastor of thousands of congregations of Christians throughout the earth, including the assembly in this city. He did not take this title to himself: it was given to him by those whom he served as a pastor. He was indeed a pastor to a wider congregation than any living minister of any denomination; not only by his continuous travels and oral sermons, but by his semi-monthly journal, THE WATCH TOWER, and by more than four thousand newspapers which published his weekly sermons.

On page 127 of your book you state: "He had a certain little handful of his jumpingjacks pass through some sort of a farce or tragedy in appointing him their 'Pastor'."

Very kind of you, Mr. Brown. Your entire book is composed of similar statements. On page 124 you refer to some of the Bible students as "a few flunkies, or stray dogs of the religious kennel." Complimentary, aren't you? But we cannot consistently retain our Christianity and reply to you in such words. We can, however, seek to instruct you.

You come to Birmingham and advertise yourself as Evangelist John Elward Brown. The term "evangelist" is as much a Scriptural title as "pastor". We do not ask you where you secured your ordination as evangelist, and we do not for a moment believe that those who ordained you evangelist were jumping-jacks, flunkies, or stray dogs of a religious kennel. Neither do we, in referring to you, enclose your title in quotation marks and call you "Evangelist" John Brown, as you refer to Pastor Russell in your book.

Where are the Dead?

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

AT SOME time this question has presented itself to every thoughtful mind. The living have been anxious to know where are their dead friends.

The proper answer to the question stands related to man's own destiny, colors and influences his conception of the Bible, and affects the entire tenor of his life.

An answer based upon a false hypothesis creates doubts and misgiving in the mind, shakes confidence in God and His Word, and brings sadness and despair to the soul.

A correct answer gives strength, confidence and courage, creates a proper conception of the justice and love of God, and assists man in the development of the spirit of a sound mind.

If the ordinary affairs of man, such as the acquisition of food, raiment, houses, money and position in political life are important, how much more consideration should one give to that which has to do with his eternal future? The importance of this question cannot be overstated.

An Enemy

DEATH is man's relentless enemy. Every sane person shrinks from death. Life is the dearest thing one possesses; and every sane person knows instinctively that death means the destruction of his life.

It is estimated that 20,000 millions of persons have died. Among all the nations of the earth there is a daily average deathrate of 90,000 persons. During the World War approximately sixteen million persons were killed. Death is no respecter of persons. It claims the rich and the poor, the small and the great, the weak and the strong alike. Practically every family now on earth at some time has been invaded by the enemy death. Many of you have lost your loved ones. You are anxious for a reasonable and satisfying answer as to where they are, what is their present condition, and what is their hope for the future.

Opinion Evidence Unsatisfactory

NO MAN'S unsupported opinion upon this question is of any value. The reasonable mind demands something more. There is one source of information upon which all can positively rely and that is the Bible, God's Word of Truth.

The Bible was written by holy men of old as the Lord directed them to write. It was written for man's instruction that he might know his origin, to inform him where he goes when he dies and what is his final destination. It is reasonable and logical, and in such complete harmony with the extraneous facts that it appeals to the reasonable mind and its answer to the question is satisfying.

Ecclesiastics Answer

THE clergy having claimed to teach the Bible, naturally the people have looked to them for the answer to this question. In times past the people have taken for granted that whatsoever the clergy have answered upon this important question must be in harmony with the Bible, therefore true. Now the people are thinking for themselves; and when an answer is given, they insist upon the proof text. The weakness of the answer given by the clergy is thereby disclosed.

Everyone who has been brought up in the church, either Catholic or Protestant, well knows that the answer to the question generally given is as follows, to wit: That all those who are members of the church, and die therein, go immediately to heaven, and are at once in conscious bliss; that all the wicked at death are held in conscious torment eternal in duration. More specifically stated, their teaching is that one must become a member of the church and continue so until death in order to go to heaven when he dies; and that those who reject the church go to eternal torture.

A large portion of those who die are babes, and could not intelligently become members of the church. Seventy-five percent of the population of the earth are heathen, and reject the Christian church. Does it seem reasonable that God would send all these to eternal torment without even an opportunity to be saved? Would it do God any good to torment any creature eternally? Would it result at all to His glory? Surely not, but it would prove that He is a fiend.

Specific Answer

WITH complete confidence I assert that the answer given to this great question by the creeds of the denominational churches is wholly

unsupported by either reason or the Bible. On the contrary, their answer is completely disproved by the Bible. The correct answer to the question, and that given by the Bible, is this, to wit: All the human race die because of Adam's sin. When a man dies, he is completely unconscious, and is neither in heaven nor in conscious torment. He is out of existence. God has graciously arranged to call mankind back into existence by the resurrection. I shall support these statements by Bible texts, which you may read for yourselves.

Dead Unconscious

IT FOLLOWS that, if a man exists either in heaven or in torment, he must know about it. Do the Scriptures show that he is conscious and knows about it? On the contrary, the Scriptures declare that he does not know: "The dead praise not the Lord, neither any that go down into silence." (Psalm 115:17) "For the living know that they shall die; but the dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward, for the memory of them is forgotten." (Ecclesiastes 9:5) If the dead know nothing then surely they are not conscious. About this there can be no doubt, as the Bible says: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."—Ecclesiastes 9:10.

The Prophet wrote that while he lived he would praise the Lord. Then he adds concerning man when he dies: "His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish."—Psalm 146:4.

The Good Where?

HAVE the clergy given the people the Bible answer when they have stated that the good go immediately to heaven when they die? The Scriptures show that they have not answered correctly. It is written concerning David that he was a man after God's own heart. David was used as a type of Christ, the Beloved One of God. David died, having received God's approval. Did he go to heaven? More than 1,000 years after his death the Apostle spoke with authority concerning him, these words: "Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day. For David is not ascended into heaven; . . . The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand."—Acts 2:29, 34.

The Bible enumerates a long list of good men who died. The 11th chapter of Hebrews names many from Abel to the last of the prophets. All of these were dead when Jesus spoke to Nicodemus about the dead. Some of them had been dead for 4,000 years. It surely would not require 4,000 years to travel from earth to heaven; yet Jesus plainly said that when he left there none of them had arrived.

In John 3:13 we read: "And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven."

St. Paul was a faithful Christian. He plainly showed that he did not expect to go to heaven immediately when he died; but he said he would receive the crown of life at the second coming of the Lord: "For 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.

The Soul Dies

BUT THE clergy answer: "These scriptures refer to the body. It is the body of man that dies. His soul is immortal, and cannot die." Have you ever attended a funeral at which the minister in the delivering of the funeral oration said, in substance: "Our friend, who lies here, is not dead but is now in heaven with the angels. He is conscious and more enlightened than he was before his sickness. Only his body is here, but his soul immortal lives on forever?"

Is there any Scriptural proof to support this statement? Or is it merely the opinion freely stated by the clergy and accepted to be believed by gullible people? Let the Scriptures answer. I assert that not one text in the Word of God can be found to support the theory that man has an immortal soul. The word "soul" means being, the creature. Every moving, sentient being is a soul. The proper definition of a soul is given in the following Scriptures: "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.

Immortality means that which cannot die. When God created man a living soul He told him that in the day he sinned he should surely die. If man was immortal, then this statement of God could not have been true; and it would have been impossible for God to put him to death. The Scriptures plainly state that because Adam sinned God sentenced him to death. The words of the judgment or sentence are: "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."—Genesis 3:17-19.

It is the soul of man that dies. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die."—Ezekiel 18:20.

And again says the Prophet: "What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave?" —Psalm 89:48.

How often have we been told that the devil is the chief fireman in hell, where the wicked are in conscious torment; and that he will keep the fire stoked up forever to keep them burning. The Bible says that the devil himself is not immortal, as we read: "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil."—Heb. 2:14.

The reasonable mind often wonders who is going to keep up the fires when the devil is destroyed.

The Scriptures plainly declare that God only hath immortality: "Who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see: to whom be honor and power everlasting."—1 Timothy 6:16.

When Jesus was on earth He was not immortal. He plainly said that God had promised Him this very quality, inherent life: "For as the Father hath life in himself; so also hath he given to the Son to have life in himself."—John 5:26.

And because of Jesus' faithfulness God raised Him from the dead, and gave Him immortality as a great reward. "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.

The Church, which means the Body of Christ, the true Christians, are plainly told to seek immortality. Man does not seek a thing which he already has. "To them who, by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life."—Romans 2:7.

The Scriptures plainly point out that man is mortal; and the true followers of Christ are promised immortality as a reward: "For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory."—1 Corinthians 15:53, 54.

If a man has on his shoes, no one would tell him to put them on. If a man inherently has immortality, he would not be told that he must put it on afterwards.

Dead in the Tomb

FOR MANY centuries the people have been frightened at being told that hell is a great lake of fire and brimstone wherein creatures are tortured eternally. There is not a scripture in the Bible that supports the thought of eternal torment. The English word "hell" means a dark place It was once common for a farmer to speak about helling his potatoes. No one would expect to put his potatoes into eternal torture. The word hell in the old Testament is translated from the Hebrew word *sheol,* and in the New Testament from the Greek word *hades,* both meaning the tomb, the grave. The original word is translated grave more times than it is hell. The doctrine of hell torment originated with the devil; and his purpose was to discredit God, and make Him appear to be a fiend and a liar, and wholly unreliable. The conversation between Eve and the devil discloses this. On being asked why she did not eat of certain fruit in Eden, she replied: "God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die." To this the devil replied: "Ye shall not surely die, for God doth know that in the day

ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." —Genesis 3:4, 5.

Speaking of this, the Lord Jesus said that this was the first lie; that Satan was a liar from the beginning, and a murderer. (John 8:44) To carry out his wicked defamation of Jehovah's name Satan induced men to burn their children alive. Concerning this Jehovah said: "And they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the son of Hinnom, 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 32:35.

This has been a scheme of Satan all along to turn the minds of the people away from the truth; and every one who has taught the doctrine of inherent immortality and eternal torment have acted wittingly or unwittingly as the devil's agent. The scripture concerning this reads: "But if our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost: in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them."—2 Corinthians 4:3, 4.

The faithful servants of God, who were used of Him to write the Scriptures, never believed in eternal torment. To them hell meant the tomb. In proof of this a few scriptures are cited.

Joseph was the beloved son of his father Jacob. His elder brethren sold him into Egypt, and represented to his father that Joseph had been killed by wild beasts. Then they attempted to comfort his father. The scripture reads: "And all his sons and all his daughters rose up to comfort him; but he refused to be comforted; and he said, For I will go down into the grave [*sheol,* hell] unto my son mourning. Thus his father wept for him."—Genesis 37:35.

Jacob then set his affections upon his younger son, Benjamin. Years later the elder sons came to the father and asked him to send Benjamin with them into Egypt. Jacob replied: "My son shall not go down with you; for his brother is dead, and he is left alone; if mischief befall him by the way in the which ye go, then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave [*sheol,* hell]"—Genesis 42:38.

Here Jacob plainly stated that his gray hairs would go down to hell. We are quite sure that if hell is a place of torment, his gray hairs would not have lasted very long.

Job, a man approved of God, was the victim of many calamities. He lost his property, his houses were destroyed, his children died, he was stricken with a loathsome disease, and his neighbors came and reviled him by speaking many unkind words to him. Then his own wife turned against him, and said to him: 'Die, thou cursed of God.' It seems that he was having it about as bad as a man could; and yet prayed God that he might go to hell: "O that thou wouldest hide me in the grave, that thou wouldest keep me secret, until thy wrath be past, that thou wouldest appoint me a set time, and remember me!"—Job 14:13.

In proof that Job did not expect to go to eternal torment, he further said: "My days are past, my purposes are broken off, even the thoughts of my heart. If I wait, the grave is mine house: I have made my bed in the darkness."—Job 17:11, 13.

The Prophet wrote concerning the Lord Jesus: "For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption." (Psalm 16:10) The fulfilment of this scripture is recorded in Acts 2:47, in which it is plainly stated that Jesus went to hell and after the third day was brought out. That of itself proves that hell is not a place of eternal torment. If one is there eternally he could not get out at all. All the Scriptures prove that when a man is dead it is the soul that dies, the creature, the being; that he is unconscious and knows not anything; and that he remains in that condition, and would so forever remain even as a dead animal unless God would make some provision for his redemption and deliverance. For this reason the Scriptures say: "For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast; for all is vanity. All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again."—Ecclesiastes 3:19, 20.

But in order that man might have hope, God has disclosed in the Bible why men die, and His provision for their living again. He shows that by the disobedience of one man sin entered into the world and death by sin, so death has

come upon all men; for all are sinners. (Romans 5:12) All men were born sinners; because father Adam committed the sin and was sentenced to death, and while he was undergoing that sentence, all his children were begotten, and for this reason the Psalmist wrote: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me."—Psalm 51:5.

Then in order that man might have hope God made this precious promise: "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) And again He made another precious promise, saying to Abraham: "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 12:3.

In order that man might be thoroughly strong in faith God bound these promises with his oath.—Genesis 22:16-18; Hebrews 6:17, 18.

Now it follows that if the dead are conscious anywhere in torment or in heaven, the great ransom here mentioned could not be put into operation. The ransom is the great pivotal doctrine of the plan of salvation. It proves the truth or falsity of every other doctrine. It means to redeem from death with an opportunity to be restored to life. If the wicked go to eternal torment when they die, they could not be redeemed; and if the good go straight to heaven when they die, redemption would be unnecessary. Therefore the proper answer to the question, "Where are the dead?" must be in harmony with the ransom sacrifice.

There is no doctrine so clearly taught in the Bible as that of the ransom of the human race and the resurrection of mankind. If a person is in eternal torment, he could not be resurrected. Resurrection means a restanding to life. No creature could be tormented unless alive; if already alive he could not be resurrected. No one could be in heaven in bliss except he be alive. No one could be redeemed if he went straight to heaven as soon as he died, merely because he was good.

Furthermore, the Scriptures plainly declare that God is love. That being true, God could not consistently torture any one. You would not torture a dog; and you have not as much love as Jehovah has. The Scriptures abound with God's love, pointing out to man His plan of redemption, that all shall be awakened out of death in the resurrection and have an opportunity for life.

Truth About the End of the World

COMMENTING on the nonsense about a literal end of the physical earth predicted for February 6th, "The Dearborn Independent" said truly:

"No newspaper, so far as I know, told the people that 'world' in the Bible often means 'age'. 'The end of the age' has quite a different meaning from 'the end of the world'. This 'age' will end, as others have before it; and insofar as it is bad we want it to end. We want the 'next world', the next age of justice and righteousness. Instead of fearing that, men in every sort of accent are asking for it. That is what all our reform movements mean; dumbly it asserts itself in all the forced changes that occur. But an age changes slowly; the end of one and the beginning of another is decreed; but the change does not occur on the stroke of the clock. The New Age is already here in its beginnings; but the old age still hangs on, vestiges of it remain. They overlap. If the religious teachers of the nation had seized the opportunity to tell the people what the idea represented, what the very phrase 'end of the world' means in Biblical usage, the weeks of trivial talk through which the nation wandered might have been redeemed to some increase of knowledge on the part of the people. But the opportunity was lost."

Church Has Lost its Way

REVEREND RUSSELL H. CONWELL, famous lecturer of Philadelphia, in an interview with a reporter of the New York *World* declared that the church has lost its way, that it pays more attention to buildings than to men, more attention to feeding stomachs than to feeding souls; and that the ministers spend more time begging for money than they do in preaching the gospel. Dr. Conwell lays the present condition of things to the World War. He thinks that as things cannot get much worse they must get better. In his opinion, and he is eighty-two years old, American morals were never in as bad a condition as they are at this time. "Thy kingdom come!"

Phil Sheridan's Ride *By J. M. Smith*

AN ACTOR in the drama of sixty years ago corrects a historian. In THE GOLDEN AGE of February 11th a writer states that while enroute to the scene of Brown's execution he stopped at the old house on the Winchester pike where General Phil Sheridan was lodging on the night when he was aroused from slumber by the roar of cannon twenty miles away, at Winchester, and made his desperate ride to the battle of Winchester.

The writer has it wrong. Sheridan might have stopped at that old house twenty miles from Winchester some time, but not on the night when he was aroused by the artillery fire and made his famous ride. He was at Winchester when he was awakened by the sound of the artillery. The battle was at Cedar Creek and not at Winchester. I was in the 116th O. V. I. (Old Virginia Infantry), in that battle.

Sheridan made his ride from Winchester to the Cedar Creek battle ground, twelve miles, not twenty. Winchester is twelve miles down the valley from the Cedar Creek battle ground. And one can get the facts by writing to the editor of The National Tribune, who specializes in such matters. I merely mention the matter because I happened to be a personal actor in the scenes in question and knew about it at the time.

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WBBR, Staten Island, New York City (official address: Watchtower WBBR, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York), 272.6 meters.

Sunday Morning, May 24
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:15 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:25 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:35 Bible Lecture, L. W. Pelle:
"What is the Kingdom of Heaven?"
11:05 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:15 Violin Duets, George Twaroschk and Carl Park.
11:25 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, May 24
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Instrumental Selections: Theodore Pfannebecker, Gustav Rehn and Howard Grigg.
9:25 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:35 Bible Lecture, L. W. Pelle: "Is the Bible Inspired?"
10:05 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:15 Instrumental Selections.
10:25 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, May 25
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Vocal Duets, Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.
8:20 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:35 Bible Instructions from THE HARP OF GOD.
8:45 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Vocal Duets, Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.

Thursday Evening, May 28
8:00 Carl Park, violinist.
8:10 Instrumental Selections: George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Frank Wood.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for May 31, S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Instrumental Selections.
8:50 Frank Wood, flutist.

Saturday Evening, May 30
8:00 Theodore Armstrong, violinist.
8:10 Rita Rozada, mezzo-soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:40 Rita Rozada.
8:50 Theodore Armstrong.

Sunday Morning, May 31
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture, Fred W. Franz:
"The World Shall be Established"
11:00 L. Marion Brown.
11:10 String Instrumental Selections.
11:20 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, May 31
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture, Fred W. Franz:
"A Feast of Fat Things for All Nations."
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, June 1
8:00 Syrian Oriental Music, Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:35 Bible Instruction from THE HARP OF GOD.
8:45 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Evening, June 4
8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio: George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Malcom Carment.
8:10 Carl Park, violinist.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for June 7, S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.
8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, June 6
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist,
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:45 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.

406 God's prophet designates this same time as "the day of God's preparation." In Nahum 2: 1-6 the Prophet records his vision of a railway train traveling at a high rate of speed, as another evidence of the day of preparation for the establishment of Christ's kingdom.

407 In 1844 the telegraph was invented, and later the telephone. These instruments were first used with wires, and by electricity messages were conveyed throughout the earth; but now by later invention wires are dispensed with and messages are flashed through the air by the use of instruments all over the earth.

408 This great increase of knowledge and the tremendous running to and fro of the people in various parts of the earth without question is a fulfilment of the prophecy testifying as to "the time of the end." These physical facts cannot be disputed and are sufficient to convince any reasonable mind that we have been in "the time of the end" since 1799.

409 The latter part of "the time of the end" Jesus designates as a time of harvest; for He says: "The harvest is the end of the world [age]." He stated that He would be present at that time. From 1874 forward is the latter part of the period of "the time of the end." From 1874 is the time of the Lord's second presence, as above stated. The apostle Paul enumerating many things done concerning Israel states that "they are written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the world [age] are come." (1 Corinthians 10:11) It must be presumed, then, that these things would be understood at "the time of the end."

410 The Lord's illustration of the sun rising in the east and shining across to the west, which would occur at the time of His presence, is further proof of the increased light at the time of His presence; and, true to prophecy, this has taken place. The laboring classes have always been down-trodden and kept in subjection to the financial, ecclesiastical, and political princes. It was in the year 1874, the date of our Lord's second presence, that the first labor organization was created in the world. From that time forward there has been a marvelous increase of light, and the inventions and discoveries have been too numerous for us to mention all of them here; but mention is made of some of those that have come to light since 1874, as further evidence of the Lord's presence since that date, as follows: Adding machines, æroplanes, aluminum, antiseptic surgery, artificial dyes, automatic couplers, automobiles, barbed wire, bicycles, carborundum, cash registers, celluloid, correspondence schools, cream separators, Darkest Africa, disk ploughs, Divine Plan of the Ages, dynamite, electric railways, electric welding, escalators, fireless cookers, gas engines, harvesting machines, illuminating gas, induction motors, linotypes, match machines, monotypes, motion pictures, North Pole, Panama Canal, Pasteurization, railway signals, Rœntgen rays, shoe sewing machines, smokeless powder, South Pole, submarines, radium, sky scrapers, subways, talking machines, telephones, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, and wireless telegraphy.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What is meant by the "day of God's preparation"? ¶ 406.

What prophet describes a railway train? Quote the prophecy. ¶ 406.

When was the telegraph invented? and what other means of communication have followed since¶ 407.

Can there be any doubt about these physical facts marking a fulfilment of Daniel's prophecy concerning the "time of the end"? ¶ 408.

What did Jesus say concerning the latter part of the "time of the end" and in what way it would be indicated? ¶ 409.

Did the apostle Paul indicate that greater light would come to the people at the "time of the end"? ¶ 409.

What other evidence have we of increasing light at that time? ¶ 410.

What class of people have been trodden down for centuries? and when did they begin to get their eyes opened as to their privileges? ¶ 410.

When was the first labor organization formed in the world? ¶ 410.

Enumerate some of the great inventions and discoveries since 1874, marking the fulfilment of Daniel's prophecy, and the Lord's presence, and the "time of the end". ¶ 410.

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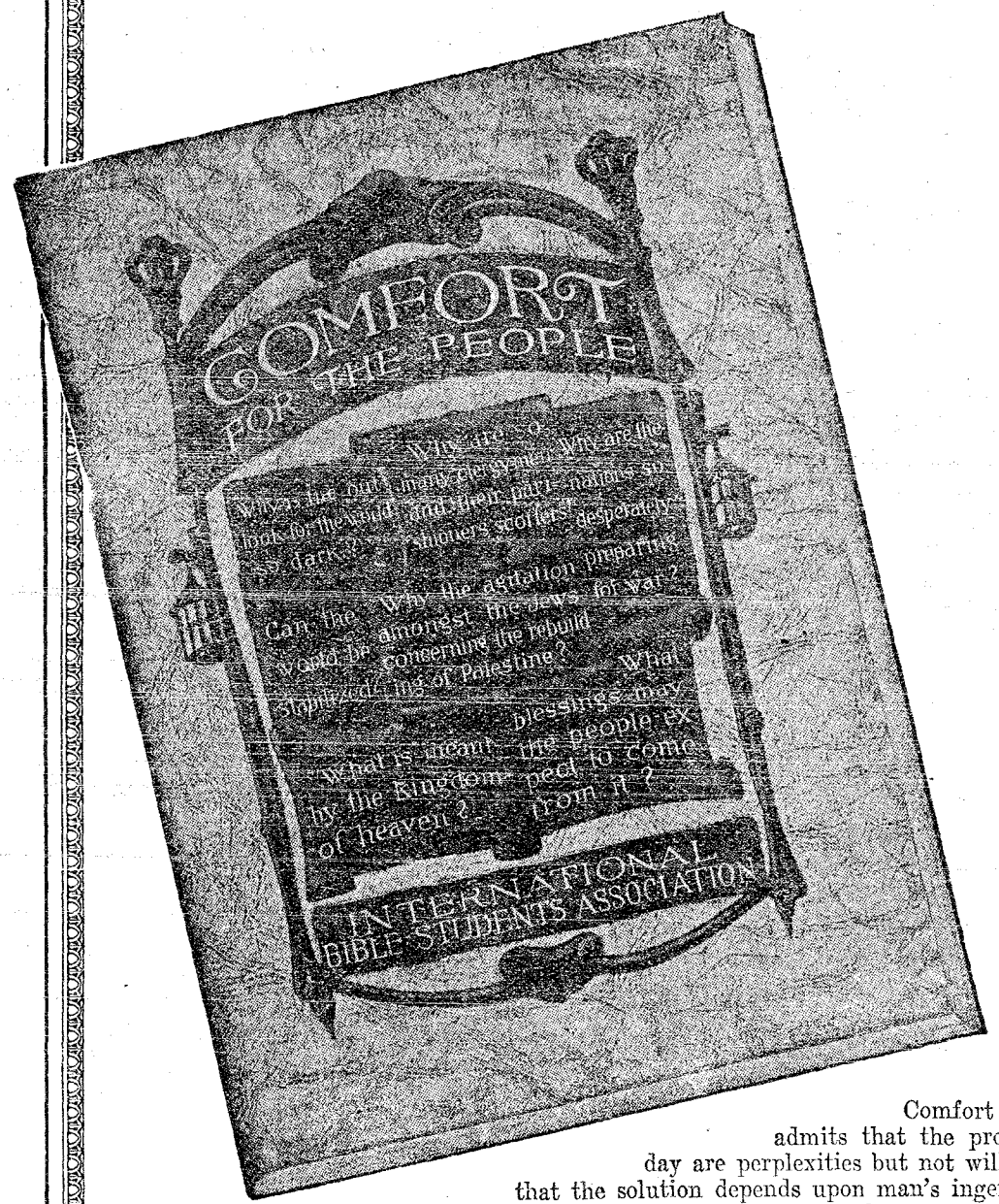

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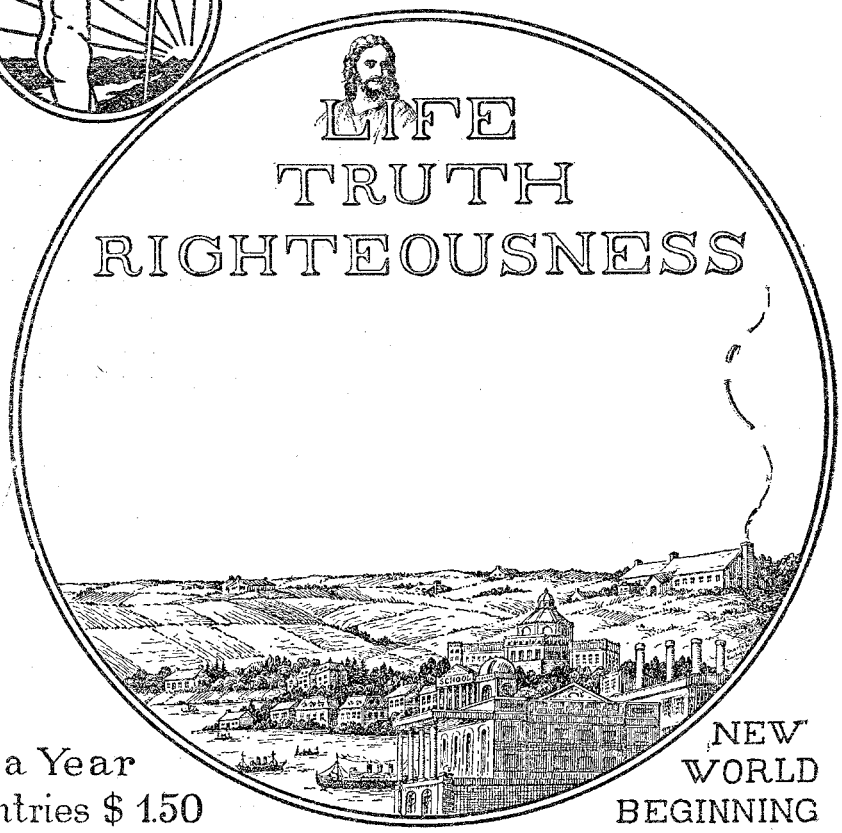

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Texas Wolf Hunting

By J. A. Bohnet

WOLF hunting in Texas is great sport. One of the largest and most interesting fields is in the northwestern part of the state, near Shannon in what is known as the Hillhouse district. There the wolf hunters live in three sections about five miles apart, and each has a pack of from five to a dozen wolfhounds of the Walker breed, developed at Ann Arbor, Michigan. These hounds are noted for their swiftness and remarkable endurance, though less keen of sense than the ordinary foxhound, and smaller in size, and white and black spotted.

The foxhound and the deerhound are less suitable for wolf chase because too slow of speed to tire the wolf. It would be an all-night drive and no capture. Wolves are hunted only at night and during moonlight, when the hunters can see them cross the roadways along the runways, and encourage the pack to attack. At a shout from a hunter the whole pack of dogs, of from half a dozen to a dozen or more, simultaneously charge the wolf and bring him down and to his finish.

There is the common prairie wolf that plays the dogs for hours within a radius of some five or six miles square, and seems to enjoy the sport. The dogs are trailing at his heels, and thrilling the hunters and the ranchers with their bayings. This is sweet music to every hunter. This wolf is comparatively small, not much larger than the sneaking and detestable coyote, and is not dangerous, but a prowler nevertheless, and a marauder on small farm animals and poultry. He has swiftness and endurance.

Then there is the larger and more savage and dangerous lobo wolf, which when driven by a pack of dogs in the daytime, takes a straight line out of the country for a hundred miles or more. The result is a loss of the dogs in all probability, since they cannot find their way home or are stolen. Often it is necessary to phone all over the country to recover the dogs.

It is for this reason these wolves are hunted only at night, when they play about the homeland sections for hours with the pack trailing along behind. These wolves are clever; for often when a wolf has led the pack a long while, a fresh wolf crosses the trail in full sight of the dogs and turns them away from the tiring wolf.

But in the event that a tiring wolf is on what is called his death-run and is panting hard from exertion, no dog will leave his trail, but goes on and drives him to a stand under somebody's house or barn or into a pond of water or other refuge of shelter. There he can face the dogs, and snap at them when unable to attack him to advantage or from his rear.

Sometimes a dog gets so far behind the pack in chase that a lone wolf comes in from the side and cuts him off from the pack. This cut-off dog sets up a mournful howl which immediately brings back the whole pack to his rescue, and gives the jaded wolf a rest.

Sometimes the pack will take after the interfering wolf if the first wolf was not on the "death run". A cut-off dog is sometimes attacked by the interfering wolf, and does not last long.

The lobo wolf fears not one or two dogs. Even a coyote will turn on a single dog. But a mere poodle can chase it out of sight of a man or of a house; then back comes poodle.

Wolves roaming about will never pause in a valley or lowland between hills. They go on to the top of the next ridge or hill, whence they can view the back trail and the surrounding country. One cannot sneak up on the animal with a gun; for he lies in wait upon an eminence of some kind.

On a moonlight night some wolf-man releases his pack of dogs at one end of the wolf

range. Immediately they start a wolf down the range. The wolf-man phones to the next wolf-hunter, some miles away, simply saying, "They are coming!"

This man understands that the dogs are in pursuit of a wolf headed in his direction, and that he is to wait until the chase is opposite his place before he releases from his corral his pack of fresh dogs to hustle the wolf. His dogs are crazy with desire for release; for they have heard the oncoming pack's merry noise, and they jump about the wire enclosure anxious for the fray.

The owner throws open the corral gate; and away goes the second pack to join the first. After listening awhile to the din of dog chorus, he hastens to the phone and advises No. 3 wolf-man to turn loose his pack. Then he gets on his horse to be at the runway on return of the wolf, and shout the pack to a united and simultaneous attack.

The wolf is hustled by the fresh dogs. The first pack being somewhat wearied, drop behind but keep up their cry and continue the chase. It is then that a fresh wolf crosses the line and switches off some or all of the dogs.

People throughout the country round about stand in front of their homes and listen to the baying of the hounds, of which there may be twenty or more. The wolf seeks refuge. He has stopped repeatedly to snarl at the little dogs and to show his teeth. Now he is weary and must find a shelter.

Before the pack came up to him, he sought to throw them off the trail by going into what is called a "scald", a place of dry, hard shale rock on which he leaves no scent. These places are often many acres in extent. The dogs are checked and puzzled to pick up the trail. The wolf has gained perhaps a mile or more, and incidentally a period of rest.

But soon the pack is in full swing again, hot on his track. They see him now and again; they draw closer and closer. Presently the foremost dog nips at him and darts away. A second dog nips him in the flank, and he puts on an extra spurt of speed to get away from his tormenters.

He dare not stop to engage one in a fight lest the whole pack jump upon him all at once. He seeks shelter, and holds off the dogs until some person appears on the scene and with a yell of encouragement to the dogs brings about the fatal charge. Then the wolf is brought down and bitten to death.

Several of the dogs are often lacerated by the wolf's sharp teeth. One dog I know of, whom they call Logan, has been in at hundreds of deaths and is frightfully battle-scarred. He runs the trail without uttering a cry until in sight of the beast, when he opens up and everyone knows that the pack is, as the hunters say, "right at 'im."

It is then the music is supreme, every dog doing his best to out-yelp the others. This is real music to the wolf-hunter; he enjoys it above everything else, even his beloved tobacco. A wolf-hunter can out-talk and out-spit any three ordinary men.

An experienced wolf-man will thrust his hand into a wolf's den, and drag the animal out by its hind legs; or he will fasten a rope or cord as a slip-knot over its head and around its neck with the aid of a forked stick, and then drag it out for the dogs to tackle.

It is reported that at Archer City, Texas, there is a man who keeps a greyhound and a bull-dog. Early one morning he drove his car and his dogs into the country, and at sight of a wolf he turned the dogs loose. The greyhound speedily overtook the wolf, and held it at bay until the bull-dog came up and fastened itself on the wolf's neck. Then the wolf was bitten to death by the greyhound. The city boys were informed and went out and skinned the wolf, and were about $10.00 ahead on the sale of the pelt and the bounty. The boys love that man.

Wolves frequently come into town early in the morning, and catch the chickens as they fly off their tree roosts; for down there no hen houses are provided. The chickens all roost in the trees, and are easy prey to the venturesome wolves at daydawn, while the people are still asleep, as the wolves seem to know.

The writer enjoyed one of these thrilling hunts, but missed the thrill of being in at the death. The morning following, the wolf was killed by the dogs in the very yard of the house in which the writer was to sleep that night. There is no night sound so thrilling as that made by a dozen dogs in a wolf chase. One of the wolf-men kept twenty dogs. Wolf chasing was his hobby and his living.

A mistaken idea is prevalent that prairie

wolves in number will attack human beings at night. Not so. Even timber wolves as a rule need not be feared in this respect, except when driven to it by extreme hunger. Russian wolves are an exception, and possibly the northern Canada wolves. It is also generally supposed that when chased by wolves at night and one (or more) of the pursuing animals is shot, it will check the remaining band which halts to devour the slain one. Ask the Indian about this and he will tell you: "Injun no eat Injun. Wolf no eat wolf!" And the redman knows, if anyone does. It is doubtful if even the puma (panther), called cougar, will attack any human being larger than a small, lone child.

But do not get in the way of a grizzly bear. The grizzly fears nothing but the panther, which hops on and off its back and claws deep into its shaggy coat of hair to the skin beneath at every such leap, and which is agile enough to keep away from the powerful forepaw of the big bear.

Standard Labor Hour as a Unit of Value

By W. C. S. Blank

IT IS well known that reasoning from false premises leads to wrong conclusions. This sort of reasoning is just the trouble with most of the writers on this New Monetary System which they attempt to elucidate.

We must examine this New Monetary System from the standpoint of the new earth and not from the standpoint of the world's present system—dollars and cents, pounds and pence, francs, marks, rubles, etc. This system must pass away in toto before a new and righteous system can be set up.

No tinkering with a corrupt and unrighteous system can make a right one. If we should put new wine into old bottles, the bottles would burst, and the new wine be lost. Therefore no part of the old system can be used. "Behold, I make all things new."—Revelation 21:5.

It would seem that the time for making some of the new things would be shortly after the destruction of the old, and that right early in the morning; for the destruction will be worthy of calling attention to Psalm 46. "Every plant, which my Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up."—Matthew 15:13.

We are also told that the love of money is the root of all evil. And who is there who does not love money, with the necessary things of life that it enables us to enjoy?

I dare venture the assertion that when this world's system of money and finance is rooted up, there will be found on every root of the plant the teeth and the claws that have brought distress upon the present order of society; and that the rooting up of the plant will constitute the actual binding of Satan. (Revelation 20:2) It will actually deprive him of his power to deceive.

But what can be instituted as a medium by which the products of man's labor may be exchanged throughout the earth? For the government to be a world-wide government and a righteous government, the system must be right. Let us consider:

(1) We have a man at maturity possessing physical and mental energy, skill and dependability, all to a normal degree. He may be a carpenter, a blacksmith, a railroad manager, a public instructor. Wherever his lot of labor falls, he is of that class of workers who possesses normal capacity; and this entitles him to a classification as a Class A, or standard workingman, sixty minutes of whose labor would constitute a standard labor hour.

(2) Workmen falling short of the standard, or A Class, in energy or skill or dependability, would naturally fall into Classes B, C, D, etc., according as the percentage (say ninety percent, eighty percent, seventy percent, etc.) of labor which they perform in sixty minutes, bears to the standard labor hour, of which Class A is the standard.

(3) All service less than standard must be reduced to standard labor hours, or fraction thereof, by percentage.

To illustrate: John works 48 standard hours in a week and his product is marked 48 S. L. H.; or in other words 48 standard hours is the selling price of John's product of 48 standard hours. Do not attempt to reduce hours to dollars. It cannot be done. James works the same number of time hours as John; but James is

a Class B worker, whose sixty minutes hour of time is rated but ninety percent of standard. Therefore James' would be 43.2 standard hours, instead of 48.

Now having the standard or unit by which all service can be valued, and having the product of that service marked with its standard labor hour cost, we are ready to exchange one product for another of like standard labor hour cost in any part of the world. But how can we manage to do this conveniently? May we here borrow the form, but not the evil power, or the substance of our United States dollar?

Instead of dollars we print standard labor hours on our demand note—1-2-5-10-20-50-100-500 standard labor hours, as the case might be; and thus we have a standard labor hour currency in convenient denominations with which to pay for service and facilitate exchanges of commodities, eliminating all profit, and making the standard labor hour the unit of value, instead of the money units now in use.

The Possibilities of Eternal Life on the Physical Plane

By Dr. Paul E. Kold, President of The National Academy of Naturopathy, New York

IN THE opening chapters of the Divine Revelation we are told that in the beginning God created man perfect, in His own image, perfect mentally, morally and physically, placed him in a perfect environment, and provided for him perfect life-giving food. Under these favorable conditions man was put on trial, to determine his fitness to receive the benefits of eternal life. The record is that he failed. The sentence, "dying thou shalt die," was enforced; and the consequences of that penalty passed down to his posterity, so that there is "none perfect, no not one." The law of heredity reigns supreme.

The Curse—Its Practical Enforcement

BOTH the Scriptures and science agree that "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he"; and here we find the beginning of that degeneration that caused the fall of man. As long as Adam and Eve, his mate, were in harmonious mental and spiritual relation with their Creator, as long as the mental law of love, and its fruits, faith, hope, peace, patience, joy, etc., reigned supreme, their equilibrium was maintained; and life in fullest measure was expressed.

The downfall of Adam and Eve was caused by the undermining and overthrow of their mental stability, by subtle suggestions of the adversary, "Thou shalt not surely die," etc., which displaced their faith with doubt, and thereby opened the way for the overthrow of hope, patience, peace, joy, and love and the bringing in of qualities of despair, impatience, worry, sorrow, and hate, finally culminating in the disobedient act, the eating of the forbidden fruit. Mental thoughts always precede physical acts; and thus the degeneration of the race started with wrong thoughts which, expressed in physical violation of natural law, produced destructive consequences.

The Expulsion from Eden

THE next step that brought on the enforcement of the penalty of death was the expulsion from Eden, the withholding of the perfect food, and the removal to uncongenial environment. "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."—Genesis 3: 22, 23.

Driven out into the crude, unprepared barren parts of the earth, and in this uncongenial environment forced to subsist on food that was poisonous, chemically unbalanced and hence unfit to supply their physical requirements, they began slowly to die. Yet their perfect organisms were such that they survived almost a thousand years. But since the Flood and the coming of the Glacial Age, the race has had other factors to contend with. The great ice-caps in the polar regions, which geologists tell us extended far into the temperate zones, produced a semi-dormant condition, inhibiting the normal life processes. The releasing of abnormal amounts of nitrogen into the atmosphere,

as a result of the disintegration of the millions of human and animal bodies, thereby diluted the oxygen content, and cut short man's life span from almost a thousand to less than forty years. Thus we see the consequences of the fall, the practical enforcement of its penalty, and the obstructions to the attainment of eternal physical life on earth.

The Possibilities of Eternal Physical Life Now

AS MAN'S downfall began with the overthrow of his mental equilibrium, the first step necessary for his restoration is that he should know the truth. As Jesus said: "The truth shall make you free"—free from the defiling influences of selfishness, hate, doubt, despair, worry, impatience and anger. Even science now demonstrates that these have a direct destructive influence on the tissues of the body. Man must come back into atonement with his Creator through the Mediator provided by love divine, and thereby gain that "peace of God that passeth all understanding", love supreme reigning in his heart and mind, prompting to cheerful, willing obedience to the laws of God. Thus we shall reach the ideal conditions for perfect mental, moral and physical restoration.

Biology teaches us that all living organisms are made up of an infinite number of living units called cells. These cells are the focal points for all the vital phenomena of the body. In these centers the creative force of the mind controls and causes the transmutation of matter from its crude state into the highly organized living protoplasm. The mind brings about this creative act through the medium of the mineral salts, and the utilization of the carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen.

Thus we find that there are three primary life functions performed in the cells; the functions of nutrition, elimination, and innervation. As long as these three biological functions are normal, perfect equilibrium or health prevails; but any interference with them produces disease or disharmony.

Conducting researches into the causes of natural phenomena, natural science now tells us that all matter is composed of fundamental units called electrons, which are but vibrations or electrical charges in the primary substance, ether; that these charges or electrons, are of different polarity, positive and negative. The electron is the negative unit, and the proton the positive unit. These, being drawn together by the operation of the law of attraction, form the chemical unit known as the atom. Science now states that the number of electrons in the atom determines the substance, or element.

The science of naturology and the art of naturopathy are giving to the world the truth as it relates to our physical life. Basing its deductions upon the foregoing facts of revelation, natural science and biological phenomena, this science inculcates obedience to natural law, stating as its fundamental proposition that disease (disharmony) is caused by the violation of the laws of nature. These violations bring about the inevitable consequences, chief of which is interference with normal nutrition.

During the last ten years more progress has been made in the scientific (truthful) understanding of diet than at any time since the Flood, and we are now in possession of facts that would revolutionize the world if generally applied.

Science has further discovered means to rid the earth of its cloak of nitrogen by restoring it to the soil, thereby enabling the production of unlimited quantities of food. Further, in the resurrection of the billions of humanity, the nitrogen will be utilized, and thus the atmosphere will be fully cleansed.

The Glacial Age is fast drawing to a close. Arctic and Antarctic explorers tell us that great ice floes are breaking up and drifting towards the equator; and that places are now accessible that were formerly ice-bound. Scientists have even suggested the possibility of disrupting the remaining ice-caps, and thereby bringing about their rapid disintegration.

Thus we see the forces in action which shall bring about that glorious consummation foretold by all the prophets since the world began:

"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 has spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."—Acts 3:19-21.

Western Canada as I Know It *By J. Bogard*

IN THE western part of Canada there is an immense area of prairie land, approximately 760,000 square miles in extent. Most of this, especially in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, has in recent years been opened to settlement by homesteaders.

About fifteen to twenty-five years ago the United States, Eastern Canada, England, and other countries to some extent, were flooded with circulars and literature describing the wonderful opportunities awaiting settlers in Western Canada. The circulars had highly colored pictures showing fields of grain growing or standing in shocks, with herds of fine cattle and horses, well-improved farms, with gardens, good buildings, etc., set in a beautiful landscape, all seemingly intended to convey the thought that the original garden of Eden was located somewhere beyond latitude 49° and longitude 100° west from Greenwich.

People with things to dispose of, from the nomadic horse-trader to the real-estate dealer, or stock broker, or the "con" man with his wheel of fortune or peas under a shell at the County Fair, are usually fluent in describing the merits of their proposition.

And while it was not a bad thing for the Canadian Government to offer free land to settlers or for the railroad companies to invite people to settle near their lines, yet the truth was only partly told; and many went there little understanding the difficulties which they were to face or the hardships to be endured before a permanent home could be established in that country.

Types of Immigrants

THE country was surveyed out in various sections and on set dates opened for filing. A land office was established in each district; and those wishing to take up land went there to file on their quarter sections.

The land office might be located at a place possibly 100 miles from a railroad. The town consisting of perhaps twenty-five people, a hotel, a restaurant, a lumber yard, post office, livery barn, a general store, with hundreds of miles of prairie stretching all around.

Some of the people coming to file on the land would arrive as many as six days before the date of opening. Those first in line received first choice of land; and so they would wait all that time in line, day and night, in order to be among the first to select their homesteads. It was necessary to have some one to bring food to them and to change places with them in order to hold their places in the line.

The people who came were a varied lot, from every walk in life and from every nationality. Some were doctors who had failed to make good; others were lawyers who had not finished their course of training because finances had run short, or something of that sort; while some had had a love affair which had turned out badly and who had come west to forget it.

There were also men with families who had been farming in some other section, or laboring men from the towns who wanted to get back on the land again. There were still others who came from England, and who had been somewhat reckless and a disgrace to their families. In order to get rid of them their relatives had supplied them with money to come to Canada.

Then there was another type of man—the one with a blanket strapped on his back and all his luggage tied up in a red handkerchief. He had only one outfit of clothes, and did not expect to discard it until it was worn out. He took a bath only when he was caught in a rain storm or when he accidentally fell into the river. But he was the man who usually proved up on his homestead. He had nothing to care for; his living expenses were almost nothing; and he was as free to come and go as the prairie wind or the birds flitting across the blue sky above him.

Canada, like other countries, is ruled by a financial group in connection with self-seeking politicians and the usual complement of clergy to say amen to their doings. In order for the alluring dividends of banks, railroads and manufacturing companies to continue, there must be a large class of working people to produce things and to serve as customers. It was the need of sheep from which to clip the golden fleeces, and not a purely benevolent desire to give homes to the poor, which prompted the spending of hundreds of thousands of dollars for immigration propaganda and activities.

Land Office Scenes

THE people coming to the land office used various modes of travel. Some came in wagons driving horses or oxen, some walked, and others used a raft of logs to float down a river or paddle their way in a canoe.

All who came got land; and there was plenty left over; the more desirable parts, of course, being taken first. The regulations regarding homesteading required each settler to clear and break thirty acres, build a house costing a minimum of $300.00, and live on the place six months of each year for three years. If this was done satisfactorily, the homesteader received a deed for the 160 acres; and it was his own.

It was also necessary to make a payment of $10.00 at the time the land was filed on. Some facetiously remarked that the Government was betting 160 acres of land against $10.00 that the homesteader would not be able to stay three years. And it was true as often as not that the Government won the bet.

In about fifty or sixty percent of the cases, the first homesteaders left before the three years were up. Sometimes it was on account of loneliness on the wife's part, sometimes because there were no schools for the children; but more often the homesteader left to avoid starvation, because his money had run out and he was not able to sell enough to buy the necessaries of life. Many others had to leave on account of inexperience, never having lived on a farm before; and, not being familiar with the work, they were unable to stand the rough life and the crude manner of living.

But the man with the blanket strapped on his back was not bothered with any of these difficulties. He would hire some of his neighbors to do the breaking and build the house; and he would go back to work at a railroad grading camp or similar work, perhaps hundreds of miles away, work there during the summer and live on the place during the winter.

He did not desire the land to make his home on it, but to get as much out of it as possible; and as soon as he got the deed, he would sell the land or mortgage it for as much as possible and let the mortgage holder have it. Then he would go to the nearest town, and enjoy himself as long as his money lasted.

The Early Markets

BUT regardless of difficulties, the land finally became settled. Some came and others went, much of the land falling into the hands of mortgage companies, while some was not taken up at all. While people were coming in from other parts and bringing money with them, conditions were prosperous; but when money ceased to come in from the outside and it was necessary to live from the produce sold, things began to go wrong.

Crops were uncertain on account of drouth, or from frost coming before grain reached maturity, or from hail or other causes. Wheat frozen before it was mature was good only for pig or chicken feed, and was hardly salable; but it cost the farmer as much to raise as good wheat. Those who were still on their land lived in hope from year to year that the next year would bring a good crop. But when a good crop did come, they found that the price was so small that often it did not pay the cost of raising.

The grain had to be hauled from ten to sixty miles across the prairies and then the price received was only from forty-five to seventy-five cents a bushel. At the grain centers the price might be $1.00 or nearly so (the average price at Winnipeg for the period from 1900 to 1914 was a little less than $1.00 per bushel); but there were hundreds of miles of railway in between, and other charges for handling.

In addition, there were usually only one or two elevators in a town and the owners set the price to suit themselves, and of course it was not in the farmers' favor. They were not out there merely to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the scenery or to do good to their neighbors; they were there to make as much money as possible. There was no danger of their hurting their consciences; for if they had any at all it was so atrophied or withered away that it had practically ceased to function, or else was educated to operate only along lines that did not interfere with its owner gaining possession of a dollar that happened to come his way.

The Farmer's Uphill Job

SOMETIMES a farmer would come to town with a load of good wheat; and the elevator man would look at it and say: "That is No. 3 grade and is worth only forty-six cents today."

Then if the farmer refused to take that grading and price, and decided to go somewhere else, the buyer would telephone ahead; and when the farmer arrived, he would be offered the same or a little less. Then there was nothing for him to do except to take the money or to haul the grain back home to rot.

It would hardly be fair, however, to give the Canadians credit for all the shrewdness along these lines. Many communities in the U. S. have experiences along similar lines, and sometimes on a larger scale. The "business man" usually has means of luring the elusive coin from the pockets of those with whom he has dealings. When the farmer had a carload of grain, he could ship it to Winnipeg or some other point; and trusting himself to the tender mercies of the commission merchant, sometimes he could do a little better than at the local market.

Hogs and cattle were also cheap, the price received often being less than the cost of raising. Eggs usually sold at about twelve and one-half cents a dozen in summer and the money had to be taken up in trade at the store. Butter was often not salable at any price, and was frequently used for axle grease.

The farmer usually had machinery and other things bought on credit; and the interest was eight percent; taxes were also high; threshing cost quite a lot of money; and when the returns of the year were counted, it often found the farmer with a deficit of several hundred dollars. Then it was necessary to mortgage the farm and to hope that next year he would do better. If he was fortunate he might later pay off the mortgage and keep his home; otherwise he would lose it, and have to start again somewhere else.

Western Canada had been described in the immigration literature as a land flowing with milk and honey, but some of the homesteaders thought they found snowballs and boulders more plentiful.

The Farmer's Wife

THE farmer's wife usually had a hard lot also. The houses were mere shacks of one or two rooms without accommodations of any kind. The water supply, if they were not fortunate enough to have a well, was usually obtained from a nearby slough or creek in summer, and from melted snow in winter. The men were too busy with the grain and other stock to look after the pigs and chickens; and these together with the garden, milking, and butter-making, looking after the children, cooking, washing, and other household duties were considered part of the wife's domain.

There was a cook stove that burned wood, and had to be lighted three times a day to cook the meals; and it was not at all seldom that the wife cut the wood with which she made the fire. In winter, each morning found everything with moisture in it frozen solid. Water pails, cooking utensils—anything that had water in it—had to be thawed out.

A woman accustomed to modern conveniences, hot and cold water in the house, steam heat, gas range, fireless cooker, electric washing machine and telephone, groceries and mail and other things delivered at the door, and plenty of time in the afternoon or evening to go shopping or to the movies, would perhaps find life a little unpleasant on a pioneer homestead in Western Canada.

Added to the foregoing is the loneliness of the vast prairies. Perhaps the nearest neighbors would be two or three miles away; and perhaps two or three miles farther on there would be another little shanty where someone lived. While the farmer was gone to market with grain or other produce, it was often necessary for his wife to stay alone and look after the stock, etc. The trips often took two or three days each way—four to six days for the round trip.

The Northern Lights shining brilliantly, flaring up and then dying away, give a weird aspect to the snow-covered country; and the dismal howls and plaintive wails of the coyotes in the coulees, or wooded ravines, add to the lonely feeling experienced.

Prairie Social Life

DOCTORS and nurses were scarce, often being twenty or thirty miles or more away; and in cases of sickness there was much suffering on account of lack of attention, which might otherwise have been avoided. Especially was this so in maternity cases; sometimes the doctor arrived after the child was born.

It was no unusual thing to see a woman in the field helping her husband to dig out stones,

or helping to dig a well or, at plowing and seeding time, driving a team attached to some farm machine. When working about the farm it was customary for women to wear overalls.

When times were hard and money scarce, which was most of the time, many were not able to buy sufficient clothing. In winter people often wrapped gunny sacks around their feet in place of overshoes.

At the neighborhood social gatherings there was sometimes a variety of costumes. Some who had brought good clothes with them when they came from other parts appeared quite well dressed; while others not so fortunate or more careless, wore their everyday clothes. Sometimes shaves and haircuts were noticeable on account of their absence.

Many of the homesteaders were bachelors, but in many cases not from choice. The life on the prairie did not appeal to most women, and they could not be blamed for that. But any unmarried women who chanced to stray into that section of the country did not stay single long, unless she wilfully and persistently determined to do so. Some of the people who lived there tried to bring in girls or women to do housework, but could not keep them; for they always married in a short time, often in less than a month.

At dances and other gatherings there were usually about six women and two dozen men, or about that proportion.

Sod Huts and Blizzards

THE houses of the first settlers were usually of sod or logs, consisting of one or two rooms. Sometimes they were built of logs and sodded up on the outside. In building with sod it was plowed up in long strips, cut into blocks of the size desired, and laid in the wall in much the same manner that stones or brick are laid. The roof was covered with hay or boards, and sodded over the top. A house built in this manner can be made quite snug and comfortable if properly constructed.

However, it was often the case that there were cracks about the door or other places that made it unnecessary to install a patent ventilating system. In place of windows, a hole with a door to open or shut, served the purpose.

If one was fortunate, he might have a floor of boards in his hut; otherwise the floor would be the ground on which the house was built.

The winters, especially in the central and northern sections, are long and severe, the winter temperature being normally about 20° to 30° below, although at times it gets much colder. When it is remembered that the cold spells in the States are only the left-overs from the real thing in Canada, people living farther south can appreciate to some extent what winter cold there is like.

The only excuse which Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Regina and some other places have for occasionally breaking into print is to bear the distinction of being the coldest places in North America. Camrose and Red Deer held the title last winter, the temperature being reported as reaching 59° and 62° below, respectively.

It is no uncommon thing for people to be lost and freeze to death in a storm, the sweeping drifting snow covering the trails and making landmarks indistinguishable. Sometimes persons, even those familiar with the country, go in the opposite direction from that intended or desired, having nothing by which to determine the directions. Sometimes, if one has a team or is riding horseback, it is best to let the animals pick the trail; for their instinct guides them to a place of safety better than does a person's judgment.

Soil and Vegetation

IN THE southern parts of Canada the country is almost treeless; and in some sections it is necessary to irrigate in order to raise crops. North of the Saskatchewan river the country is wooded and considerably colder. When it is remembered that the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are 750 miles from south to north it is easy to see that there is considerable difference in the climate. North of these are the Northwest Territories, extending to the Arctic ocean. Ranching is practised to a considerable extent in the southern part. There are many alkaline ponds which dry up in summer. Drinking water is hard to get in this section.

The soil of the prairie section is mostly quite fertile, and under favorable conditions produces good crops; but the extreme cold, together with drouth, hail, etc., as before mentioned, prove serious handicaps. The plains section, geologists tell us, was once the bottom

of a great lake or inland sea, and this accounts for its being so level and also for its fertility. Northern Illinois, which is a very fertile farming district, was likewise once the bottom of an ancient lake.

The plains have rocks, gravel, sand, etc., left by the glaciers during the ice age. These also extend down into the Dakotas. In some places the rubbish is left to such an extent as to form high hills. Ofttimes sand for use in building can be dug out of the top of a hill, showing that it was left there by something more than natural erosion.

In fact, all Canada was covered with glaciers during the ice age; and in some places the granite rocks have been worn smooth by the ice in passing over. In other places hollows scoped out by the ice have filled with water and form the lakes which are so numerous in almost all parts of Canada.

The appearance of the prairie section is that of undulating meadows with rounded sloping ridges covered with short grass, with here and there a hill jutting out from the plain; while the rivers and the lakes with their clear water appear like ribbons and dots of silver on the great expanse of green and brown. In the Spring and early Summer flowers begin to spring up over the prairie—harebells, great daisies, sometimes a few tiger-lilies, and also the wild roses—crimson, cream, and white. The advancing Summer produces many species of the sunflower family, until in August the plains are one blaze of yellow and purple.

The Rocky Mountains, noted for their scenery, lend a charm to Alberta. Within a hundred miles of the mountains, there is constantly in view in clear weather, the beautiful line of snowy peaks on the western horizon. This continues for hundreds of miles northwestward. The peaks of these mountains are majestic, many of them reaching more than two miles above sea-level.

Canadian Humming-Birds

AMONG the things with which the farmer had to contend was the mosquitoes, affectionately known as Canadian humming-birds. Coming in great swarms, they are a grievous pest to man and beast. Stories are told about New Jersey mosquitoes that were taken to Oklahoma and Texas and used to drill oil wells, replacing expensive machinery. Canada can hardly equal that; but anyway there were quantities of mosquitoes, and they were a great annoyance.

Cattle, horses, and other animals were almost driven to distraction at times, and it was necessary when the pests were at their worst, to build smudges about the barn and cattle lots, to smoke them away. Mosquito nettings were provided for the houses when possible; and it was also necessary at times for people to wear netting around their hats and over their faces for a protection, as well as gloves on their hands.

Mr. Edward West, in his book entitled "Homesteading: Two Prairie Seasons", expresses his sentiments as follows:

"A lovely summer evening when the wind has fallen seems the chosen hour for these hateful pests to sally forth in myriads, and their voracious attacks on the belated traveller appear truly diabolic. An immense amount of profanity, bad temper, and even serious accidents with teams, are probably due to this cause."

The Northern Lights

THE Northern Lights, or Aurora Borealis, is a phenomenon frequently seen, especially in the northern latitudes. A description in words cannot properly picture it to one who has not seen it.

It appears in various forms—sometimes as an arc, or as a sinous band, or as many rays of light shooting from a common center, and at other times as great luminous curtains hung in the heavens.

Edward West, before quoted, describes the Aurora as follows:

"Often they took the form of an arch of light with streamers shooting upwards from it, which appeared and disappeared and rapidly varied in intensity. On other occasions the greater part of the northern heavens seemed to be hung with colored draperies, appearing and reappearing in ripples and wavelets of rosy vapor. The light spread over the sky in such a way that the moon and some stars were seen through it."

Surely the pioneer settler may place the opportunity of viewing such beautiful and apparently harmless manifestations of the great Creator's power against some of the difficulties and hardships of his life. And in this connection one may point out that, in spite of its strenuous character, the life offers to thoughtful minds many opportunities for the study of

the wonderful phenomena of nature and their observation in many fields.

One is reminded of the beautiful lines of William Watson:

"When overarched by gorgeous night
I wave my trivial self away,
And all I was in all men's sight
Shares the erasure of the day,
Then do I cast my burdening load
Then do I gain a sense of God."

There have been many theories advanced as to the nature and cause of Aurora Borealis, but no one seems to have been able to demonstrate satisfactorily just what it is. The theory which seems most reasonable and which seemingly finds most general acceptance is that it is some sort of energy or electrical current emitted from the earth near the magnetic pole. Some say it is the ionization of the atmosphere by some cause or other emanating from the sun; others say it is a reflection from the sun shining on the polar ice. There are also other theories. The reader may take his choice.

Those who have been in the extreme north say that from that quarter auroral displays are most frequently seen in the south. An observer in Greenland says that often an auroral curtain was seen to approach from the south with considerable velocity and, passing directly overhead, to retire to the north. When the curtain was directly overhead it was observed to narrow to a thin luminous streak, as a vertical sheet of light would show to one passing underneath it.

Some observers say that they have heard a sound accompanying the phenomenon, similar to the swishing of a whip through the air. It is stated that when an auroral curtain was approaching from the south, the needle of the compass deviated to the west; at the zenith it would vacillate and then, as the curtain passed, deviate to the east.

Prairie Grass and Prairie Fires

THE settlers found plenty of grass for hay and pasture. The upland grass, or prairie wool, as it is called, makes excellent pasturage, while the longer grass growing along the sloughs or low places is more often cut for hay.

Prairie chickens and rabbits were plentiful; and many settlers provided most of their meat supply from this source. Being easily caught, they saved many a homesteader from the necessity of going hungry. The prairie chickens were especially plentiful in the Fall after the harvest, and could be easily trapped or shot in the wheat fields. There were also varieties of wild berries on the prairies—strawberries, raspberries, saskatoons, blackberries, etc.

Prairie fires were a menace to the homesteader. On a dry, windy day the grass easily catches fire; and once started, it was almost impossible to stop the fire unless the wind changed. Fire-guards were usually plowed about buildings and stacks; but these alone were not sufficient, unless a back fire was started against the wind.

When a prairie fire was raging, everyone turned out to fight it, using wet sacks to whip out the flames, plowing fire-guards, or using other means at their disposal. It was not an infrequent occurrence for a homesteader's house and all of his possessions to be destroyed by a prairie fire. In such cases kindhearted neighbors usually assisted the unfortunate ones, and helped them to get started again.

When the Prince of Wales was on his visit to the United States and Canada last Summer, he spent a few weeks on his ranch in southern Alberta. Some of the newspaper despatches spoke of him as being an able farmer. Presumably his ability consists in being able to avoid doing any of the work about the place.

A person who can dance until 4 a. m., and play polo all day, smoking a dozen or so of cigarettes between times, must have some ability, even if it is not the kind that makes things grow out of the ground. There is quite a difference between a person's being able to hire all the work done on his place, with plenty of money to make up any deficits, and the real dirt farmer who supports himself and his family on what grows and what he gets for it at the market.

The War Boom and its Aftermath

IN 1914 the war broke out; and a few months later came a great increase in the price of grain and all farm products—cattle, hogs, butter, eggs, etc. Wheat went up to $3.00 a bushel; and the farmers of the west became prosperous. They were able to pay off their mortgages and other debts, and to improve their homes and general conditions.

The nations at war needed food; and the Government urged the people to go back to the land. They were glad to go, not only because some could thus keep out of the army, but also because it seemed a good chance to make money. Other commodities shared the price advance with farm products; machinery, already high, went up 100 percent, and other goods in proportion.

Many of the farmers bought more land, invested in machinery, horses and other equipment, and prepared to do business on a large scale. The farmers of the United States and Canada were told that they would have to feed the world for several years and that prices would continue high. They relied upon this and were preparing for several years of high prices; but in 1919, the year after the war ended, prices came down with a crash, in some instances lower than they had ever been before. In 1923 wheat was selling for fifty cents and less at the elevator.

The farmer who had invested money in additional land or equipment, or who had bought on credit, found himself in a hole. Interest was due on his debts; taxes were much higher on account of the large sums spent by the Government in the war; and his products were selling for less than it cost to produce them.

Trainloads of cattle were shipped out of the country; and in many instances when the farmer got his returns it amounted to only three dollars a head. Other things were selling in proportion. As a result all business stagnated; and many people found it necessary to leave and go to other places, where they could at least earn enough to live on.

Many of the farmers were unable to pay the interest on their debts; and as a result the mortgage holders had to foreclose. In most instances the mortgage companies would have preferred to have the money; but since the farmers could not pay, the only thing left to do was to take the land. At present seventy percent or more of the farms are held by mortgage companies. Surely this is not a very encouraging outlook for Western Canada.

In the latter part of last year, grain prices increased to some extent, due partly to crop conditions in other parts of the world and, possibly, partly engineered in the United States on account of the election.

No Earthly Eden Yet

IT IS the desire of most people to have a home and to live comfortably, in peace and happiness; but often, as was the case with many of the Canadian homesteaders, their efforts end in failure. Since being driven from Eden on account of disobedience, man has been permitted to experience failures and disappointments in order to show him his need of God and of His supervising care.

The efforts of men for their own welfare and happiness, apart from God, can never be successful. The remedy which Jehovah has provided, and promised in His Word, is His kingdom. He says (Haggai 2:7): "I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come."

The World War and events which have followed it have shaken the nations, and they will be still more shaken by the events yet to come. The thousand-year reign of Christ will bring the desire of all nations. The Prophet says that at that time wars shall cease; that men shall sit every one under his vine and under his fig tree; that none shall make them afraid, for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it. (Micah 4:3, 4) The earth shall yield her increase. (Psalm 67:6) The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.—Isaiah 35:1.

"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." "In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth."—Isaiah 55:12, 13; Psalm 72:7.

Near the town of Lloydminster, on the border between Alberta and Saskatchewan, a group of Englishmen settled. They came from England under the leadership of a clergyman by the name of Barr, and were called the Barr Colony. They were not used to farming and, of course, did not make a success of it. Like other immigrants they left England for various reasons, similar to those already mentioned.

It was reported that one who had just arrived, went out to milk a cow; and when he did not return with the milk after a time, one of the other men went to see what had happened.

He found the new-comer trying to milk the cow by using her tail as a pump handle. Another went to the store and got some pails to stand in when chopping trees, so that he would not cut his feet. It is only justice, perhaps, to say that all Englishmen are not like that; some are not quite so ingenious.

Religious Observances

CONVENTIONAL religious observances do not form a very prominent part of the life of the prairie folk. This may be regarded as a bane or a blessing, according to one's individual viewpoint. But the fact remains that the majority do not give much attention to religious matters.

It is necessary to have some one to perform marriage ceremonies and to preach at funeral services; and so a preacher somewhere about the community is considered desirable. The Roman Catholic Church has always maintained missions in connection with the Hudson Bay posts; and also the various Protestant sects have made some efforts to send representatives into remote districts.

The Church of England has a missionary arrangement for sending clergymen (usually young men who have just finished their ministerial training) into the western districts for a number of years. They are expected to serve several communities, and are furnished a horse, the feed for it being provided by some of the people whom they serve.

The salary paid by the Church is not sufficient for the support of these young men, the thought evidently being that they are to collect the balance from the people of their district. If the preacher happens to be a poor collector, or if his people are not generously inclined, he sometimes finds it necessary to go to work in the harvest fields or at threshing in order to help out his finances.

I was staying once at a farmer's home near the place where the meeting for the community was held. The farmer asked me whether I would go to the schoolhouse where the service was to be held, and start the fire. I gladly did so, although I was not a member of the Church, and had no thought of taking part in the service.

When the time came to partake of the Holy Communion, the preacher motioned for me to come forward. I hesitated, but he insisted, and so I finally went forward and partook with the others. I did not know what it was for, and had no idea what it was intended to represent, (in this probably not very different from the others present); and I must admit that I was never able to note any beneficial effects from it.

The young preacher was evidently more generous than the doctrines which he represented; for I was not a member of the Church, and was therefore destined to eternal torment, and had no right to partake of the Holy Communion, which was intended only for the saints.

The social activities of the average prairie community consist of frequent dances at the schoolhouse, occasionally a box social for raising money for some community need, a picnic or two in the Summer, and now and then a friendly visit between neighbors.

Loneliness, the great bane of prairie life, affects many. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a homesteader living alone in some remote place, to go insane from loneliness. In such a case the mounted police take him in charge, and the unfortunate one is removed to an asylum.

Peace River and Dunvegan

SOME years ago the Peace River country began to be exploited. It was heralded as "The Last Great West." It had been known as a fertile country for a number of years, but was so remote from railroad transportation that not many cared to settle there.

In 1898 when the great rush to the Klondike gold fields began, the overland travelers outfitted at the nearest railroad point, and from there made the trip with horses or dog sleds. The route passed through the Peace River district; but the men were looking for gold, not for land; and they did not stop to take up claims, although many noted that it was a level country and that the soil was productive.

A railroad now runs from Edmonton to Spirit River, a distance of about 400 miles. I have talked with men who have been in the country for forty or fifty years; and they say that previous to 1874 potatoes there grew only to the size of marbles on account of the short summers, but now potatoes grow to large size in favorable seasons. This shows that the climate is gradually becoming warmer. The chinook winds from the Pacific have a favorable

effect on the climate, which averages slightly warmer than the Edmonton district farther south, although it is more changeable.

The town of Dunvegan, in the Peace River country, was widely advertised for the purpose of selling lots. The promoter sent out literature showing the city as it was expected to be —large buildings, electric cars, a big steel bridge across the river, a railroad, etc. Many people bought lots, thinking that some day they would be holding real estate in the center of a large city.

It was an "upright deal"; for some of the buyers, when they located their lots, found them standing on end on the side of a mountain. It would have been an ideal place for cliff-dwellers if there had been any, and if there had been some caves; but since there were neither, and the mountain was too steep to build houses on, no one could find much use for their lots.

If anyone had built a house on his lot, it would have been necessary to drive pegs into the ground and to tie up the baby and the cat and dog and other things about the place to keep them from rolling down into the neighbor's yard. And if he had chanced to throw any garbage or tin cans into his back yard, they would have kept rolling until they reached the neighbor's lot at the bottom of the hill. This would have caused much unfriendly feeling in the neighborhood, and maybe a lawsuit and some bad words.

Then the transportation problem was difficult. Perhaps an escalator or a scenic railway might have been built to the top of the slope. But that is indulging in fanciful speculations. It was not a good place to build houses, and no one wanted to live there anyway. The town was never built up; and Dunvegan stands today as it did forty years ago—a Hudson Bay store and a Catholic mission, a stop-over place for cross country travelers. The bridge, the business buildings, and the electric cars the promoter took with him when he left; for they existed only in his imagination, and I presume he carried that with him along with his other luggage.

"Salting" An Ore Sample

THERE was also a reported gold discovery in that district about three years ago. I happened to be connected with that personally. A former Alaska gold-miner, while prospecting on Smoky river, thought that he had found traces of gold. He came to the town of Spirit River, where I was at that time, and formed a party to go down and locate the gold mine.

I happened to have some teams and a sled and camping outfit; so I was invited to join the party and take them down there. We made the journey of forty miles over almost impassible mountain cliffs, in the middle of the Winter, and finally located the spot where gold was supposed to be.

We dug a shaft to bed-rock, but found no gold. However, some of the party took along a bucket of the sand; and on the way back the Alaskan miner took some gold which he had with him and which had been brought from Alaska and mixed it through the sand. Then when they got back to Spirit River they showed the sand, and demonstrated how gold could be washed out of it.

Of course the news spread immediately over the town, and many wanted to get a share in the gold mine. As I did not want to have any part in the scheme, I dropped out of it; and any who asked my opinion I advised not to put any money into it. The promoters of the gold mine were offering to stake out claims for others for one hundred dollars each.

In the meantime another man, not connected with our party, hearing the report of gold discovery, slipped out of town at midnight of the same day we returned, followed our tracks to Smoky river, staked out the claim where we had been prospecting, and then went to the land office and filed on it. There was no gold on it anyway; so it did not make any difference. But it stopped the promoting scheme of the others.

After it was known that there was no gold there, one of the men who had put some money into the project, and who expected to help push the proposition, came to me and was quite angry because I had not told him that there was no gold, and insisted that as I was a member of the same lodge I should have told him. Yet he had been anxious to get me out of the scheme when he thought there was money in it. Anyway, he had not asked me what I thought of it.

The Alaskan miner and the man who was most prominent in promoting the scheme were both well known in the town, and everyone had

confidence in them. It was because of this that the people were willing to put money into the proposition.

The incident shows how the morals of the people in late years, especially since 1914, have become corrupted, and that many are willing to deceive and defraud their best friends in order to make gain for themselves. Formerly neighbors trusted one another, feeling that they could rely upon the integrity of their friends.

Fur Trader's Paradise

FT. CHIPPEWYAN, on Lake Athabasca, about 59° north, was once the fur trading center of the Northwest. A generation ago, before the country was settled, all that section was considered excellent fur-bearing territory; and in fact the northern part still is. The Mackenzie River basin has been called the fur traders' paradise. When the lady in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or London buys a fur coat costing several hundred dollars, quite often the animal pelts from which it is made have come from this section of the country.

The fur traders and trappers were the first to penetrate this country. The Northwest Company of Montreal occupied the northern part of the Alberta district before the Hudson Bay Company took possession of it. The first hold of the Athabasca region was gained by Peter Pond, who on behalf of the Northwest Company of Montreal built Ft. Athabasca, on River La Biche, in 1778.

Roderick Mackenzie, cousin of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, built Ft. Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca in 1788. By way of the North Saskatchewan river Alexander Mackenzie crossed the height of land; and proceeding northward he discovered the river which bears his name, and also the Arctic sea. Afterward going westward through the Peace river, he reached the Pacific, being the first white man to cross the North American continent north of Mexico.

Much of the fur is bought from the Indians, but many white men also engage in fur trapping. The trapper goes into the section where he wishes to work, in a canoe if the weather is warm, or over the frozen ice if it is Winter. He builds a shack of logs, and makes himself as comfortable as possible. Then he sets his line of traps about the distance he can walk over in a day, and makes the round to the traps each day. Sometimes two go together; and in such cases two shacks are built, about fifteen or twenty miles apart. Then they set two lines of traps between the shacks covering different routes. They then make the route daily, staying alternate nights at either shack.

The lakes of the northern region are a favorite summer nesting place for migratory fowls. Myriads of wild ducks, geese and other birds go there each summer. The large expanse of lakes, rivers, and marshes make an ideal feeding ground and nesting place.

Hudson Bay Company an Empire

IN 1670 Charles II granted a charter to Prince Rupert and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them as the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay", and securing to them the sole right of trade and commerce in Hudson Bay and all waters and territories tributary to it, with the exception of territory already granted to others, or held by subjects of other nations. The charter also included "the complete lordship and entire legislative, judicial and executive powers", within the limits named.

The trading stations of the company, which later came to be known as Hudson's Bay Company, spread over the immense region (excluding Canada proper and Alaska) which is bounded east and west by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and north and south by the Arctic ocean and the United States. The Company was an immense financial success from the first, and with the exception of competition from the Northwest Company of Montreal for a time, it has had practical monopoly of the fur trade of the northwest.

Under the terms of the Deed of Surrender, dated Nov. 19, 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered to "The Queen's Most Gracious Majesty", all rights of government, and other rights and privileges granted by Charles II, and permitting Rupert's Land (as the territory was called) to become a part of the Dominion of Canada.

In payment the Company received from the Canadian Government £300 sterling, approximately $1,500, in addition to the privilege of claiming one twentieth of all the land in the Fertile Belt opened for settlement. This

amounted to a little less than two square miles in each township. The Company claimed its land and still holds it, except the portions already sold. It pays to receive grants from a king.

A Bright Future Ahead

THERE have been many books, and newspaper and magazine articles, written about Western Canada. Especially was this true during the height of the immigration period some years ago. The tenor of these write-ups varies according to the individual viewpoint of the writer and the object he has in mind. Much of it has been written for the purpose of inducing immigration; and in such cases the merits are extolled and the deficiencies minimized, as in all advertising schemes.

Canada has always had difficulty with her immigration problem. Many of those who come to her shores, together with thousands of her native-born population, emigrate yearly to the United States, so that her territories are not filling up as rapidly as she might desire.

Only about one-fourth of the great Dominion is inhabited, and only one-fortieth of its area is under cultivation.

Canada is a land of varied scenery. Those wishing to view the works of nature as it comes from her hands, untouched by man, have a good opportunity to do so in Canada.

In the valley of the Mackenzie river and other places of the north the soil is fertile, and would be very productive except for the frigid climate. Coal beds are found above the arctic circle, showing that at one time in the earth's history the arctic regions were tropical, or nearly so; for coal is formed from the remains of tropical vegetation.

The Scriptures indicate that again the waste places of the earth shall become productive, and it is probable that under the reign of Christ, during the Millennium, the ice-bound regions of the north will become useful and productive, the home of man. But then it will not be for the benefit of capitalists or real estate promoters, but will be for the welfare of humanity.

Corroborative Evidences of Antediluvian Giants *By F. Leon Scheerer*

RELATIVE to the interesting article in THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 109, on "Bible Account of Antediluvian Giants Confirmed", it might be further welcome information that I have been assisted in research work in digging up similar corroborative evidences found in various other parts of the globe, such as Mesopotamia, South America, and northern France. The sum of these evidences consists of descriptive material besides photo reproductions of caves, geological strata, inscriptions, etc., in addition to the skeletons of both a giant and his wife (or wives), and in Northern Palestine (Syria), where their very architecture, temples, and even ruins of well-preserved cities, are found, including graves of enormous dimensions.

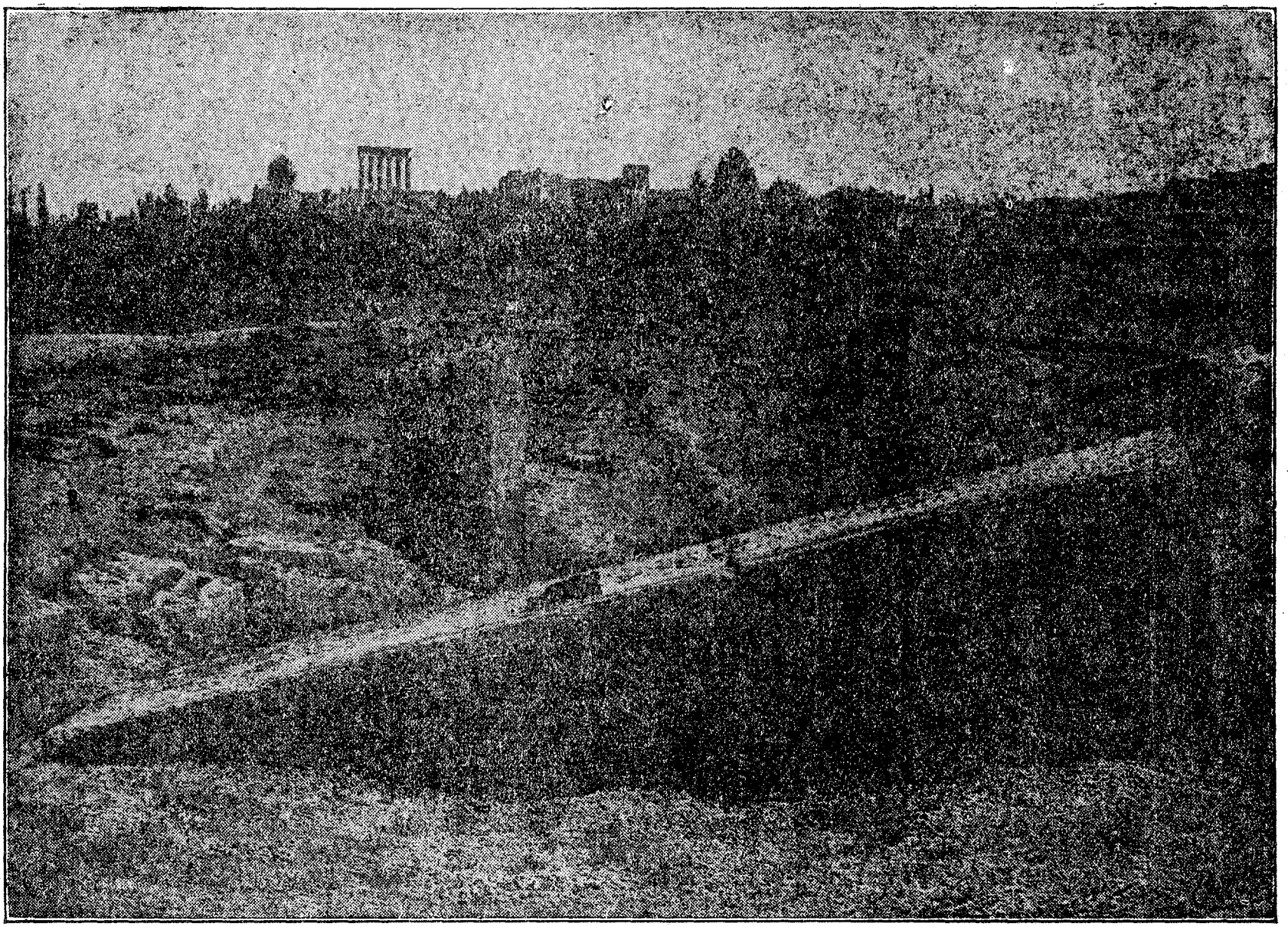
A mute witness of their former activities, a veritable "Rosetta" key as to its source and origin (although an unsolved riddle to scientists to this day), is the gigantic granite block partly buried in the sand near the ruins of the Sun Temple at Baalbek, Syria, of which we read in "Wide World" (England):

"This huge monolith [photo herewith] is sixty-nine feet long, fourteen feet broad and seventeen feet in depth. It is said to be the largest piece of stone ever quarried, and its estimated weight 1,500 tons! It is thought by archeological scholars that this huge stone was intended by the ancient builders to adorn the Temple of the Sun nearby; now, of course, in ruins. High up in one of the walls, which still stands, are to be seen huge slabs of stone, which careful measurements show to be sixty-three feet long and thirteen feet high. And more remarkable still, they are placed in position nineteen feet above the ground level.

"Moreover, although no sign of any cementing mixture is to be found in these ancient buildings, the stones have been squared and polished so evenly that only after the most minute search can the joints be found; and when traced, it is impossible to thrust the blade of a pocket knife between them! How these things were done is a standing mystery to the scientists."

According to a recent news despatch:

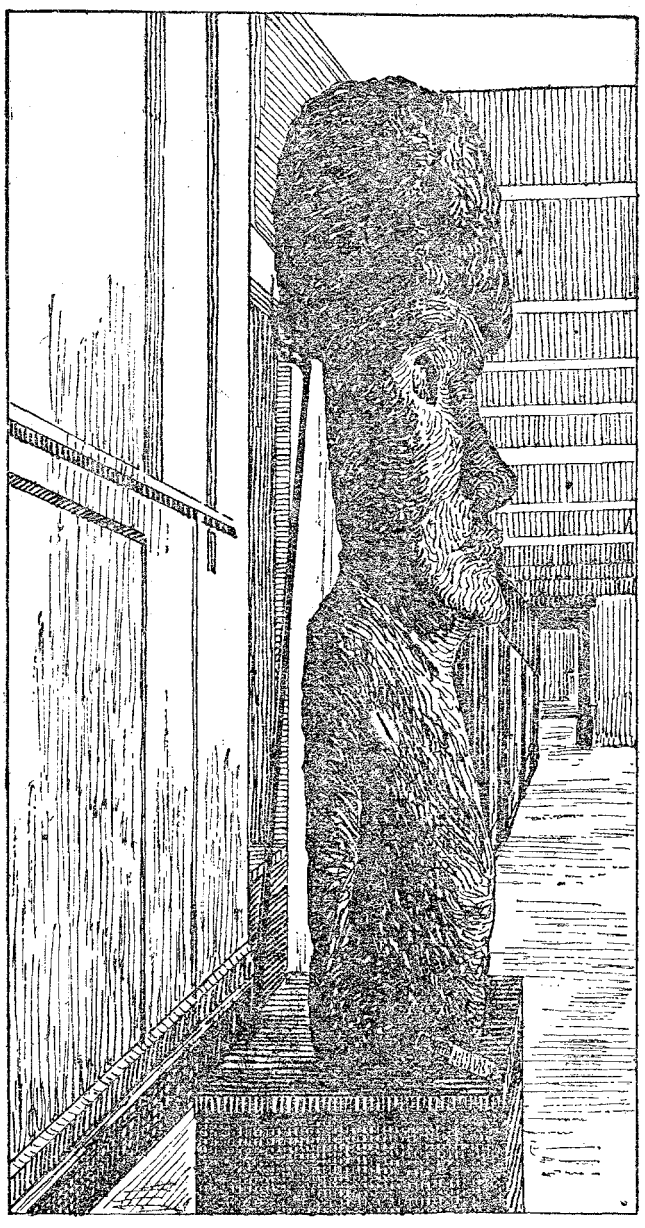
"The largest single blocks of cut stone quarried in modern times were columns recently erected in a Harrisburg, Pa., structure. They were thirty-three and one half feet long, five feet in diameter, and weighed forty tons each. They were of easily handled Indiana limestone, first trimmed by hand tools, and then shaped



A View of A Nephilim Quarry, Near Damascus, Syria

on special built lathes. They were transported on flat cars, and special rigging apparatus was used in loading and unloading. Every appliance of modern power engineering was at the contractors' disposal, and yet the feat was regarded as a great one.

STONE IMAGE OF EASTER ISLAND



This image is now in the U. S. National Museum, and was brought from Easter Island in 1886. There were more than 600 images on the island weighing from three to thirty tons each. Many of them formerly stood in groups of six to twelve on large platforms made of stone, facing the sea. Easter Island is very small, about five miles wide and ten miles long at greatest extremities, and lies about 27 degrees south of the equator and nearly 40 degrees west of South America, greatly isolated in the Pacific Ocean.

"The ancients, notably the pyramid builders of old Egypt, transported larger blocks of stone greater distances—without machine power. There is in Japan an ancient castle containing blocks of stone of this weight which must have been brought from a great distance —and yet this castle was erected before the Japanese islands had ever seen such a thing as a wheeled vehicle.'

Of the "Cyclopean Wall at Baalbek", Heusser in his excellent work, "The Land of the Prophets," page 60, tells us:

"The lower courses of the outer wall reveal blocks of stone of extraordinary size. Upon the west side are three huge monoliths forming a part of the wall, each of which is at least sixty feet in length, ten feet thick and thirteen feet high."

In an article on "The Prehistoric Ruins of Guatemala", describing the Avenue of Monoliths at Quiringua, Guatemala, Mr. W. F. Sands (formerly American Minister to Guatemala) tells us:

"These Great Monoliths, some of which are as many as twenty-six feet high, [were] quarried from the foothills, two miles west of the city."

The Ancient Invasion of Peru

IN THIS work, Montesino (as quoted by the "National Geographic Magazine", Washington, D. C.) informs us:

"During the reign of one of the Amautas, or kings of those whom we refer to generally as the Megalithic people, racial invasions took place. The invaders came to Peru from the regions south of Tucuman in northwestern Argentine and continued as far as the upper Vilcanota Valley. . . . There also came over the Andes at that time large numbers of people seeking new territory, fleeing from a race of giants (possibly the Patagonians or Araucanians) who had expelled them from their lands."

Of Sir Henry Layard's excavations carried on in Mesopotamia (Nineveh) the New York *Times* related the following:

"Typical of the experiences of Layard at this time was an incident in the excavations at Nimrod, which is none other than the ancient city of Calah, mentioned in the Old Testament in the tenth chapter of Genesis. Layard was able under the mounds of dust to trace the walls of this city, 7,000 feet in one direction and 5,000 feet in another. Only wandering tribesmen had for years stepped on the hillocks under which it was buried; and they were, of course, ignorant of what lay beneath.

"The only available labor was native; and in one direction and another, they dug deep trenches, finding here, the remains of great palaces, for nearly 3,000 years hidden from the view of man; and there, numerous

statues and figures from the Temples. For this nation whose ardent language had died out, was an artistic people, as their relics show. Imagine the excitement, even terror of the ignorant tribesmen, who had been for years wandering over these hillocks without suspecting that such treasures of bronze and ivory, carved stone and statues lay beneath them!

AN EXCAVATED STATUE

This image was excavated on Easter Island, and is an unusual specimen. The form of the fingers is shown at the bottom. The eyes are indicated by more or less straight lines chisled out under the brow, while those images terraced near the sea have the eyes indicated by sockets. The size is indicated by the form of a man in the background.

"The climax of this constant wonder and growing excitement came one day. Two Arabs, urging their horses to their fastest speed, rode up to Layard. 'Come! Hasten, O Bey,' one of them said. 'Hasten to the diggers; for they have found the great Nimrod himself. It is wonderful, but true; we have seen it with our eyes.' Following the men back to the excavations, Layard found behind a screen a majestic head, rearing itself proudly from the earth about it. It evidently belonged to a bull or winged lion. . . .

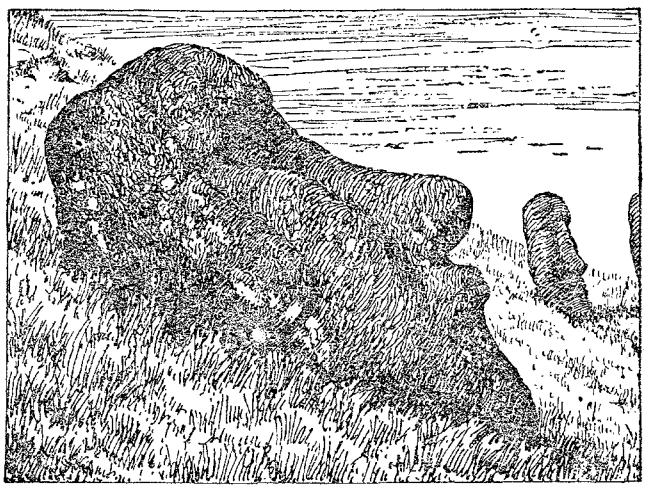
"One digger ran to a neighboring camp and threw it into paroxysms of excitement by the story that Nimrod had appeared. The chief came to inspect the new arrival. 'This is not the work of men's hands,' he said to his austere tribe who stood about him, 'but of those unbelieving giants who were higher than the tallest date trees. This is one of the idols which Noah cursed before the flood.' "

According to Prof. Alfred Hertig, "Cosmopolitan Magazine," 1915:

"Recent discoveries in the prehistoric caves of France brought to light their amazing treasures, such as stone implements, bone needles, pottery, and numerous skeletons of giants. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Les Eyzies, a little hamlet in France, about fifty miles from Bordeaux, has become, to a great extent, the capital and center of the scientific world. It is in fact, beside the Vezere, about ten miles from Les Eyzies, that thirty-two prehistoric grottos have been brought to light. . . .

"Local curiosity had never driven the inhabitants to penetrate far into these caves, until in the search of kaolin [porcelain clay] they advanced little by little into the interior of the rock. These cavities then proved each to be an entrance to a long, natural tunnel . . . a mile or more in length . . . leading into one or more spacious chambers with smooth walls and ceilings. These caverns were at once the dwelling places, the workshops and tombs; . . . and like the inhabitants of Herculaneum and Pompeii, they have left well-nigh indelible imprints of their existence at the moment when a cataclysm abruptly closed their career. . . .

LARGE IMAGE WITH DISK EAR



Another image from Easter Island, showing large disk over the ear. There are many of these, the disk varying in shape and size. Some of the images have large stone hats, others pointed whiskers; and all of them are small in brain representation. How the images were carved out remains a mystery. The stone is plentiful, but the transportation to the sea edge would be difficult. It is said that the climatic conditions of Easter Island are the nearest perfect of any place on earth, except for the gales at times. Originally the island was volcanic.

Here have been brought to light skeletons by the hundred, so well preserved that by the teeth one may judge of their age and sex."

In certain parts of the country, strata of earth have been left intact, showing the various objects embedded, representing different prehistoric periods; one showing an interruption of habitation, a barren stratum containing no objects.

On one of the pages of the "Cosmopolitan" article is given a reproduction of a most excellent prehistoric drawing of horses, deer, buffalos, etc., found on the wall of one of the caves; and on the same page below, is a photographic reproduction showing the complete skeleton of a huge prehistoric man, also found there.

Concerning the "Giant Cities of Bashan", east of the Jordan, Marcius Willson tells us:

"These ponderous structures [the houses in most of the cities throughout Bashan] are supposed to have been the work of those giant architects, the Rephaim. . . . On the solid foundation of these cyclopean structures . . . a story or two of early Jewish masonry and Jewish architecture appear; over these, and among them, there were subsequently first Grecian and then Roman temples for heathen worship; these in times of the Crusades were transformed into churches, and later into Mohammedan Mosques . . . the whole presenting a panorama of human history ranging over a period of nearly 4,000 years."

One of the graves, measured by Mr. R. Porter in 1865, near Damascus, is thirty feet in length. Another in Anti-Lebanon is about the same size; while still another in Lebanon measures no less than seventy yards—210 feet.

A traveler more recently than Mr. Porter, Mr. Cyril Graham, says of this country of Bashan:

"We find one after another great stone cities, walled and unwalled, with stone gates, and so crowded together that it becomes almost a matter of wonder how all the people could have lived in so small a place. When we see houses built of such huge and massive stones that no force which can now be brought against them in that country could ever batter them down; when we find rooms in these houses so large and lofty that many of them would be considered fine rooms in a palace in Europe; and lastly, when we find some of these towns bearing the very names which critics in that country bore before the Israelites came out of Egypt, I think we cannot help feeling the strongest conviction that we have before us the cities of the Rephaim of which we read in the Book of Deuteronomy.

"Morever, we have in these mighty men the explanation of the origin of the Greek mythology. That mythology was no mere invention of the human brain; but grew out of the traditions and memories and legends of the doings of that mighty race of beings, and was gradually evolved out of the 'heroes' of Genesis 6:4; The fact that they were supernatural in their origin formed an easy step in their being regarded as the demigods of the Greeks. Thus the Babylonian creation tablets, the Egyptian book of the dead, the Greek mythology, and heathen cosmogonies, which by some are set on an equality with the Scriptures, or by others adduced in support of it, are all the corruption and perversion of primitive truths, distorted in proportion as their origin was forgotten, and their memories faded away."

Excavations have also been going on in Nevada to unearth the long-lost city of Pueblo Grande, believed to have been the seat of a primitive people of giant stature. Skeletons measuring over seven feet were found. Large, well-made round earthen buildings have been excavated; and under the circular courtyards the graves of the vanished race were disclosed. In many mounds the excavators found shell jewelry, artistically cut beads and decorated pottery of fanciful design, in addition to quantities of crude hunting implements and other primitive tools. These discoveries have been made in the Muddy and Virgin river valleys, near St. Thomas.

All of this reminds us of another memorable picture shown in Pastor Russell's "Photo-Drama of Creation", entitled, "There Are Giants in These Days." And I venture to say that just as we now find ourselves interested in archeological verification of these Anakim, Emim, Rephaim, et al., confirmed by the Scriptural records, so likewise, after the flood of human passions (Revelation 17:15; Luke 21:25; Daniel 12:1) and other natural causes have destroyed modern prototypes of corporation giants and their civilization of vice and selfishness, humanity at large will be given an opportunity during Messiah's righteous reign, under the Divine Archæologist and His noble staff of experts, aided by the acetylene torch of truth and the steam plow of God's Word, to search out, trace, and excavate their modern caves and caverns with their skeleton remains, studying their sources and origin, drawing lasting lessons of helpful instruction and eternal benefit from them; for "though they dig into hell, [yet] thence shall mine [Jehovah's] hand take them."—Amos 9:2.

The Philosophy of the Mass *By Walter Mitera*

APPROACHING a subject of such vast importance, we do so with utmost seriousness of mind and with candor; we approach it disinterestedly, not for any particular side except that which is true and Scriptural.

The Catholic commentators in the Douay Version Bible, commenting on Hebrews 9:25, say:

"Christ shall never more offer himself in sacrifice, in that violent, painful, and bloody manner; nor can there be any occasion for it, since by that one sacrifice upon the cross he hath furnished the full ransom, redemption and remedy for all the sins of the world. But this hindereth not but that he may offer himself daily in the sacred mysteries in an unbloody manner, for the daily application of that one sacrifice of redemption to our souls."

The very fact that the idea of forming a certain kind of worship called "Mass" had been generated in the minds of some ambitious men, which worship had reached the point of full materialization, and which in due time was regarded by all as the most sacred and divinely instituted kind of worship for the atoning for the sins, shows that these men had regarded the meritorious offering of Jesus Christ for the sins of the people insufficient to eradicate the guilt. No one is able to get away with any denials that such a thing was thought of in the institution of the Mass.

The idea that the one great sacrifice of Jesus was not sufficient to atone for the sins of the world, and that there had to be some kind of worship formulated to be offered for the immediate sins of the people, is now clearly seen to be due to the lack of understanding of the infallible Word of God and His plan.

The apostle Paul in Hebrews 9:22 positively states (and a great many other scriptures corroborate the fact) that there can be no remission of sins without the shedding of blood; and the shedding of blood means a forfeiture of one's life.

Jesus said of Himself that His blood was shed for many for the remission of sins. (Matthew 26:28) St. Paul states that by "one offering [not millions of them—Hebrews 9:25] he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified", those who are consecrated to God; and that where there is a remission of sins (which remission is an accomplished fact since the death of Christ), there is no more offering for sin.—Hebrews 10:10, 14, 18.

Since God declares that no one could have provided an offering for sin without the shedding of blood, and that the one offering of Jesus is fully sufficient to make all those who come to God perfect, it proves that no offering, no matter how great and dear, is able to meet God's approval; that the one great offering of Jesus is all that is needed; and that anything more than that is superfluous, and tends to make the Word of God of none effect.

Further, if the theory of the Mass is true, that it really devolves upon Jesus to offer Himself daily upon wooden altars in "sacred mysteries" in an unbloody manner, it proves conclusively that there is a great deficiency in His one great bloody offering. Such theory is diametrically opposed to all the Scriptures.

Even if the theory of the efficacy of the Mass were formulated and carried out to perform its function in just one such Mass per day for the whole of the Catholic people the world over, the theory would be just as untrue; but at least it would not be so obnoxious and ridiculous as it now stands. That Jesus could be in hundreds of thousands of churches, actually dying in every one of them separately and individually at the same time for every little trifling thing, in order to apply the merit of His one costly sacrifice to those for whom "Mass" is said, is nothing short of absurdity and is ridiculous beyond words to express. Such is repulsive to the basest reasoning!

With a very slight exception, all the masses are paid for far in advance, and there is no way of knowing whether they are being said or not. This particular transaction is being carried out by faith. Some of those having much faith with regard to having their masses said, found out that a particular priest in Europe confessed to hundreds of contracted masses for the repose of many souls for many years (for which he accepted money), which he had never performed. Death-bed confessions and paid-for masses are things quite common in the Catholic churches.

The people who buy masses are contracting with the priest to bring Christ to death for a specified amount of money, without the slightest comprehension of what it means. Jesus says that

He is alive forevermore, and that He has the keys of death and hell. (Revelation 1:18) If this is true, and if it is true that each priest offers Christ in actual death, but painless and bloodless, it means that the priest is far superior to Christ; and also that he is superior to God (who offered His Son to die in a bloody manner for the sins of the whole world); and therefore Christ would be a slave in the hands of these priests.

There is nothing mysterious about the death of Jesus. He died to release the human family from eternal death, the righteous sentence upon father Adam, passed upon all the people as the condemnation-sharers in their father's sin. Every Jewish child well knew the necessity of atonement for sin. Then why should there be such a great mystery about applying the merit of Jesus' sacrifice on behalf of some one? There is no mystery, never was, and never shall be!—Colossians 1:14; Rev. 1:5; Acts 13:37-41.

The writer has known people who bought masses for their cattle to keep the cholera away, to insure seasonal rains, to save their crops from devastating hail storms and from a great many other plagues. But the cattle died, the hail devastated the fields, and no rain came, as desired. If the dead are helped by the masses as much as the cattle were kept from dying, we all pity the dead and those who try to buy their way into heaven!

Just a few years ago in Europe a scheme of "save your soul from purgatory while you live", an old-time indulgence, was ushered in and put on the papal market. Any one could avail himself of the "excellent" opportunity. A payment of $150 entitled a person to one mass a day throughout eternity. Thus they would have Jesus die daily for one soul to free it from the purgatorial fires. How much, then, does the mass amount to, anyway? Further, what do Jesus' words mean, "I am alive forevermore"?

But since priests are very economical and wish to conserve their time, they merely celebrate one mass for the whole list of subscribers and claim that it has the same intrinsic value. We readily believe it; for there is no value or merit whatsoever! Such schemes as that are nothing less than profound nonsense and a blasphemy against the Most High God.

Items on Zionism

Hebrew University a Historic Spot

IN opening the Hebrew University Lord Balfour called attention to the fact that from the spot where he stood one can see the very place where the children of Israel first entered the promised land. It was also the scene of the agony and betrayal of Christ, and it was also the hill from which the Roman destroyers of Jerusalem conducted their siege.

Great Rejoicing Among Jews

ON the day of the opening of the Hebrew University on the Mount of Olives the Jews of many American cities published advertisements in the leading newspapers declaring their joy. The mayor of Jersey City made a public proclamation setting the day apart as a day of joy for all Jewish people. The proclamation was published in the newspapers in one-fourth page advertisements.

Zionism Will Never be Reversed

IN HIS speech at Jaffa Lord Balfour reminded his audience that the Balfour policy of creating out of Palestine a homeland for the Jews is not merely his opinion, or even of the great British nation, but is the deliberate conviction of the European and American people, the declared policy of the civilized world, and will never be reversed. We agree.

Jerusalem Will Broadcast June First

BEGINNING June first, the new radio station at Jerusalem, officially known as DX, will be on the air every night. Palestine is filling up with some of the most intelligent, progressive people in the world, and they have the money, too, to get what they want. The trolley line between Jerusalem and Joppa is owned by a Philadelphia concern. In the new Jewish city of Tel-aviv there are now 138 factories.

The Joy of the People

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

JOY means gladness, satisfaction and delight, because of the blessings of goodness enjoyed at the present time, or the hope for such blessings future to be enjoyed by oneself, and by others who may be obedient to the Lord. It is written: "Jesus . . . the author and finisher of our faith; who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."—Hebrews 12:2.

The joy of Jesus consisted in the possession of sweet fellowship with Jehovah and in the prospect and certainty of bringing all the obedient ones of mankind back into harmony with God. He saw the great havoc which sin had wrought in the world; how the people, alienated from God by Satan, had suffered sickness, sorrow, deprivation, and death. He knew that it was Jehovah's plan, in His due time to bring back into harmony with Him all who would repent and accept the terms of reconciliation and blessing. He knew that He would have associated with Him in this wonderful work the Church, His bride, taken from amongst men and made into His own likeness. He knew that those who would strive to be His faithful followers would have much trouble and suffering, and would often sin because of their imperfection and weaknesses; and that they would turn to Him and cry out for help. He knew that He would be the Advocate of all such; and it would be His joy to lift them out of the depths and comfort their hearts. He had great delight doing the will of His Father. He therefore had joy because of the present blessings He possessed, and joy because of His prospect of blessing the people and seeing them happy and giving glory to His Father.

It is the will of God that all true Christians be joyful. They are not joyful because of their own special attainments; but their joy is in the Lord.

St. Paul was one who rejoiced in the sufferings of Christ, as he stated in Colossians 1:24: "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." And why did he thus rejoice? He rejoiced in the sufferings of Christ because of the prospect of reigning with Christ. He said: "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him." (2 Timothy 2:12) He rejoiced in tribulation: "Great is my boldness of speech toward you, great is my glorying of you: I am filled with comfort, I am exceeding joyful in all our tribulation." (2 Corinthians 7:4) Again in writing to his brethren he said: "We glory in tribulations also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience; and experience, hope: and hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the holy spirit which is given unto us. For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly."—Rom. 5:3-6.

Paul looked down to a time when the Lord, the King, would be present; and for the encouragement and edification of Christians who should be on earth at that time, he said: "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice. Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand. Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."—Philippians 4:4-7.

When Jesus was on earth He said: "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day: and he saw it, and was glad."—John 8:56.

All the faithful prophets had great hardships, afflictions, sufferings, and reproach; and yet they took it all with joy. And why? Because they were looking for the coming of the great kingdom of God which would relieve the peoples of earth from all sorrow and distress.

It will be seen that all the promises concerning the joy of the Lord relate to the time when Messiah's kingdom will be present and to the blessings it will bring. If all the prophets and the truly faithful Christians have rejoiced in looking forward to that great blessing that will be brought to themselves and to their fellow creatures, how much greater will be their joy when all the peoples on earth learn that the Lord's kingdom is here and when they enjoy the blessings it holds in store for them.

Christian's Strength Measured by Joy

THE faithful Christian now, even though enduring great suffering because of his own imperfections and weaknesses, still rejoices in

the hope that is set before him, and rejoices to tell others about the blessings that the kingdom will bring. And this joy in the Lord is a real strength to the Christian. Just as the Lord had foretold through His prophet, "the joy of the Lord is your strength."—Nehemiah 8:10.

Rejoicing in the Lord permits one to forget himself and depend wholly upon the Lord. When he looks to himself, he is weak. When he looks to and depends upon the Lord he is strong, as St. Paul says: 'In Christ I can accomplish all things.'

The "Feet of Him"

THE Christians now on earth, who are in the joy of the Lord, are likened unto the "feet of him", the last members of the great glorified Christ. These are the feet members because they are the last ones of His Body on earth; and concerning them the Prophet says: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion. Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem: for the Lord hath comforted his people, he hath redeemed Jerusalem."—Isaiah 52:7-9.

Now it is the blessed privilege of the Christian to be obedient to the command that the Lord has given him, and to announce: "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice; let the multitude of isles be glad thereof."—Psalm 97:1.

This, as stated, refers to the time from 1914 until now, and from now forward. In 1914 the "Gentile Times" ended and the Lord took unto Himself His great power to begin His reign, even as it is stated in Revelation 11:17, 18: "We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come; because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned. And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come."

Of course the peoples of earth do not now recognize the presence of the Lord, nor the beginning of His reign at first, because the first work of His reign in the overthrow of the devil's empire, and is marked by the "time of trouble". The Christian rejoices, however, because he sees the evidence that the Lord's reign has now begun; and he knows the blessings that will follow.

God has permitted Christians to be on earth at this particular time, chiefly that they might be a witness for Him and to encourage and comfort the people. To them He said: "Ye are my witnesses . . . that I am God."—Isaiah 43:12.

It becomes the duty, therefore, of every Christian to comfort the people by telling them what the present trouble of the earth means, and to comfort their hearts by pointing them to the fact that the reign of Christ has begun, that the kingdom of heaven is here.

What the Reign of Christ Means

THE reign of Christ the Messiah means everything to the people. All the Jews have looked forward to the time when their nation would be the chief nation of the earth, and through that nation all the other nations would be blessed. They have based this hope upon the promise that God made to Abraham, which reads: "And the angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven the second time, and said, 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 seashore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of the enemies: and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed: because thou hast obeyed my voice."—Genesis 22:15-18.

All the prophets foretold the coming of this blessing. When David became king, it was thought that the time had come for the Abrahamic promise to be fulfilled. Through the prophet Nathan God said to David: "And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established forever."—2 Samuel 7:16.

Long after David was dead, God sent a prophet to Israel, saying, "And David my servant shall be king over them: and they all shall have one shepherd; they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them."—Ezekiel 37:24.

But David was a type of the great King, the Messiah. The word David means "beloved one". The beloved of God is Christ Jesus, His Son.

When Jesus came and offered Himself as King, only a few of the Jews accepted Him;

and they thought that He was going to set up an earthly kingdom. It was only at Pentecost that they understood why He had come. Then they learned it was first necessary for Him to die as a man, arise from the dead, and be first the Redeemer, select the members who would be a part of His kingdom, set up His kingdom, then extend blessings to all the families of the earth, as promised. The period of time from Pentecost until now has been a time of great darkness; but now the King has returned, and now the Prophet says to those who are following in His footsteps: "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."—Isaiah 60:1.

It becomes their privilege and duty then, in obedience to the command, to declare the kingdom.

From Eden until now there has been no real joy in the world except the joy obtained through Christ. But thanks be to God, the day is dawning when there shall be greater joy; and this joy shall increase until it fills the whole earth.

The governments of this world have ruled in unrighteousness. The government of the Lord will be a righteous government.—Isaiah 11:5.

Now the people are burdened with taxation to make preparation for another terrible war. More than that, they are frightened and in distress because of the impending disaster from gas bombs threatened to be dropped from the skies, and the use of other deadly and destructive weapons.

Under the reign of peace, all war shall cease and the people shall settle down to peaceful conditions. We are now in the last days of the old order; and concerning that time the Prophet wrote: "And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob: and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he 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 2:2-4.

The Lord's government shall be not only one without strife and turmoil, but a government of endless peace and happiness. Concerning this the Prophet wrote: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and 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, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice, from thenceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."—Isaiah 9:6, 7.

Now many peoples of earth are starving for necessary food; while others, who have more than they need, make the price so high that the people cannot provide their needs. But when the kingdom of the Lord is in full sway, these conditions will be changed; and looking to that time the Prophet says: "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 caterpiller, and the palmer worm, 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. And ye shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the Lord your God, and none else: and my people shall never be ashamed."—Joel 2:23-27.

Easier Time When Christ Reigns

NOW man in order to earn his bread must fight with the thorns and thistles, in order to cause his crops to grow and thus provide for his necessities. But when Messiah's reign is in full sway, it will result in bringing about a change in conditions such as is recorded in Isaiah 55:13: "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."

Then it will not be necessary to toil from early morn to late at night to produce sufficient for one's family; but "let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us."—Psa. 67:5, 6.

Now there are millions of people on earth who have no real homes of their own. They dwell in houses owned by others; they live in dread for fear the landlord will come and oust them because they cannot pay an exorbitant rent; they plant their crops and their vineyards, and are in fear lest these shall be taken away because of their inability to pay the landlord. But the reign of Messiah will bring a condition to the people that will make them happy, as it is written: "And they shall dwell safely therein, and shall build houses, and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with confidence, when I have executed judgments upon all those that despise them round about them; and they shall know that I am the Lord their God."—Ezekiel 28:26.

Now many build houses but are unable to abide in them, because the houses are owned by others and the mortgage is soon foreclosed. But the reign of Christ the Messiah will change conditions and make it happy and even joyful for the people, as stated in Isaiah 65:21, 22: "And 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."

Obedient Ones Receive Life Everlasting

THE people then that are obedient to the Lord will be called the children of the Lord, the blessed seed of the Lord, because the Lord is their life-giver. The Lord will love them and care for them. During His righteous reign the profiteers will not be permitted to grow fat upon the labors of others, but everyone will stand equal before the law and enjoy the fruits of his own labor; as it is writen by the Prophet: "They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble: for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them. And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer: and while they are yet speaking, I will hear. The wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock: and dust shall be the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord."—Isaiah 65:23-25.

The Kingdom of Peace

IN THIS last text quoted, the disposition of the wolf to devour his neighbor will disappear, and men will develop the lamblike disposition. The disposition of the lion will disappear, and mankind will develop the peaceable disposition of the fat bullock, which is the type of a perfect man. Nothing shall be permitted to hurt nor destroy in that holy kingdom. Now nearly everybody is sick, the entire race is in need of help, everyone must look after his health now, and even when well is full of sorrow. But not so under the reign of Messiah. As it is written: "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) "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isaiah 33:24.

Looking back we see the havoc the great World War wrought; and this is nothing to what is contemplated by the impending war. But let us turn our minds away from this horrible picture and contemplate the joy that will fill the hearts of the people when they learn of the beneficent influence and blessings of the kingdom of Messiah.

The great World War destroyed the eyesight of many, made many deaf, lame and halt. Under the reign of Messiah, the prophet tells us, "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: for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert."—Isaiah 35:5, 6.

Now men find it difficult to do right. There is ever present a tendency to do wrong. Selfishness is prevalent; wickedness is on every hand. But under the righteous reign of Messiah, Satan shall be restrained that he may deceive the nations no more. These acts of righteousness will be rewarded; and every one with an honest and sincere desire will be led up over the highway of holiness to restoration blessings, as it is written: "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called, The

way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."—Isa. 35: 8.

The Highway of Holiness

THE highway of holiness is a picture of the way that the Lord will lead the people back to Himself. No unclean thing shall pass over it; but he who tries to clean up and do right, even though he be a wayfaring man, shall see the way so plainly that he will be able, by the Lord's grace, to do so.

These blessings are all made possible because Christ Jesus died for all men. He provided the ransom price for the entire human race. Those who have died outside all knowledge of God's plan are sleeping in the dust of the earth, in the land of the enemy, death. When the kingdom is in full operation, as it is written: "The ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—Isa. 35: 10.

Zion is the name for God's organization, of which Christ is Head. When the people come to Christ's kingdom, render themselves in obedience to it, songs of everlasting joy shall be upon their lips. Then the families that have been separated by death will again be united in happiness, and all will be joyful in the Lord who strive to do right, and every incentive will be to do right.

Once understanding those great blessings, we can appreciate to some extent the force and effect of the words of St. Paul when he wrote: "For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."—Romans 8: 22.

All of us realize the sufferings of mankind; and why are they waiting and groaning until now? The Apostle adds: Because they are waiting for "the manifestation of the sons of God." (Verse 19) The people are waiting for Messiah's kingdom and do not appreciate for what they are waiting. It means the greatest boon and blessings to them that can possibly be described.

Finally Messiah's kingdom will fill the earth with a happy and joyful race of people. God graciously gave St. John upon the Isle of Patmos a vision of this wonderful Messianic kingdom that will bring joy to mankind. Heaven symbolically means invisible ruling power, while earth means organized governments on earth. The old earth has been wicked; the new organized powers on earth will be righteous. The old heaven has been under the supervision of Satan; the new heaven will be ruled by Christ Jesus and His Church.

A New Heaven and a New Earth

IN HIS vision St. John saw and wrote: "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, 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, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write; for these words are true and faithful."—Revelation 21: 1-5.

The holy city, the new Jerusalem, here mentioned is God's organization; and coming down from God out of heaven pictures how the will of God, through Christ, will be done on earth as it is now done in heaven, even as Jesus taught His followers to pray. Then the Lord will teach the people; and gradually all tears shall be wiped away from all eyes, and there shall be no more sorrow, nor crying, and no more death. When this glorious work of Messiah is finished and when all the peoples of earth, who have been obedient to the Lord, are restored, and all the wicked and wickedness eliminated from the earth, then every creature in heaven and earth will be praising the Lord.

That will be a joyful time for the people. Appreciating the blessings that this is going to bring to mankind, the Christian can now rejoice in his tribulations, looking forward to that blessed and happy time when he can see his fellow creatures strong, vigorous, healthy and happy, and when pæans of beautiful song shall be filling the entire earth, and everything that breathes praising God and His glorified Christ!

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WATCHTOWER STATION W O R D

Chicago, Illinois

275 meters 2000 watts

(*Chicago Daylight-Saving Time*)

Monday Evening, June 1
8:00 Uncle Dan's Half-hour with Boys and Girls.
8:30 Vocal Duets, Morlock Sisters
Ed. Fitzgerald, accompanist
Bible Lecture, B. F. Hollister

Tuesday Evening, June 2
8:30 Piano Music, Edna Cota and Pupils
Dialogues, Lyle Retterer and Sylvester Eye
Elsie Gustafson, soprano
World News Items, G. A. Hail

Wednesday Evening, June 3
8:30 Hymns and Sacred Songs
Prayer Meeting, Comments by Oscar A. Olson

Thursday Evening, June 4
8:30 Russel Daniels, tenor
Sunday School Lesson, Comments by D. J. Morehouse

Friday Evening, June 5
8:30 Dorothy Jones, harpist
Miss Du Jarrick, pianist
Arthur Lay, tenor
Arrangement of J. C. Seaton Piano Co., of Aurora, Ill.
Bible Questions and Answers

Saturday Evening, June 6
8:30 Orchestra Music
Golden Age Readings

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R

Staten Island, New York City

272.6 meters 500 watts

(*New York Daylight-Saving Time*)

Sunday Morning, June 7
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:15 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:25 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:35 Bible Lecture—R. H. Barber:
"Why do Bible Students Claim that Millions Now Living Will Never Die?"
11:05 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:15 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, June 7
9:00 Immanuel Choir.
9:15 Intrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Malcolm Carment.
9:25 Immanuel Choir.
9:30 Bible Lecture—R. H. Barber: "What Creed is the Truth?"
10:00 Immanuel Choir.
10:10 Instrumental Trio.
10:20 Immanuel Choir.

Monday Evening, June 8
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Vocal Duet—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.
8:15 Health Lecture—C. E. Stewart: "The Right Foods."
8:35 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:40 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Vocal Duets—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.

Thursday Evening, June 11
8:00 Frank Wood, flutist.
8:10 Camille Schmidt, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for June 14—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Camille Schmidt, soprano.
8:50 Frank Wood, flutist.

Saturday Evening, June 13
8:00 Mrs. Hans Haag, pianist.
8:15 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:45 Mrs. Hans Haag, pianist.

Sunday Morning, June 14
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:20 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:30 Bible Lecture—H. H. Riemer: "The Wisdom from Above."
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:15 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, June 14
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Prof. Arthur Martens, mandolinist.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—H. H. Riemer: "Abraham Back in Jerusalem Soon."
10:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:10 Prof. Arthur Martens, mandolinist.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, June 15
8:00 Syrian Oriental Music—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:15 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:30 Vocal Selections.
8:40 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Evening, June 18
8:00 Hawaiian Quintette—Eric Howlett, Roger Knight, Donald Haslett, Albert Koons and Harry Pinnock.
8:10 Ruth de Boer, contralto.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for June 21—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Ruth de Boer, contralto.
8:50 Hawaiian Quintette.

Saturday Evening, June 20
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.

411 The Scriptures disclose a complete parallel concerning the Jewish and Gospel ages. The parallel exists with reference to time as well as events. The Jewish age ended with a harvest, which harvest began with the ascension of our Lord in the year A. D. 33. By the term "harvest" here used is meant the gathering of the remnant of the Jews to Christ. Jesus' statement plainly is that the Gospel age will end with a harvest, during which time He would be present, directing the work of that harvest. In the earth three and a half years from the time of His consecration and baptism, Jesus was preparing the Jews for the harvest of that age. We should expect to find a parallel of this with reference to the harvest of the Gospel age, and we do find it. Counting three and a half years from 1874, the time of His presence, brings us to 1878. During the presence of the Lord from 1874 to 1878 He was making preparation for the harvest of the Gospel age. The Jewish harvest covered a period of forty years, ending in A. D. 73. We should expect, then, the general harvest of the Gospel age to end in 1918.

412 The natural harvest was used by the Lord to illustrate His harvest of Christians. In the Jewish natural harvest it was customary to glean the field after the regular harvest was over. We should therefore expect to find a harvest period from 1878 to 1918, and thereafter for a time a gleaning work going on, in which a few Christians would be gathered in, as well as another part of the harvest work to be done, which we will indicate. The question now is, Do we find a period of harvest in the Gospel age after 1874 which serves as a fulfilment of the prophecy of the Lord?

413 In addition to His words cited in Matthew 13:24-30, and in answer to the specific question with reference to His presence, Jesus said: "And he [the Lord] shall send his angels [messengers] with a great sound of a trumpet; and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." (Matthew 24:31) The following facts bear unmistakable testimony of the great harvest period of the Gospel age in fulfilment of prophetic utterances, which fulfilment is one of the strongest proofs that the Lord is present.

414 In this text the words "sound of a" are not contained in the oldest manuscripts and should be omitted. The text is written, as will be observed, in symbolic language.

415 Under the terms of the law covenant the Jews were required to keep the fiftieth year as a jubilee, and the jubilee year was announced by the blowing of a trumpet. In the text here under consideration the trumpet symbolizes the message announcing the presence of the Lord, proclaiming the fact that the harvest is due, that the time has come when the saints should be gathered together, because the kingdom of Messiah is at hand.

416 "Angels" in this text means messengers or servants who make announcement of the presence of the Lord and the incoming of the kingdom. Such messengers are the truly consecrated Christians who make the announcement to other Christians and to all who have a hearing ear. It would be reasonable to expect the Lord to have some special messenger, as distinguished from others or general messengers in announcing His presence and the time of the harvest.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What do the Scriptures disclose concerning a parallel between the Gospel and Jewish ages? ¶ 441.

When did the Jewish harvest begin? ¶ 411.

What is meant by the term "harvest"? ¶ 411.

Did Jesus state that there would be a harvest at the end of the world, during His second presence? ¶ 411.

Describe the parallel between the Jewish and the Gospel age harvests. ¶ 411.

The natural harvest of the Jews was used to illustrate what? ¶ 412.

What would this indicate that we might expect from 1878 to 1918, and following that period? ¶ 412.

In answer to the disciples' question as to when He would be present, what did Jesus say about the harvest and the sending of messengers? Give the Scriptural proof. ¶ 413.

In Jesus' statement of Matthew 24:31, what is meant by the word "trumpet"? ¶ 415.

Explain the term "angels" as used in this text. ¶ 416.

Would it be reasonable to expect some special messenger to be used during the time of this harvest? ¶ 416.

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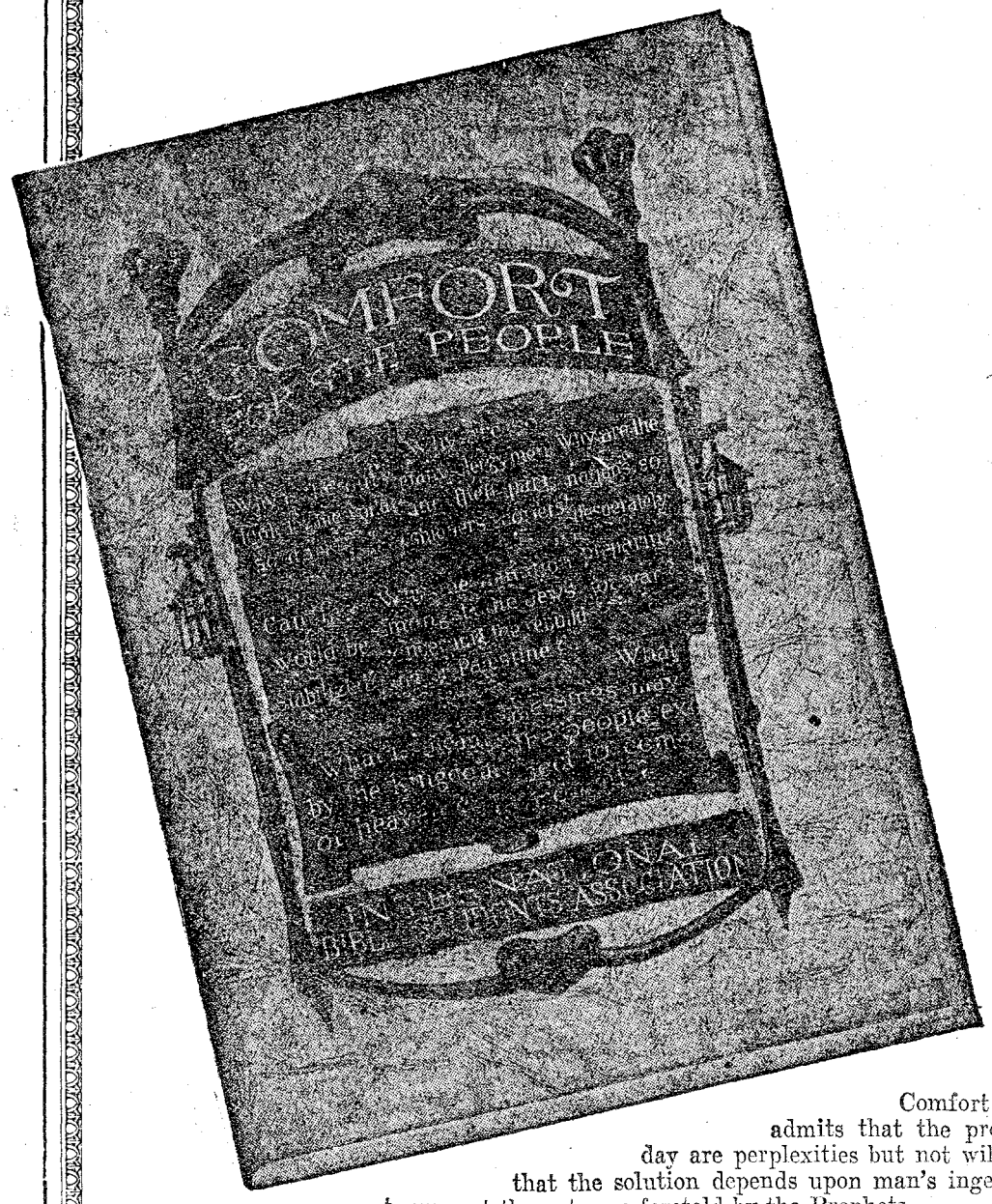

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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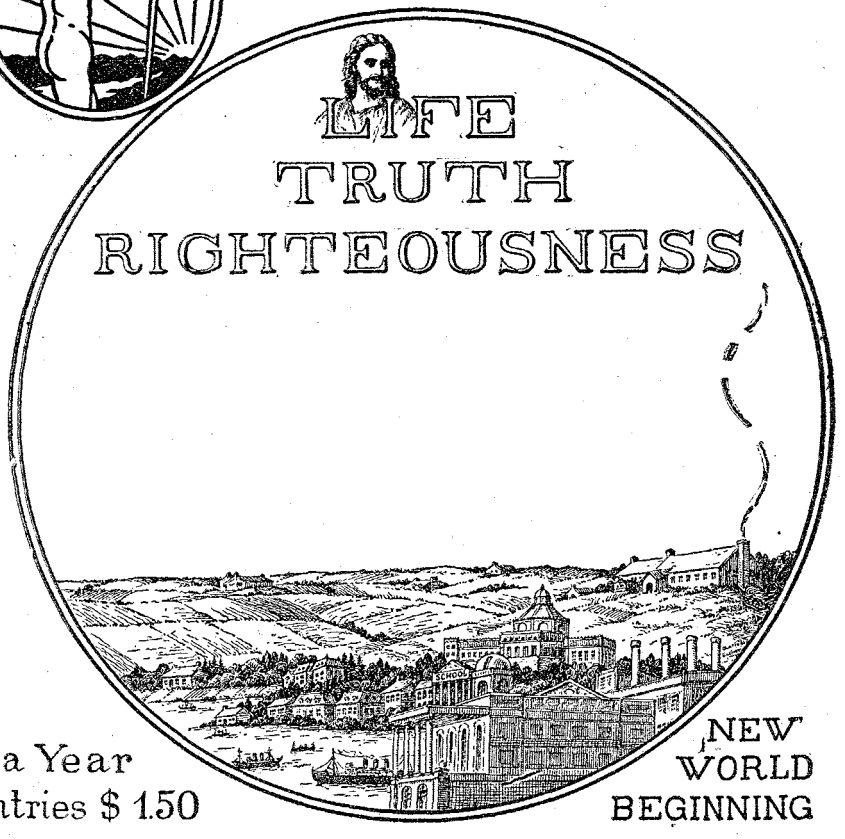

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Items of World News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Persistent Attacks on the Arctic

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN, Discoverer of the South Pole, determined to discover the North Pole also, and flew by airplane from Spitzbergen late last month. The fate of the explorer is unknown up to the time of our going to press. Other expeditions are headed in the same direction, among them the MacMillan American expedition. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, has just returned from the Arctic regions, where he spent three and one-half years collecting Eskimo folk lore.

Predicts Another World War

THE New York *Times* represents Romain Rolland, noted French author and pacifist, as saying, "I believe that the war has not taught the governments anything, and unless a miracle occurs, which we cannot expect, we are marching with great strides toward a new war that will surpass in duration and intensity that of 1914-18. It is no longer a question of a duel between France and Germany, which henceforth passes to the background. It will be a question of an enormous struggle between the European and Asiatic races. The Asiatic races will go with Russia, and the European races will undoubtedly go with the United States of America. This gigantic conflict has been in preparation for half a century."

Peru Disturbed over Coolidge Award

NEWS from the United States that President Coolidge had decided that a plebiscite must be held in Tacna-Arica to determine whether it shall belong to Peru or to Chile, so angered the common people of Peru that a great crowd stormed the palace at Lima. The guns were trained upon the rioters and 120 were killed. All mention of the riot was forbidden by the Peruvian authorities and the details are only now coming to light.

Buenos Aires Listens to Pittsburgh

ATTEMPTS to broadcast between Pittsburgh and Buenos Aires on March 30th proved a complete success. The broadcasting was done from KDKA. At first the volume of sound was too great and the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Nacion* asked that the music and speaking be modulated.

A Plague of Scorpions in Mexico

THE New York *Tribune* reports that in Durango, Mexico, there is a fatal plague of scorpions which has reached dangerous proportions. Several deaths have occurred.

Eastern England Gradually Sinking

DURING the past four years, on one stretch of the British east coast only 50 miles long, 35 villages have been abandoned. The ocean is advancing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet a year and there does not seem to be any possible way of preventing it. This part of England is gradually sinking into the sea, while their west coast is rising.

Personalities in Parliament

THE British parliament recently spent a day discussing the proposition that the only solution of present ills is the social ownership and democratic control of the staple industries and the banking system. In the discussion a Tory leader remarked that there were Russians in the city and that their appearance did not create much confidence. A Labor leader retorted, "They are as good looking as some of your foreigners. Look at your king and queen —its not so long since they came from Germany", thus reminding his hearers that it is only recently that the German family name, Wettin, was abandoned for the English name of Windsor. It is but a little time since the German tongue was chiefly spoken at Windsor.

Salvador Draws the Color Line

THE Republic of Salvador has drawn the color line and henceforth the entry of all colored races into the republic is forbidden.

Vienna Girls Show War Strain

VIENNA girls show the strain which has been brought upon them by the horrible war and post-war conditions. The New York *Times* reports that 55 percent of the Vienese girls quitting school between 14 and 15 years of age are physically unable to work for a living, and that 18 percent of them have tuberculosis.

France's New War Monsters

THE London Daily *News* reports that the French government is to build new cruisers of 17,500 tons capacity, with a speed equal to 39 miles per hour, and an armament such that they can easily run down and sink any of the 10,000 ton cruisers now being built by Great Britain, the United States or Japan.

Where the Ballast Saved the Ship

THE great British airship R-33 was saved from destruction when it had its nose pulled out by the roots in the great storm and was sent drifting over the North Sea. The thing that saved it from immediate or subsequent destruction was that it had two pairs of artillery wheels hanging at its stern, each of which weighed half a ton. After a most plucky fight of thirty hours the crew brought the great ship safely back to her aerdrome. Without the swinging artillery wheels the great airship would have gone head-first into the sea. Airships were not made to travel far with the whole front part torn off and hanging in rags.

How the Dawes Plan Originated

AT AN address before the School of Business of Columbia University, Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the Irving Bank, declared that the Dawes plan originated two years ago at a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce held in Rome. He added, "If, as we all expect, the Dawes plan proves successful, the business organizations of the world may take to themselves credit for finding the method of evolving a plan to solve the post-war problem after the statesmen who approached it from a purely political viewpoint, failed to find the solution."

Herriot's Government Goes to the Wall

FRANCE'S bonds are coming due. The people are in no mood to renew them. They want their money, so that they can ship it out of the country. To meet the situation Mr. Herriot wanted to make a capital levy. The senate voted no confidence, and the whole ministry resigned. Herriot took his defeat good naturedly and with smiles. After resigning, he drove away in the chauffeur's seat of his automobile, amid popular applause.

Recent Progress in Radio

ON SUNDAY, February 8, a two-way wireless telephone conversation was carried on between a person in Hampstead, London, England, and some person in the middle West in the United States. This experiment indicates that transoceanic telephony is surely coming soon. Meantime underground and undersea radio communication has been conducted between the two continents.

German Fleet Being Raised

THE German fleet, treacherously sunk at Scapa Flow at the close of the war to prevent it from falling into the hands of the allies, is being rapidly brought to the surface. By the operation of a German invention seven of the great vessels have already been raised. A dozen more large vessels still lie at the bottom of the bay.

Czecho-Slovakia Shares Denmark's Shame

IT HAS just been brought to light that Czecho-Slovakia, the central state of Central Europe, and in many ways one of the most progressive countries on the continent, shares with Denmark the disgrace of a state lottery. A wife-murderer, imprisoned for life, has just drawn the chief prize, one million crowns. This sum has been set aside for his son.

Bigotry and Superstition Cause a Death

IN LUZIANI, Poland, a girl of twenty eloped. She returned shortly with her husband, but in the meantime the villagers had been misinformed that a Jewish family had killed the girl to make Matzos. They attacked this family with such fury that one of the family, a little girl of eleven years of age, died from the beatings and the fright.

Churchill's Old Age Pension Proposals

WINSTON CHURCHILL, Chancellor of the Exchequer under the present Tory British Government, has proposed old age pensions, giving $2.50 weekly for life, to widows, and $1.00 per week to each of her children; at the age of 65 all persons become eligible to the pension of $2.50 per week, without inquiry into their private means. 30,000,000 Britons are affected.

Mussolini Takes More Power

IT WOULD be hard to see how any one man could arrogate to himself more power than Mr. Mussolini has done, but he has managed within the past few weeks to make himself Interim Minister of War, Interim Minister of Air and now most recently has also become Interim Minister of Navy. Besides being Prime Minister these additional offices ought to satisfy him for a while.

Pope Blesses Five Cases of Merchandise

THE Catholic publication *Our Sunday Visitor* of Huntington, Indiana, contains an advertisement of certain parties who have on hand five cases of rosaries, of which they are willing to dispose on certain terms that will be made known to inquirers. The statement of the advertisers is that these rosaries, amounting in number to 28,800, were duly blessed at the Vatican, by the Pope himself, on March 31, 1924. We hope these rosaries will bring their wearers no bad luck, but we recall that a previous Pope blessed the Spanish fleet only a short time before Admiral Schley sent it to the bottom of the sea.

How About Bibles in Russia?

THE Chicago *Tribune* prints a story that the Soviet Government sold a large quantity of Russian Bibles to a Bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, and that these Bibles doubtless really belonged to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which sent them into Russia only to have them seized as contraband. Three days later the New York *Times* published a dispatch from London that Bibles are contraband in Russia. Evidently the Soviet Government has some sort of an understanding with the Methodist Church by which it is granted certain liberties in Russia not extended to others.

Mr. Hughes' Most Unpopular Act

NO DOUBT the most unpopular act of the entire official career of Charles E. Hughes was his responsibility for the gagging of the Hungarian patriot Karolyi, who came here to visit his wife in her illness. It is popularly believed that the gag was applied at the behest of the Hungarian minister, Count Szechenyi, who married Gladys Vanderbilt. It was a foolish piece of business, for Karolyi had his full say in Montreal, and his interview was published in all the American newspapers, and there was nothing he had to say which was not already known in America by those in touch with the political situation in Hungary. There is no liberty in Hungary, and Mr. Hughes knows it well.

Hungarians Destroy Useless Finery

A MOST unusual occurrence happened recently in a Hungarian town with the unpropitious name of Mezoekoevesd. The people became convinced that they were expending more for finery, in the shape of gold and silver brocades, beads and other ornaments, than they could afford. After prolonged public discussion of the matter, they solemnly met and destroyed sixty huge baskets of these materials and avowed their purpose to return to the simple life of their ancestors.

The Declasse in Russia

MOSES EISTENSTADT, formerly a rabbi in Petrograd, now a rabbi in Boston, tells that in Russia those who are declared to be *declasse* are deprived of citizenship and of all political rights, must pay special taxes when and as desired, may not send their children to higher schools or colleges, and even orphans of the declasse may not be admitted to the orphan asylums. All professional men not employed by the Government are declasse and in the Ukraine alone there are 100,000 Jews who have been declared declasse, and are in a hopeless condition.

Soviet Gradually Abandoning Communism

THE New York *Times* contains a dispatch from Berlin stating that the Soviet government has decided to return all factories and some two thousand apartment houses to their original owners, having found that they can not be run at a profit by the Soviet administra-

tion. The Soviet claims technical ownership but leases the property to owners indefinitely. Taxes are remitted for three years to enable the restoration of the properties to usable conditions.

Pathetic Condition of Russian Nobility

WHATEVER we may think of nobility as an institution, none can but be moved to sympathy for the Russians who fled from their country to escape the Bolsheviki. Unused to working for a living, many of them can find nothing to do. Too noble-minded to beg, or even to become a burden on those situated like themselves, great numbers have suicided as the only way out of their troubles. One of the prominent princesses thus died recently.

In a Living Tomb for Ten Years

NEAR Vilna, Russia, early in the World War, a provision storehouse of the Russian army was destroyed by an explosion. After ten years the ruins were being cleared when, to the infinite surprise of the diggers, they came upon a former employee of the storehouse, deaf, blind, ragged, unshaven, who had existed all this time on the supplies which surrounded him at the time of his burial. He died three days after his rescue.

Great Enthusiasm in Palestine

WHEN the President Arthur, the first ship of the American-Palestinian line, left New York on March 12, on its initial trip to Palestine, it seemed as if the whole East Side of New York was trying to get on the pier to bid the ship Godspeed. A demonstration, exactly like it in enthusiasm, was staged on the vessel's arrival in Palestine. The crowds were so great that it was with difficulty that the passengers were landed. Prominent Jews who had turned against Zionism a few years ago are now returning to the Zionist fold in flocks.

Balfour Has a Wild Time in Damascus

INDIGNANT at Earl Balfour for his espousal of Zionism, the Arabs of Damascus cut short his visit there with displays of mob violence; this would have resulted disastrously but for the protection afforded by the French military authorities. Earl Balfour escaped safely to a steamer bound for Egypt. At some of the New York synagogues the rabbis offered prayers of thanksgiving to Jehovah for the Earl's safe return to England.

Moslem Women Removing the Veil

WHILE Western women are happy in their liberties the women of the East are only now beginning to taste some of the real joys of living. Here and there the women are laying aside the veils which, from time immemorial, have hidden their features from view and deprived them of proper freedom and fresh air. The movement has extended from Turkey to Persia. In some places jealous husbands have attacked the unveiled women, but for the most part the Governmental authorities have protected them, and the veil is bound to go. It has had its day.

Modern Methods of Archaeology

WHEN the wall of an ancient temple is brought to light, the modern method of preserving its hieroglyphs, which soon perish when exposed to the atmosphere, is to first take large sized photographs of the walls, then separate photographs of each area measuring five by seven inches. From these the final drawings are made and the results incorporated in books. Students of archæology have in these books as nearly a perfect record of these ancient writings as the ingenuity of man can provide.

Disgraceful Scenes in India

BIBLE Students are well aware that certain professedly Christian movements are merely offshoots of demonism. Writing of one such movement, styled the Pentecostal mission, an intelligent gentleman in India says: "The meetings are the most disorderly I have found. Men and women shake, falling on the ground and continuing to shake, in meagre native dress. The sight is horrible! Native women, not sufficiently clad, jump up, shaking their loose garbs in public. Respectable men close their eyes. One of our young men grew wild-mad after 'tarrying for the spirit'. Native heathen say, 'We never thought Christian folks had such wild and horrible demonstrations in their worship.' Some educated Hindus have said to me: 'Is there not in this the wild spirits torturing and twisting poor victims, so that they yell out and cry in unintelligible sounds? Is it really Christian? It is the same heathen thing we have.'"

In and Out of the Nation's Capital *By J. L. Bolling*

A CUT in the government pay-roll has been suggested by President Coolidge. Since July 1, 1913, it is solemnly averred that all Federal employees have been receiving an increase in salaries of $614 per year, and that this has more than kept pace with the constantly mounting cost of living. The President may have been misinformed as to the facts.

What is the truth? Just this: On the date mentioned, according to the Department of Labor, the average salary of all government workers was $1,134; on July 1, 1924, it was $1,749, an increase of fifty-four percent. Living costs have jumped, in the meantime, to sixty-seven percent. Before the war, the salaries of government employees had not been increased for eighty years. The war brought increased prices; and consequently Congress granted a bonus of $240 per annum for all receiving as much as $2,500. There are 66,000 employees of the government in Washington. Perhaps not less than 55,000 of these are paid not more than $265 a year above the amount received before the war. Thus it will be seen that most of the increase goes into the pay envelope of the favored 10,000. Doubtless many in the service who receive a mere pittance will be dropped from the payroll as a result of the President's suggestion, while the employees who have "political pull" will remain securely ensconced.

The League of Nations is composed of two non-Catholic delegates from Japan and England, and the remainder is Catholic, according to recent reports, which are absolutely reliable. The Secretariat of the World Court is a Catholic. The majority of the delegates, of course, are strongly in favor of giving their power and strength to the Pope by making him President of the League. Trying to understand the League Covenant is a harder task than one might suppose, from a casual reading of that document. In the Patent Office is the original model of the Paige type-setting machine. Two mechanics went crazy, fooling with it. Its counterpart is found in the League Covenant, with its infinite intricacies and bewildering labyrinth of complexities. It is a standing momument to the fact that we are in a time of great perplexity, if nothing else; and it is a wonder all the students of that Covenant are not in the lunatic asylum.

The scientists in Washington are elated over the success of their observations during the recent eclipse of the sun. Photographs taken at the Naval Observatory disclosed several medium spots on the sun's surface. It is explained that these are tornadoes on the sun's immense surface—an appalling vortex in which "whirling electricity-charged" particles "produce an intense magnetic field, and have a direct relation to electrical storms on the earth and the northern lights." It is thought that the observations may lead to the correction of small inaccuracies in the position of the moon with reference to the planet. A large "spectrum photograph" of the outer atmosphere of the sun, it is thought, will show that it contains helium, hydrogen and calcium. The "spectral analysis" of the sun reveals the interesting fact that the temperature there is so great that iron would "boil away like water and that the solar light emanates from a body yet hotter than the vapor of the iron".

A new type of airplane is being tested out at Bolling Field by Air Service officers. It is the first of its kind ever constructed in this country, and is said to operate successfully on the sea, in the air or on land. It is similar in appearance to a seaplane, and is run by a Liberty motor which is installed upside down. It has a four-blade propeller, carries a pilot and observer; and has wheels which can be folded up into the hull by a lever located in the cockpit, when desiring to land in the water. This invention, it is expected, will be used in military service.

For some time there has been much agitation and discussion over the proposed development of Great Falls on the Potomac near Washington. The development of this project would supply cheap light and power to the Capital and vicinity, if properly developed; but the Power Trust, as usual, is violently opposed to the measure. Fresh discussion has been aroused in Congress by the introduction of a bill by Representative Zihlman of Maryland, providing for "the improvement of the Potomac River and the development of hydro-electrical power at Great Falls". Whether the proposition materializes favorably for the people remains to be seen.

According to the Department of Commerce, the Africans are becoming "civilized". "American silks are making flappers out of the South African farmer's daughters," it avers. We quote:

"Twenty-five years ago the Boer farmer crawled over the African veldt in his oxcart; and his womenfolk, in homespun garments, laboriously drew up water for the stock from the well. Today, American windmills dot the veldt; American motorcars, like beetles, pass from farm to farm; and the women are going in for American silk hosiery and underwear. American types of agricultural implements are suitable to the South African soil, and they are popular. They have the promise of an expanding market, but German competition is coming back strong. If German goods are inferior, their prices are lower. British imports with their preferential tariff of three percent, of course, have a certain advantage, but probably do not greatly affect the trade. Imports of agricultural implements into South Africa from the United States in 1923 were valued at $1,463,000 as compared with $622,000 in 1922, an increase of about 110 percent."

There are 38,815 motorcars in that region, according to the same authority, ninety-five percent of which are American made. Verily, "the world do move" in this wonderful age.

A visit to the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol recalls a bit of scientific history. Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, told Washington officials in 1843 that "communication by wire" would "with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean". "Startling as this may now seem," he stated, "I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized." He lived to see this begun in '58 and completed in '66. The Lord used this man, without a doubt, and probably put it into his mind and heart to make these predictions. Morse had a full-orbed faith and confidence in the Lord, and gave God the credit for his marvelous achievement in the memorable utterance taken from Numbers 23: 23: "What hath God wrought!" sending this message over the wire from Washington to Baltimore, and thus honoring the Lord's Word with "first passage" over the newly-constructed system—the forerunner of many others, as present-day developments attest.

In the Spring of 1844 travelers on their way from Baltimore to Washington, saw a party of men occupied with the work of putting up several lines of copper wire on a row of lofty poles which extended between the two cities. It was the first telegraph line ever built on this earth.

After four long years of weary waiting, the great inventor had finally secured an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars from Congress "for the purpose of proving that a message could be sent by electricity a distance of forty miles". On the morning of May 24, 1844, Prof. Morse sat down at the instrument placed in the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol at Washington. Many of the high officials of the Government were present in person. It was a momentous occasion! He pressed the key of the instrument with his finger. The question uppermost in the minds of everyone present was, Would it work? Would the message go through? Or would Morse's cherished scheme prove a failure, and himself become the subject of ridicule? No: instantly the waiting operator at Baltimore received the message, and it was sent back in understandable, audible code: "What hath God wrought!"

In one minute the sacred words of Prophecy had traversed a circuit of eighty miles. When they were read aloud in the Court Room, we are told, "a thrill of awe ran through those who reverently listened; it seemed as though the finger of God, not man, had written the message." Ah! it was both fitting and proper that it should be so! The whole procedure; the selection of the inventor; the setting for the reception of the first message; the choice of the words spoken; the reverence of those privileged to be present; and the impression that "the finger of God, not man, had written the message," convinces one that the Almighty supervised it. Truly, "the fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."

A celebration was held in honor of Professor Morse, in 1871, in New York, and the original instrument invented by him was on exhibit, and connected by wire with all the ten thousand instruments then in use in the United States. A signal was given, and at that moment, a message from the inventor was flashed like lightning throughout the country, and was read simultaneously in every city and in most of the towns of the nation, all the way from New York to New Orleans and San Francisco. "Thought had conquered space," as one expressed it; "and it was to make its next conquest in a wholly different direction," referring to the later utilization of the ether in radio communication. Verily we have entered the Day of His Preparation!

Figures for Stockmen

The Department of Agriculture states that the value of all live stock on farms and ranges of this country on Jan. 1 was $4,834,512,000, a decrease in value of $72,075,000, or 1.5 percent, from that of a year ago. The most striking feature of the estimate, however, was the statement that there has been a reduction in the number of hogs by approximately 12,000,000, in comparison with the same figures Jan. 1,1924. According to the same report, there are 17,589,000 horses, 5,411,000 mules, 25,319,000 milk cows, 39,134,000 sheep, and 39,609,000 other cattle in the United States. All of these show a decrease of 470,000; 35,000; 35,000; 2,111,000; and 11,896,000 respectively, excluding the sheep which increased 834,000; or a decrease in value of $56,666,000; $22,341,000; $22,341,000; and $75,406,000, for the horses, mules, cows and other cattle, respectively; and $71,454,000 increase in value of the sheep; $24,906,000 increase for the swine.

An Interesting Comparison

A BRIDGE across the Niagara river, near Buffalo, New York, is lighted by electricity. From the New York side to the center the current is provided by one of our privately owned electric companies, and the cost per month is $43. From the Canadian side the current is provided by the provincial power plant, and the cost per month is $8. The Canadian plant is owned by the public and is honestly managed in the public interest. Is it a fair practice to charge more than five and one-half times as much for the same service when rendered on this side of the line? What return does the public get for the missing $35? Who gets it and why?

Uses of Carbon Dioxide Gas

CARBON dioxide gas is one of the by-products of the manufacture of coke. It is used for charging soda water, and comes in containers in which it is stored at 900 pounds per square inch pressure. On release it takes the form of snow. This snow is so cold that a steak placed on it will freeze so hard that when dropped on the floor it will break like glass. Its most spectacular use is in putting out fires in oil tanks. It is much used in chemical, refrigerating, rubber and military enterprises.

Los Angeles Saves All Its Taxes

LOS ANGELES and San Francisco are located 400 miles apart. They are similarly situated and are certainly fairly comparable. Los Angeles owns its own water works. It owns its own power plant where most of its electric current is produced. In San Francisco private companies furnish both water and electric current. In San Francisco the rates for both water and electricity are so much higher that if these rates prevailed in Los Angeles it would cost the people of Los Angeles $12,000,000 a year more than at present. But all taxes in Los Angeles do not amount to $12,000,000 a year. In other words the people of Los Angeles save, by reason of municipally-owned power and water systems, enough to pay every cent of taxes collected in the entire city. The citizens of San Francisco are being bled in proportion.

Horrible Conditions in Memphis

IN ITS issue of April 15th the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* prints a half page advertisement of the Community Fund in which, among other items, occurs the startling information that there were almost 200 fatherless babies born in Memphis last year, and that more than half the unmarried mothers last year were under sixteen.

Probably what is true of Memphis is equally true of other cities of the same size. If so, it shows that society is rapidly going to the devil. If the mothers of those girls had brought them up properly no such tales of shame need be told. The trouble with the mothers is that they have no faith in God, and having none have been unable to instill any into their children. Memphis is one of the greatest church towns in the country.

Siam Has The Best Paid King

THE king of Siam gets a salary of $3,500,000 a year. The kings of Italy and of England get slightly less, but are next in order. The kings of Japan, Spain and Belgium each receive over $1,000,000. In the half-million class are the kings of Serbia, Rumania, Sweden and Bulgaria, while the kings of little Denmark and Norway receive about a quarter of a million each. The President of the United States has a harder job than all of them put together, and his salary, after income taxes are paid, is only about $50,000 per year.

Items of Interest from Our Canadian Correspondent

THE *Catholic Register* reprints an interesting news report from Europe, concerning Spiritism. Under the headline *"Spiritism Denounced as a Fraud and Gross Imposition*—Celebrated Dresden Neurologist attributes Manifestation to purely Natural Laws—Godfrey Raupert ascribes them to Diabolism", it says:

"Godfrey Raupert, formerly a member of the British Society for Psychical Research, and for many years prior to his conversion to the Catholic Church an ardent spiritist, takes the attitude that the so-called spiritist phenomena are actually the work of demons. He expresses the conviction that the peculiar antics of the demons which result in what some call spiritist phenomena, are designed to draw the world away from the firm foundations of Christianity. He develops the theory that persons who devote themselves to Spiritism sink into a state of ever-growing passivity with the result 'that it becomes easier and easier for the evil spiritual being to draw nearer to the inwardness of the spiritist, to paralyze his will and to break his instinctive resistance, until at last the hour arrives when the invisible foe is in possession of the soul. . . . After having attained their objective the demons frequently sneer at their victims. . . . I have become convinced that the material required by the spiritual beings for their successful impersonations of the dead, is taken in the main from the subconsciousness of the living with whom the dead came in contact.'"

For an interesting and instructive exposition of this entire subject the reader is referred to Judge Rutherford's booklet entitled, "Can The Living Talk With The Dead?"

The mooted embargo on Canadian pulpwood going to the United States is arousing considerable interest in the paper industry. It is safe to say that any measure which tends to restrict the outlet for pulpwood results in glutting the home market, which inevitably means that prices will slump to a much lower level than now prevails. Canadian mill owners, and American manufacturers who have large mill interests in Canada, no doubt will support the embargo measure if it will result in a cheaper, less competitive market. American mills which have depended largely on the Canadian raw material supply will temporarily be hurt; but it is doubtful if they will comply with the alternative which the measure is designed to enforce, that of building more mills in Canada. Rather, with characteristic initiative, they will seek new sources of supply, improve manufacturing methods and utilize materials now greatly neglected. The *Monetary Times* presents a well-considered article on the matter, and the question of a fair price to the logger or settler, who produces the bulk of the raw product, is stressed.

The "total embargo" enthusiasts are asked some questions which will be difficult to answer in view of the possibility of the use of substitutes for the spruce wood now largely used.

A further commentary on the depression that for three years has characterized Canadian business is found in present stock market conditions. An editorial in the *Monetary Times* on "The Outlook for Industry" presents a view of matters which must be difficult for the persistent and virulent optimist to harmonize with prosperity.

"The reduced net surplus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, net earnings of Canada Steamship Lines, little more than sufficient to pay fixed charges, and the British Empire Steel Corporation's failure to earn enough to pay its bond interest—these three reports on the affairs of three of our most prominent industrial corporations have dealt a blow to the Canadian stock market which it is scarcely in a position to bear.

"These reports, however, are the result of 1924 operations, and 1924 was a year of considerable difficulty for industry. In his New York *Times* 'Market Review', A. D. Noyles says: 'What the general public is now asking, however, is the significance of this heavy break in prices as regards the general business outlook. . . . The answer which people familiar with Wall Street are likely to make is that trade recovery is still distinctly under way, but that the sanguine American temperament has once more shown how easily possible it is to expect too much and too soon.'

"Whether or not the business recovery has been fully discounted by the stock markets, there has at least been sufficient strength shown to warrant the expectation that our industrial corporations will do better in 1925 than they did in 1924."

According to a survey of the employment field from 1920 to 1925, taking the 1920 employment index as 100, there is shown a general decline to the present level of 86. Immigration follows the general trend of employment and shows its lowest ebb since 1920 at the present time.

That immigration presents a far more peculiar problem today than at any time in the his-

tory of the past fifty years is brought out in a recent editorial in the Moose Jaw *Times*:

"When David Lloyd George addressed the Winnipeg mass meeting he said that Britain's problem was not one of unemployment but of emigration, and he went on to show that before the war millions of British people emigrated to other parts of the world, but that since the war the emigration movement had ceased, while, despite the enormous casualties of the war, population increased.

"This statement is recalled by the cable from London today giving particulars of Britain's contribution to the Anglo-Australian migration agreement, which will be £7,083,000 ($35,400,000 approximately) in the next ten years, besides the cost of passages, which the Imperial and Commonwealth Governments will share equally between them.

"Thus we have a complete reversal of the migration movement. Whereas formerly newer countries were paying to get immigrants, now Great Britain is willing to spend millions to encourage emigrants."

Possibly a good deal of this coolness toward emigration is due to the lamentable failure in the years since the war to make a success of "colonizing" the untrained and uncapitalized immigrant. No blazing examples of agricultural success dazzle the eye of the old country artizan or farmer who might thereby be attracted to a prairie farm. Therefore he stays home.

The question of fuel supplies to replace American anthracite is occupying considerable space in the press today. The Toronto *Globe* devotes half a column to an exposition of the Government report on coke as a household fuel in Central Canada, which includes a large part of Ontario and Quebec, with an annual fuel consumption of over two and one-half million tons. A market would have to be found for the gas product and other by-products of coke manufacture, but with only a nominal increase in gas consumption it is calculated that domestic coke would replace at least 50% of the anthracite now used.

Considering the difficulties so often experienced in getting suitable domestic fuel at reasonable rates, an ample supply of cheap coke would go far to solve Canada's annual fuel problem.

The Petersen Ship Subsidy has aroused a considerable storm in shipping circles, and the usual crop of statistics to prove that even at present rates there is no profit being made in ocean freights, and that ships are only operated to provide work for seamen, as an accommodation to shippers, and at the personal cost of the shipping companies. The Canadian Government Subsidy may or may not prove helpful in forcing down rates; but it is certain that if ocean freights are reduced it will mean a lot to Canadian manufacturers and agriculturalists, as well as to the Eastern ports.

The coal miners' strike at Sydney, B. C., continues, with things at an impasse. The company seemingly is determined to reduce the miners to a state of such abject misery and despair that they will accept any terms whatsoever. The miners, on the contrary, have a strain of Scotch stubbornness which will endure impossible conditions before giving in. That violence will yet be resorted to seems certain; and no doubt "Besco" will take full advantage of any signs of trouble to drive the men to the mines at the bayonet's point. The pity of it is that fellow workmen in the livery of the Canadian Government will be found ready and willing at the call of "national duty" to uphold any capitalist savagery directed against men rendered desperate by the misery of starving women and children.

The Vancouver Sunday *Sun* headlines an editorial "The Golden Age", and quotes Dr. Eugene Hyman Fiske as saying that during the past four centuries 37 years have been added to the average lifetime. Dr. Fiske says:

"Most of us are merely nibbling at life. There is a time coming when life will be one-third longer and two-thirds more worth living. This will not come as a natural evolution but as a result of deliberate, purposive application of scientific knowledge."

"Medicine," goes on the *Sun*, "is delaying this Golden Age, because medicine is no longer scientific, and medicine will never again be scientific until ninety-nine per cent of its brains and energies are diverted from curative purposes to preventive purposes—from the science of salvaging to the science of living.

"What our intellectuals have done for the brains of America, ridding them of fear, superstition and false traditions, the food chemist must come along and do for the stomachs of America. He is long overdue, but he is the herald of a grander, finer Golden Age than old Pericles ever dreamed of."

Items of Interest from Our British Correspondent

Electricity for All

THE British Government, the political correspondent of the *Daily Mail* declares, is determined to spare no effort in the formulation of a practical working scheme for bringing cheap electric power and light within reach of every industry and of every private individual in the country.

The object aimed at is a plentiful supply of electricity, at a cost of one penny or three halfpence per unit (two or three cents), in place of an inadequate supply—in many parts of the country no supply at all—now costing an average of 5d per unit.

It is the view of the experts, in consultation with the Government, that this object can be attained.

The conclusion has been reached that the stimulation of industry by cheapening the cost of production, resulting from the universal adoption of electrical power, will prove as epoch-making in the present century as was the advent of steam power in the last.

New Type of Vessel

TWO vessels of a new type, embodying what is known as the corrugated, or "Monitor", system of construction, are being built by Messrs. D. & W. Henderson, Partick.

The system marks a departure from the tradition that vessels must have a smooth outer surface. Along the sides of the vessels there are two "blisters", or rounded ridges, extending for about three-quarters of the length, and it is claimed that instead of reducing speed, as might be expected, the bulges make less horsepower necessary for a given speed, apparently because they reduce wave resistance.

In addition to the two vessels under construction on the Clyde, each of 9,000 tons dead-weight carrying capacity, two corrugated vessels have recently been launched, and there are building two of 7,500 tons and 6,600 tons respectively on the Tyne, two of 9,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively on the Wear, and one of 7,500 tons in Holland.

Gold and Silver by Air

GOLD and silver totalling £270,000 were recently conveyed from London to Paris on two big air liners. The specie which was packed in a number of iron-bound cases, weighed over two tons, and was consigned to Basle, Switzerland, by a big international bank, which considers that sending money across the channel by air is not only swifter, but is safer than by boat and train, from which it has to be transhipped twice on the journey. In addition to the pilot and the wireless operator, a guard accompanied the specie on the machines.

Queer Cargoes

A LANDSMAN has only a faint idea of the many quaint things carried in the holds of cargo steamers. The other week, for instance, thirteen tons of dried flies formed part of the cargo of the motor liner Rio Panuco, which arrived at Plymouth from Mexico and Cuba. It would be interesting to learn the purpose for which this strange shipment is intended. Personally I do not agree with the joker who said these flies would be a substitute for currants.

Hens' eggs, by the million, comprised the cargo of the steamer Melita, which recently left Montreal for Belfast and Glasgow. No single vessel has ever before carried such an extraordinary number of eggs from this port, which can be well understood when the exact figures are stated: 3,132,000 eggs in 8,702 cases.

A year ago the Cunard Liner, Audania, left Southampton for New York with 8,000 canaries and 2,000 cockatoos and African finches. Each bird was housed separately, and the liner's storerooms were stacked with wicker cages piled high. The unusual surroundings did not affect the birds; they sang lustily. They required 4,000 pounds of seed on the voyage, and claimed the attention of four attendants.

Thirteen thousand goldfish was a part cargo consignment on a Japanese liner when it arrived at the London docks a few weeks ago, while on the same day at an adjoining wharf 73 polecats were landed for the zoo.

Animal stowaways are frequently among the uninvited guests on cargo steamers. One of the most recent discoveries of this sort was on a tramp steamer that put into Liverpool with a cargo of bananas. Cases of this fruit there certainly were, but the dockers also came across three baby alligators and seven snakes!

A different sort of cargo was on board the German steamship Sophie Marie, arriving from

Petrograd. This was 700 tons of rags, consisting of cut-up uniforms worn by Russians in the war. The cargo also contained hundreds of tons of old Russian army shirts and socks.

The reference to war recalls what was probably one of the oddest cargoes on record, and that was carried some eighteen months ago by a British steamer bound for Morocco. It consisted of 2,000,000 gallons of purified drinking water, for the use of the Spanish troops fighting the rebels.

United Free Stipends

WHILE wages of all classes of workers are being reduced, and Labor Unions are making desperate efforts to maintain the present standard, the *Clergymens'* Union (not "Labor", for they seldom do any) have succeeded in getting a raise or increase in wages. The following report on the Central Fund for 1924 was submitted at Glasgow Presbytery of the United Free Church of Scotland:

"In view of the results of the year's operations the General Assembly's Committee had unanimously agreed to raise the minimum stipend [a nice clergy-word for salary or wages] from £245 to £282, the highest yet paid in the history of the Fund [or Union]. The figures for the Glasgow Presbytery for the year showed contributions amounting to £55,880."

The aim and object of the Central Fund of the above body of clergymen is to get them £300 a year and a free manse. That evidently would be their paradise; but so far they have not attained that mark; and no doubt, with the nearness of the Lord's kingdom, they never will.

Waterloo Bridge

BRITAIN'S historic Waterloo Bridge is at last doomed! The special committee on Thames bridges has presented a definite recommendation that the present bridge be demolished, and a more commodious structure erected in its place.

It is probable that the new bridge will be much wider, and will consist of only four arches. It will take at least five years to build, during which time the temporary bridge now being constructed will be used.

The estimated costs of different proposed structures range from £988,000 to £1, 295,000. Estimates include: (1) The construction of a new bridge, in place of the old, built with not more than five steel arches over the river, and wide enough for six lines of vehicular traffic, including a double line of tramways, if thought desirable. (2) The construction of a vehicle traffic subway under the Strand, from Aldwyck to Wellington Street, to take ninety-five percent of the vehicles using Waterloo Bridge; this subway to be high enough, if possible, to take double-deck tramcars.

London Fires

THERE were 3,845 outbreaks of fire in London last year, which caused damage valued at £911,997. Thirty-nine men and forty-nine women lost their lives in fires.

Conditions of Great Britain

THE report of the delegation of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which visited Russia at the end of last year, was unanimously adopted by the Council. It has been decided to limit the report to matters on which there was general agreement. While this robs the report of a piquancy it might otherwise have possessed, it adds weight to the conclusions which are recorded.

This point may be applied specially to a declaration that Communism, and the methods of the Bolsheviks in Russia, would be impossible in the circumstances existing in Great Britain. By implication, the delegation justified the policy of the British Labor movement in adopting a policy of Constitutional effort, and the attainment of reforms by Parliamentary and orthodox trade union action.

King's Birthday

THE King business still goes merrily on in England, while we read daily of the hunger and poverty of thousands of British homes. Wanton extravagance still persists in the Royal line. Instead of celebrating the King's birthday on a Saturday as of old, it was observed this year on the exact day, Wednesday, June 3. The military ceremonies took place in St. James' Park, and full-dress dinners were given by the ministers and the great officers of the household, and there was a large party at the Foreign Office. Hurrah for the "King's Birthday" and the big free dinner!

Trade Depression

THE following is an editorial which appeared in the Glasgow *Times* for February 21, 1925:

"Round about December many of us expected that trade would show signs of liveliness early in 1925. A natural enough expectation. Since 1920 trade had been in the doldrums, and the general notion was that it must move out of the dull spell sometime; so why not in the first months of this Spring, now that the political conditions have been stabilized and the nation has a chance to concentrate on the buying and selling of commodities?

"But trade has not improved. True, there are faint hints here and there of betterment, but they are so faint that they are hardly worth mentioning. The general situation is about as bad as ever. Indeed the pessimist might very reasonably argue that it is worse because of the shadow of industrial disputes looming. No one knows if these are to begin; no one knows how they will end; but their mere threat has a disturbing influence and, if the disputes drift into industrial war, they will put off the recovery of British trade to some time in the distant future."

$550 A Day Rent

A DAILY rent of £110 ($550) is a staggering figure, but that is the approximate amount that it costs to keep one of the world's largest liners in dry dock, while she is being overhauled. Twice a year every liner is dry docked for examination, and most of them spend the best part of a week in dock. In addition to the rent, there are other charges, harbor dues, pilotage, hire of cranes, etc., and the cost of drydocking a big liner may be as much as £3,500 before a penny piece has been charged for work done.

A Green Carnation

By John Waite

I WAS extremely interested to read the fine article "Rose Thoughts" in THE GOLDEN AGE, and as I am a lover of flowers, I think that the following will be of interest.

On Saint Patrick's Day I was given what to me was a most wonderful flower. It was an exquisite carnation, with a wonderful perfume. On looking at this flower I, at first, thought some one was playing a trick on me, because of the color. The color was a beautiful vivid "Paddy" green and the petals were gradually shaded off to a more brilliant green at the edges. The blossom was of perfect shape and very large.

After making inquiries about this wonderful flower I learned that it had actually been grown at one of the experimental hot houses in this district near Calgary.

Before I left the old country I can remember my father, who was no mean gardener, growing carnations from an almost black to white and yellow, but I never before in all my life had seen a green carnation.

[We suggest that certain white flowers may be colored with any desired tint by being stood in a vase of suitable dyeing materials as soon as cut, but the various shades of green in the sample petal submitted makes it doubtful if this specimen was tinted. It seems genuine.—Ed.]

The South African Native at Home

WE HAVE some clippings from Durban, showing how the South African native is treated in his own home by the whites; and it is not a happy picture. In some respects it is worse than the situation in Chicago. In Standerton, South Africa, last Fall, Mr. Leonardus Johannes Labuschagne tied a native black girl to a cart, and flogged her to death. For doing this he was sentenced to the whole of six weeks at hard labor.

If this man had done this in Texas, he might have escaped unpunished, if he had had sufficient influence to silence the mouths of witnesses of his crime. But in Chicago there is one chance in 365 that he might have been electrocuted. They are great lovers of justice in Chicago. For every 365 murders that they have in Chicago, one man pays the death penalty. The majesty of the law must be upheld, in Chicago.

We have before us the bylaws of Durban. The city stands where once there was a village wholly occupied by blacks, whose ancestors had

lived there from time immemorial. Today no native may legally live within three miles of the outskirts of the municipality, except landowners, students, police or other officials, the aged, the sick or duly registered servants of the whites.

Durban has been recently enforcing the provisions of the act which requires natives to live beyond the three-mile limit. The Natal *Adviser* contains a letter from one of the natives affected, Nivard Mdhtetche, which will appeal to anybody who has a spark of justice or manhood in his makeup:

"I beg to protest against the proposed removal of natives from the suburbs of Durban. I am a native. I do not own ground, but I do lease a small plot. I have at great sacrifice built a house which cost me over £140. This money has been saved from wages earned during many years. I have resided in the vicinity for the last twenty years.

"I think there will be a great deal of trouble before this matter is settled. Supposing I do remove outside the three-mile limit. At present I walk five miles to work and five miles back. Can I walk eight miles each way and do a day's work in between? No! Can I afford to pay for a ride each way? No! What shall I do? I have a wife and two youngsters. I will have to get a hovel of some sort, and crowd my family into it.

"There are quite a lot of decently behaved natives; and I think the proposed enforcing of the law will be heart-breaking. We have never hankered after political power, but things like this must force us to act unitedly. Oh, that I had been an Indian, a Chinaman, Russian Jew, or anything but a native of South Africa in Africa!"

Every black who comes into Durban must register with the police within twenty-four hours and explain the object of his visit, which is limited to five days. If he secures employment, his employer must get him an identification card, and must pay twenty-five cents the first month and twelve and one-half cents each additional month he remains in his employ.

In lieu of one employer the native may, at his option, become a Togt man, subject to employment by anybody who demands his services, at the rate of fifty cents per day. If engaged in washing, or in stevedore work inside the bay, he is allowed seventy-five cents; in stevedore work outside the bay, $1 per day. Unless engaged in pulling the whites around in rickshas it is illegal for him to be on the streets between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.; but "a ricksha puller may ply for hire with his ricksha until the hour of midnight".

If a native's employer fails to provide him with a card, the employer must pay $10 or be imprisoned seven days; if the native fails to see to it that he gets a card he must pay a $10 fine or be imprisoned, perhaps with hard labor, for a period of two months. A Togt man must live in the compound provided by the Town Council, paying $1.25 per month for the shelter, water, lighting and sanitary conveniences which it affords him.

The laws of Durban prohibit anybody from leasing land to natives, except in certain areas set aside for that purpose. The spaces allotted are so cramped that a writer in the Natal *Mercury* declares that "when the Public Health Committee went on a tour of inspection three months ago, in one quarter, adjacent to the main road, they found over 300 people living on a space of ground not much larger than would be allotted for the requirements of the ordinary household grounds and garden elsewhere."

Can anyone suppose that the natives enjoy being herded together in such miserable fashion, after having been once allowed the unrestricted use of all that great country? But what can they do? When, not long ago, 150 of them purchased a single farm at Rustenburg, South Africa, the white farmers immediately took legal action to get rid of them.

When Mr. Leonardus Johannes Labuschagne got his six weeks' sentence for murdering the native girl, there was a considerable commotion among some of the humane people of South Africa who are not just positive that the blacks in their midst are being treated in a perfectly Christlike manner. Ten of these, all clergymen, joined in certain resolutions, which are so tame that we present them as a curiosity:

(1) That whereas it appears that juries are too prone to treat offences committed by Europeans against natives too leniently, the question is recommended to the Government for consideration whether the jury system ought not to be reconsidered in its application to such cases;

(2) That it is also earnestly recommended to the Government that legislation should be introduced prohibiting the illicit intercourse of white men and black women, and treat such as a serious offence in view of the increasing number of white settlers and others who have been guilty of this practise.

The papers that bear these items to us also narrate that "native affairs in the main are coming so rapidly to a head that it requires a minister's whole time to cope with them". We should imagine that it would be difficult for the missionaries to convey a very good idea to the natives of just what the Christian religion really is and what it stands for.

It is reported that the native women of Blœmfontein do not take kindly to the proposed compulsory medical examination of their sex.

General Smuts, one time Premier of South Africa, once said that the acid test of the European is their treatment of the colored people. If that is the case then it looks as if they had met their test about as Mr. Wilson met his, when he said that the way the American Government would treat the Russian Government would be the acid test of the friendship of the American people for the Russian people.

The John Brown Rebellion *By Mrs. C. L. C.*

I HAVE been a reader of your magazine since it was first published, and have found it very instructive and helpful.

Often I have noticed corrections made to certain articles, and feel it right to call attention to some misstatements made in the article "The Switzerland of America," by J. L. Bolling, published in GOLDEN AGE No. 141, especially that part relating to the "John Brown Rebellion". Mr. Brown, the writer says, was a Kansan, "and lived in the immediate vicinity", also that he was a school teacher.

The John Brown farm and the home where he lived, and to which his body was brought and buried in the family cemetery, is the farm which has been taken over by some patriotic society since I visited the spot. It is now a noted place for tourists, who visit it by the thousands every year, and is located at North Elba, Essex Co., N. Y., just outside that beautiful summer resort, Lake Placid.

I was born and grew up in the adjoining county of Clinton, New York, and from my earliest youth I have been familiar with the story. Mr. Bolling says that John Brown got his "inspiration for his act from the book entitled 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' ". John Brown may have read that book (every one was reading it at that time), and it may have hastened his act. But he knew more about the slave trouble than Harriet Beecher Stowe ever did, as he was one of the leaders of the then famous "Underground Railway", which extended from the South to the Canadian boundary, and over which the poor slaves were helped by the sympathetic people of the North.

In each town where the slaves were taken in there was a station, and there they were given food and allowed to rest, or were kept hidden, if the officers from the South were chasing them. They were helped all along the way until they reached Canada and freedom. It was from these poor bruised, often crippled human beings, that John Brown received his inspiration; and his great sympathetic heart went out to them, after he had seen with his own eyes, and had heard with his own ears the heart-rending stories they had to tell, and had washed the poor bleeding backs which had felt the cruel lash of the slave driver's whip.

We know that John Brown did wrong; but who can say that he was not an instrument in the Lord's hand to call attention to conditions then prevailing in the South?

John Brown was a man who was well liked in the community in which he lived. He may have "taught school", but this is the first time I ever heard of it. My parents and my grandfather have told me all I know about the home life of the Brown family.

Soon after his death, the letters John Brown wrote to his wife when he was in prison were published in book form; and I remember reading them when only a little child.

I was born during the war between the North and South, and heard nothing but the abolition side of the question; and my sympathy was all with the North. About twenty years ago I came into the South to live, and here I have met many of the people who were slave owners, and I have heard their side of the story.

Truly there are two sides to every story; and since I know the other side, my sympathies are divided. I find some who are still very bitter toward the North; others are willing to

admit that they should have accepted President Lincoln's offer and sold their slaves.

Now just a word about that "New England school teacher" who wrote "a famous book entitled 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'." At the time Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote this story, she was the mother of a family; and in a biography of her life I remember reading how difficult it was for her to even find time to write the story, as her hands were burdened with the care of her children and with looking after the many household duties that fall to the lot of any good mother. We wonder whether a busy mother had the time to read "exaggerated newspaper stories" and then "fill in the gaps with gross misrepresentations drawn wholly from a vivid imagination".

Let us think kindly of all. We were in the time of the end; knowledge was to increase; and it seems to me these two persons were instruments in the Lord's hand to call attention to the darkest blot ever placed upon our homeland, the United States of America, "the land overshadowed with wings."

The Great Illinois Tornado *By S. S. Goodin*

I GIVE you a brief description of some items connected with the great tornado which recently passed through southern Illinois. So far as known this storm was the most destructive of life and property of any tornado that ever visited the American continent.

The path of the storm was about three-quarters of a mile wide. Many have taken notice of the fact that every church in its path was completely destroyed, while many other buildings of equal height were spared. The banks in Murphysboro have closed their doors, the Building and Loan associations have dissolved, and the common talk is that Murphysboro and De Soto will never be rebuilt. However, we believe that they will.

In this district the homes of seven families of Bible Students were in the path of the storm, and I think it would be of interest to your readers to know something of the experiences of these families. We will take their homes in the order in which the storm visited them.

The first house struck was that of Mr. George Beasley. $100 will pay the damage here, and no one was hurt. The next home was that of Mr. Charles Piper. There was very little damage done to his house, but about $300 to his barn and other buildings; he himself received only a scratch on the nose. The next home was that of Mr. Will Piper. This man, his wife, daughter and two sons were all left standing on the floor, but no one can tell where the house went. There is no sign that there ever was a house there, except the floor.

The next home was that of Mrs. Electra Beasley, but at this time there is not a sign of the home that once stood there. The family was carried about one-quarter of a mile. Mrs. Beasley and her son Richard were killed; two daughters were not hurt. The husband and other sons were not at home. The husband would not let his wife attend Bible Students' meetings. He is now in the Carbondale hospital, not expected to live.

The next home was that of Mr. Braden, and it is so completely gone you could not tell there was ever a house there. Mr. Braden heard the storm and stepped outside to see what was the matter. As he turned the corner to look, the house left for parts unknown. He received a few scratches.

The next home, Mr. Kilmer's, looks as if some one with a cannon had been practising on it. There is a hole in it every five or six feet.

The last home was that of Mr. Ed Beasley, where the meetings were held. The husband locked the back door and the wife the front door: both then went into the living room and Mr. Beasley said to his wife, "Mother, I guess we are gone." Just then the storm hit the house. The wife fell to the floor: the bookcase fell on her leg and the table over her. A cupboard fell on the piano, with Mr. Beasley under the cupboard and next to the piano, with nothing holding him. The storm hardly lasted two minutes. When it had passed Mr. Beasley crawled out, lifted the bookcase from off his wife, and they both went to help others. There was nothing left of their home except the furniture that had fallen on them.

In Regard to the Armadillo *By H. E. Coffey*

I WISH to call attention to a statement in GOLDEN AGE No. 141, page 308, which from personal observation I know to be untrue. Speaking of the armadillo the writer says: "These animals can only be caught after sundown. They do not venture forth during the daytime."

I have seen these animals on different occasions stalking about in the woods at almost every hour of the day. Some of the largest and best specimens of this animal I have seen were feeding in the woods between 9 and 11 o'clock in the daytime. However I have seen more of them in the late afternoon, and especially along about dusk. It is true that they venture forth more frequently after sundown.

Two years ago I saw an armadillo which was feeding near a road. It was shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon and some schoolboys who also saw it gave chase and soon caught it. On several other occasions I have seen them caught during the daytime.

The o'possum and skunk are two other animals which, like the armadillo, do lots of their prowling at night; but I and most everyone who has lived in parts of the country where these animals are to be found have noted that they frequently venture forth in daytime.

"Eve's Picture Snake Discovered" *By J. H. Moore*

HEREIN I am presenting the picture of what seems to be a new species of serpent which was recently discovered in the Highland Peach Orchard region, seven miles north of Nashville, Arkansas, and which is now on exhibition at Nashville and attracting much attention throughout that section. Since the discovery of this first one, five or six more have been captured, and are now on exhibition, also.

All these specimens I have carefully examined and find them all just alike, but different from any other species ever before seen in this part of the world or elsewhere, as far as I am able to ascertain. My attention was first called to this little serpent by a crowd all intent upon seeing it through a show-window at a garage; and I walked up to see what was causing the attraction. But when I saw nothing more than a little snake in a pint flask, I turned away and thought no more about it until the next day, when some one asked me if I had seen the "picture snake". It was then I learned for the first time what the real point of attraction was, and returned to make a further examination.

To my great surprise I found that the little creature had the picture of a beautiful woman on the top of its head. This is not so clearly discernible in the accompanying cut as on the snake itself.

Wonderful, isn't it, that this same wise and subtile creature, which was used by Satan to deceive, should now appear in "animated moving pictures" to call attention to the Bible story of the fall of man, and thus be used to glorify the woman's seed (Christ), to show forth the triumph of the woman over her deceiver (Satan), by her insignia appearing on the serpent's head which is to be bruised! Thus is aptly symbolized the deliverance of all the children of men in the Golden Age.

A further interesting, if not significant, point in connection with this matter is that it was a *woman* who captured this picture-serpent, and who discovered the feminine features on the top of its head. She did not capture this snake in the original Garden of Eden, it is true. But Highland Orchard, where it was discovered, is regarded by many an Arkansas traveler as the nearest approach to Eden of any place on earth. It has plenty of unforbidden fruits which may be partaken of freely without fear of untoward results.

Do We Want an American Dictator?

THERE are several million people in the United States who do not have any more idea of what real Americanism is than the man in the moon. There are actually myriads of people living under the Stars and Stripes who do not have the remotest conception of what the statue of liberty really stands for; hence we take not a little pleasure in publishing an opinion which was rendered by Judge August Hand, of New York state, right during the midst of the insanity of the World War. Judge Hand said, from the bench:

"Every citizen has a right, without intent to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service, to think, feel, and express disapproval or abhorrence of any law or policy or proposed law or policy, including the Declaration of War, the Conscription Act, and the so-called sedition clauses of the Espionage Act; belief that the war is not or was not a war for democracy; belief that our participation in it was forced or induced by powers with selfish interests to be served thereby; belief that our participation was against the will of the majority of the citizens or voters of the country; belief that the self-sacrifice of persons who elect to suffer for freedom of conscience is admirable; belief that war is horrible; belief that the Allies' war aims were or are selfish and undemocratic; belief that the Hon. Elihu Root is hostile to socialism, and that his selection to represent America in a socialistic republic was ill-advised.

"It is the constitutional right of every citizen to express his opinion about the war or the participation of the United States in it; about the desirability of peace; about the merits or demerits of the system of conscription, and about the moral rights or claims of conscientious objectors to be exempt from conscription. It is the constitutional right of the citizens to express such opinion, even though they are opposed to the opinions or policies of the administration; and even though the expression of such opinion may unintentionally or indirectly discourage recruiting and enlistment."

Matteoti and Mussolini

At the left is Matteoti, the intelligent, refined son of wealthy parents who devoted his life to the cause of Socialism; he was murdered June 5th, 1924, as he was on his way to parliament to make a speech against the Mussolini government. The murderers were all friends of Mussolini, but, he, personally, was not definitely implicated.

The Difficulties of Cotton Ginning

By J. A. Lindquist

I THINK the invention of Mr. Bennett of Wilkinsburg, Pa., described in GOLDEN AGE No. 139, will be worthless, unless its ginning parts are entirely different from those of the gins now in use.

In the case of short-lint cotton, from the same variety of seed, the best lint is obtained only after the picked cotton has lain in a dry and well-sheltered and ventilated place for three weeks or more. If ginned sooner, the lint fibers are torn, more or less, on even the best of gins; and when the farmer sells, he is docked from $3 to $5 a bale on each 500-lb. bale.

Long-lint cotton requires a different gin; and therefore, although long-lint cotton is the better, it cannot be raised in the same ginning district as the short lint. Short-lint cotton requires saw gins; long-lint cotton roller gins, with pins or pegs. A roller gin will get the most cotton off from short-lint seed, but revolves too slowly; while a short-lint gin will destroy the fiber of long-lint cotton.

Handling cotton is a ticklish business. Loose cotton cannot be shipped to a gin; for it takes too much room, and the costs would be prohibitive. In its compressed form, it is dangerous to ship, as rubbing may ignite it; and though you sink it in a lake or river, it will burn up if fire once gets a good start inside the bale.

Golden Age Whole Wheat Bread

WE HAVE been asked to give a recipe for making whole-wheat bread, and we are glad to do so. It is the recipe for getting well and keeping well. Whole-wheat bread has in it all the elements of life. It looks good, it tastes good, and it is good. If you are in a hurry to take a one-way trip to the cemetery, eat plenty of white bread. The whiter the bread, the sooner you get your ride. But it is a disgrace to take the trip merely because you have not had any better way of killing yourself than packing yourself with plaster of paris. Cheer up! While you are here you might as well be healthy as sick. It would be much more fun for yourself and for those about you. Why be a whining invalid when you can spread sunshine all around by eating whole-wheat bread instead of white bread? And it is cheaper, too.

If you use brown soft sugar instead of white granulated sugar, and if you use bran fresh from the mill instead of the cooked and prepared brans which are on the market, the bread will be improved in wholesomeness.

Get a mill and grind your own wheat. Choice wheat can be obtained from farmers and seed dealers. Mills for grinding the wheat may be obtained from the mail order houses. Wheat is hard to grind, so it is better to get a mill which has at least a 24-inch wheel, obtaining thereby greater power. The Fulton mill is good.

2 cups milk—bring to a scald.
3 tablespoons sugar,
2 cups warm water. Add
1 tablespoon salt,
2 tablespoons shortening,
1 yeast-cake (Fleischmann's),
5 cups whole-wheat flour,
3 cups white flour,
2 cups bran.

Radios Heard in Alaska

WE ARE interested in the advancement and enlargement of the educational features of the radio. We believe that it is one of many evidences that the Lord's kingdom is at the door, and that God is going to use the radio more and more for the enlightenment of the peoples of earth along the lines of truth and righteousness, and that therefore the time is coming when it will not be used for anything else than that which is uplifting and beneficial.

We are especially interested in the programs being broadcast from stations WBBR, Staten Island, N. Y., and WORD, Batavia, Ill., as these are high-class in educational instruction, entertaining and refreshing in musical selections, and without comparison in doctrinal and religious truths. We are always pleased to publish anything that these two stations may see fit to send us. We have the following letter, sent to station WORD, from Pilot Station, Alaska, 162° 57′ West Longitude and 62° 53′ North Latitude. It is dated December 29, 1924:

"ON DECEMBER 25th we listened to your test program, which came in wonderfully clear and strong on our loud speaker. I think that I had you once before, on Dec. 18th. That night a man sang: 'Some Day The Silver Cord Will Break,' and it was surely grand. Then I caught the letters W O R but heard no more. On the 25th the test program came in on the same dial setting; but we did not have to guess at the station, as we clearly heard your announcement. The numbers that I took down in my notes were, 'How Firm A Foundation,' 'Abide With Me,' 'The Palms,' and 'The Holy City,' all of which were fine.

"We are 150 miles from Bering Sea on the lower Yukon river, and forty miles from any other white folks save us three, husband, seven-year-old son and myself. So you can see what a wonderful thing the radio is to us. We have a 5-tube Neutrodyne and a Rolla loud speaker. The Eskimos gather in the schoolroom and listen to the music we receive from the States. Thanking you for the part you take in making our life worth while, and assuring you that we will be hunting for you again when you are on the air, I am

"Yours very truly,
"Mrs. Inez E. Moore.
"Pilot Station,
"Alaska."

Whoopee—Bargains in Masses!

WE HAVE in hand at the moment a couple of offers of masses from the Roman Catholic Sulpician Seminary, Brookland Post Office, Washington, D. C., that might interest some of our readers. There is a time limit on one of these deals. The masses were to be said on April 3rd and on Easter, and as those dates are past, probably nobody would be greatly excited over the announcements. But the following seems to be good at any time that you have anything from $10 up that neither you nor your family can use for any legitimate purposes in life. We do not know anything about these Sulpicians except that they say they are willing to take the money, and that the words Sulpician and Suspicion look much alike. Here you are:

TEN DOLLARS will procure for a DEPARTED SOUL A MEMBERSHIP in our PURGATORIAL SOCIETY. This will entitle the soul enrolled as a MEMBER to share in many special Masses each year, in the merits of the great good work of training young men for the Priesthood, and in the daily prayers and Masses of the Seminary. Secure memberships for your deceased relatives and friends. By so doing you will render a great service.

TWENTY DOLLARS will make YOU A PERPETUAL ASSOCIATE MEMBER and entitle you to share in many Masses and other spiritual benefits not only after your death but also during the present life. Secure memberships for yourself and your relatives and friends yet living. You and they will be greatly blessed and the cause of training Priests greatly helped.

FIFTY DOLLARS will secure the same benefits for an entire family or special group or organization. This is known as A FAMILY, OR GROUP, OR ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP. Secure such a membership for your family or for the Society to which you belong.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will constitute you a BENEFACTOR. Listed as such on our books, you will be remembered daily in every Mass offered in the Seminary and daily in the prayers of the Seminarians.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will make you not only a BENEFACTOR but a FOUNDER. Such an amount would provide a PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP bearing YOUR NAME. It would yield in interest each year sufficient to maintain continuously a student for the Priesthood. The line of young men whom you would thus help to be ordained would be in a very real sense YOUR priests. Each of them would offer for you and yours twelve Masses a year, for each year they were supported by the income from your Scholarship.

THE FULL AMOUNT to make one a MEMBER, A BENEFACTOR, OR A FOUNDER may be paid in installments, if so desired.

OUR ANNUITY PLAN. You may INVEST five hundred dollars or more with us. You can have in return a higher rate of interest than you can get from the bank, and payable to you every six months. At your death the amount invested would be used to educate deserving boys for the Priesthood. Your money so invested would be protected by the integrity of our Institution and also by the laws of the State of Maryland under which we are incorporated. Besides we would make with you a legal contract signed and sealed. There is a sense of security and a holy joy brought to you by this kind of an investment. There is also a promise of even greater joy hereafter in the lasting knowledge that your funds are destined to do what one of the Saints has called the most divine of all good works—the supplying of priests to bring souls to God.

YOUR WILL

When making your Will, provide for some amount in it for the training of young men for the Priesthood. OUR LEGAL TITLE IS:

"THE ASSOCIATED SULPICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES."

BROOKLAND, D. C.

The Manufacture of Sins in Ireland

THE London *Daily Mail* of March 2nd contains a dispatch from Ireland reciting the steps taken by Bishop O'Doherty, of Galway and Kilmacduagh, to stop certain dances which have become a scandal in his diocese. The bishop issued a proclamation in which he said:

"I now formally forbid every Catholic in these dioceses to organize or take part in these Saturday night dances. Should this formal prohibition be ignored I shall make the offence referred to a reserved sin, in the first place, and, if that is not sufficient, I shall use the further powers which Christ and His Church have placed in my hands."

This is a new one, first that any bishop could manufacture sins, second that he could classify them, making one kind of sins reserved and the other what might be called the bleacher type, and third that this does not exhaust his powers in this direction. Cheer up! It could be worse. Think how happy they will all be when the nightmare is over.

Peace and Good Will *By E. B. Clemmer*

"GLORY to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."—Luke 2:14.

Every one is glad to hear good news. It was indeed good news which the humble shepherds on the hillsides of Palestine heard when an angel with a multitude of the heavenly host sang the glad tidings that in the City of David was born a "Savior, which is Christ the Lord". These glad tidings of great joy were not only for the shepherds or for a few selected persons, but for all people. The whole world was to share in the good news. Good news often pertains to only a few, or even to a single person. But here is news which is of universal significance and application, in which the whole world is to rejoice.

When a child is born into this world, the event is generally considered as good news and the day is one for rejoicing. It is doubly so when at the anxious solicitation of kind friends and neighbors, the fact is learned that the mother and child are doing well. It is a day for felicitations and congratulations; and one's birthday is always to be remembered with gifts and rejoicing.

But here, this day, in the town of Bethlehem was born a child over whom the angels rejoiced; and the heavens resounded with the glad tidings. This child was to make the whole earth rejoice and be glad; for a Savior, Christ the Lord, was born this day. This child was to fulfil the hopes of all past generations since the world began, and was to shape the destiny of the then Jewish world, God's chosen people, and the destiny of all generations yet to be born. This child did exactly what the angels said it would do. It fulfilled all the prophecies of the past concerning the Messiah, the Christ; and it has brought more joy and peace into the world than all the other children that were ever born into this world.

This was the message that the angels sang: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." This message shows that the angels rejoiced not only over the new-born babe at its birth, but over what this child was destined to accomplish in the world. Not only should we be glad when a child is born, but we should look forward to and be grateful for its possibilities and development, and what it may be able to do in the world.

There is a wonderful possibility and destiny in every child that is born. Wrapped up in each tiny babe may be a hero, a philanthropist, a great discoverer or an inventor, a great scientist, a statesman, a philosopher, a preacher or a teacher that shall startle the whole world. No one can tell what mysteries, what powers, what destinies lie hidden in a new-born child. But here, in the City of David, a child was born this day whose power and destiny the angels revealed in joyful, happy acclaim, because He was to bring peace on earth and good will among men and to make the whole earth rejoice.

Here we may candidly ask the question: Did the angels make any mistake when they thus proclaimed the birth of this child? Has this child fulfilled the destiny that the angels said He would? Has the world good reason to rejoice over the Savior that was born this day? Christ's life, work and teaching, as recorded in the four Gospels, and referred to in the Acts and in the Epistles of the New Testament, are a sufficient answer to these questions. We need not ask the question whether these writings are authentic or not. Nor need we ask whether what was written is the truth, nor whether the writers were competent to write the facts as they knew them. All these questions are fully answered in the affirmative by the internal evidence concerning the individual writers, and by what they have written. Besides, all the external evidence that we have goes to prove both that these writers were competent to write, and that what they have written is the truth and perfectly trustworthy.

We might begin to enumerate all the facts and truths in the New Testament concerning the birth and life of Christ, as also in fact all the sayings of the Old Testament that have reference to the work and life of Christ. But this would make this manuscript too large. I content myself by referring to only two principles that Christ embodied in His own life and taught by precept and example, to show that the angels were not mistaken in their joyful announcement of what this new-born child was to be and do to bring peace, joy and good-will among men.

The first principle is the truth contained in the Golden Rule, and the second is also implied

in the Golden Rule. But to make it more definite and emphatic, we shall assume it as a second principle and call it the Law of Service, as it was exemplified and taught by Christ. We might add a third principle or truth, which is love—love to God and love to our fellow men. This is indeed the fundamental law of God, and includes both the principle of the Golden Rule and the law of service, since neither can be fully carried out without love as a ruling and guiding motive in the hearts and lives of men. Love is the greatest power in the world; and where love reigns supreme, sin cannot exist, nor fear of any kind, for "perfect love casteth out fear".

But in this present article on Peace and Good Will, I shall simply refer to the truth as Christ taught, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' and to the law of service, which later Christ so vividly illustrated when He, their Lord and Master, girded himself with a towel and washed the disciples' feet, thus performing the most humble and menial service. Then He bade his disciples go and do similar service.

If the Golden Rule were universally observed for a month, a week, a day, it would speedily bring peace on earth and good will among men. The good tidings of great joy that the angels brought to the shepherds when Christ was born would then be fulfilled; and again we might hear the heavenly host rejoicing and singing the glad refrain, "Glory to God in the highest".

The angels indeed are singing, and their voices have not been silenced since the shepherds first heard them on the hills not far from Bethlehem. But the world has a deaf ear, and is out of tune with the song of the angels. The finest instruments that man has thus far invented are not delicate enough to catch the voices of the angels. And no instrument will ever do this. In fact no instrument is necessary to get in tune with the angelic host. All that is necessary is to get our spirit attuned to the spirit of God; and we shall hear the voice of the angel as the shepherds heard, and when he bade them: "Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."

Why does the world not hear and rejoice at this good news? The answer is, Because the world has not yet learned to know and to obey the Golden Rule. What principally ails the world is greed and selfishness. These are contrary to the Golden Rule. Greed and selfishness? Yes, indeed; you see them everywhere. To prosecute a few war profiteers would not do much good. It might teach a lesson to a few, if our attorney general would institute suit against half a dozen such profiteers; but this would not reach the mighty guilty host of profiteers all over these United States. Perhaps this is the reason why the attorney general has so far refrained from prosecutions. It might seem like persecution rather than prosecution of war profiteers.

Greed and selfishness cannot be outlawed, or prosecuted out of existence. To get rid of greed and selfishness necessitates learning, teaching, and training to obey the Golden Rule. And this is the only cure for selfishness and all the other ills from which the world suffers. The fact that Christ taught this one truth in the Golden Rule justifies the angels' song of "peace on earth, good will to men". If Christ had not taught another truth, there would be abundant reason for rejoicing at the Savior's birth.

In some parts we find prejudice against the Golden Rule. Some years ago a prominent senator of the United States said that the Golden Rule had no place in politics. If this is true, the fault lies not in the Golden Rule but in politics. It is safe to say that no matter what a person's standing may be in society or how prominent a place he may occupy in the political world, when he publicly declares that the Golden Rule has no place in politics that person has no business to be in politics. Politics would get along better without him.

The same thing holds good in business of any kind. Any industry that cannot be conducted on the principle of the Golden Rule has no business to exist; for the world would be better off without it. This is equally true of the person or persons themselves who conduct the business. It is no profit to the man himself who profiteers. In the long run he will not be a success; for he is out of harmony with the law of God. The saying, "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine," is applicable in his case. Numerous examples might be cited of persons who conduct their affairs on the Golden Rule principle, who have

large success where others have failed, and who have found that it pays in dollars and cents to follow the principle of the Golden Rule. It needs no argument that most of the world's ills are caused by greed and selfishness, and that the Golden Rule is the proper panacea.

There is no doubt that the World War was caused by greed and selfishness, and more than one nation was guilty. Nobody now wants to admit this; but it is true, nevertheless. We may freely admit that self-interest is legitimate. Self interest seeks its own, and has a right to do so. But self-interest can never disregard other interests without a transgression of the Golden Rule. For any nation, or several nations, to go on a rampage, bound on destroying their neighbor in a barbarous fashion, is not legitimate self-interest. It is not necessary, nor is it right, nor does it pay, for one nation to seek to destroy another nation in order that the one nation may be able to exist, going on the principle that might makes right. This it never does. Nor has any nation a right to destroy another nation or deprive her of her liberties, in order to make more room for herself, any more than I have a right to destroy, or kill, or injure my neighbor in order to make more room for me to exist. The principle of the Golden Rule applies between nations as well as individuals, and if this rule is obeyed, war and greed and selfishness will disappear from the face of the earth, and peace and good-will will take the place of envy, hate and selfishness.

The World War itself, with all its destructiveness of life and property, the interruption of the World's normal economic life, the enormous financial burdens that the war entailed, and the disruption of international traffic and intercourse, not to mention the untold and indescribable suffering caused by the war, should be lesson enough that greed and selfishness do not pay; and that the principle of the Golden Rule should be speedily substituted for hate and strife and war.

We can see why nothing of any practical value was accomplished at the Genoa Conference. Political rivalry and selfishness predominated there, and the principle of the Golden Rule was either not considered or was left in the background. At least it was not operative in the discussions and deliberations, as far as reports showed. The principal blame for this, no doubt history will place upon Russia and Germany. There is still too much political rivalry or, we might call it in plain terms, selfishness, among the European nations; and the result is war, rumors of war, envy, hatred, and unrest, and all the suffering and burdens that such a state of things entails.

We know the "sick man of Europe" and his murderous hatred of innocent and defenseless humanity—the darkest blot on the world's civilization today.

And what about Russia? Where does this nation stand in the light of the Golden Rule? From all authentic accounts, Russia is about the most misgoverned nation on the globe. Whatever her theories of government may be, it is a nation ruled by force; and no nation so ruled can be governed by the principle of the Golden Rule. As long as this law of God is violated, any authority or ruling power is bound to be a failure. All the results under the Soviet rule justify these statements. Only the rights of the rulers and the army are respected and guaranteed. The rights of the individuals are not, and every individual has rights, given and endowed by the Creator himself. Any man, or set of men, or any system of government that forfeits these inalienable rights of men—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—transgress the law of God and can never be a success while this law is violated.

Many of the best people of Russia have been murdered ruthlessly and shockingly, or else have been driven out of the country altogether, by a theory or system of government that has no ground for its existence either in morals, religion, or in common sense and decency for humanity. Its motive is selfishness, as it has been conducted so far, and cannot be sanctioned by the law of God and the principle of the Golden Rule. How could the people rejoice, and peace and good-will prevail, under this system of government!

Selfishness did not pay Germany with all their boastfulness during the war. It will not pay Russia, nor any other nation or individual on earth. No nation nor individual unless they come under the dominion of the Golden Rule, will ever hear the angel's voice of glad tidings: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

The absence of the Golden Rule principle in

government and the numerous relations between individuals causes trouble all around. This is the cause of the trouble between labor and capital. Peace ought to prevail between individuals and groups of individuals. What is the cause of strikes, boycotts, and lockouts? This industrial warfare between employer and employee? This is as unnecessary and uncalled for as any other kind of warfare, and under the principle of the Golden Rule need not exist and could not exist if the rulers obeyed. Selfishness is evident here.

The laborer is worthy of his hire, and is entitled to fair wages and proper working conditions. The laborer should not be treated as a tool or a machine to be exploited by the employer to accumulate wealth that he may use for his own benefit. The laborer is entitled to such a share of the wealth he creates or produces that he and his family may subsist in comfort. There are industries increasing in number where such conditions obtain; and you never hear of any trouble. Both employer and employee are satisfied when the Golden Rule is adhered to by both capital and labor. To disregard and go contrary to the law of God is the cause of all past, present and future strikes and industrial unrest. It is also exceedingly costly from a financial standpoint. It does not pay. The loss in wages, the bad feeling engendered by strikes and lockouts, such brutality as occurred at Herrin, Ill., could be avoided by fair dealing. And would not the angels sing for joy, if the Christ idea could be born again in the hearts of men, and the Golden Rule become the guiding principle in the affairs of mankind!

Next to the Golden Rule or else implied in it is service. Not the service of a slave, but the service of "good will", is what the world stands in need of, a fair day's labor for a fair day's wage. Not to give as little as you can for a day's pay, but to work with a will and a heart, must be the attitude of the laborer under the Golden Rule. This does not exhaust a person nearly as much as it will if he watches the clock and tries to do as little as he can. The law of service forbids any loafing on the job or shirking of one's duty.

This law of service is most generally applied to works of charity and altruism. It applies here, of course; but it also applies in every relation of human life. We have a saying, "Service counts." It has a value that cannot be overestimated. It is what service we can render to mankind that means success in life and that makes life worth living. It is the busy bee that gathers honey and fills the hives; and if we could know them, they are by far the happier in the lot. Without them the rest of the hive would perish. So it is the workers that count; and they also get their reward, not only in dollars and cents, but in the satisfaction of work "Well done".

These are the God-given laws of our being—the Golden Rule and Service. We can no more change or disregard these laws than we can change or ignore the law of gravitation without penalty. If the law of gravitation were suspended for a minute, the world would go to smash. We cannot go contrary to this law without paying the penalty. The law of gravitation is what makes the earth revolve around the sun, the moon around the earth, and holds the planets in their orbits. Only the Creator of all things could make this universe work so harmoniously and so accurately that an eclipse of the sun or the moon can be computed accurately to the minute in any part of the world. The same Creator, the Great I AM, has also made man and the moral laws to govern him.

The principle of the Golden Rule and the law of service are divine laws, which mankind must obey, or else civilization will be sick and diseased and must finally die. Knowing that these statements are true because God said so and Christ said so, and because we ourselves know that they are true and easily observable by all men, I do not hesitate to state that Christ and His teachings are the only truths and forces that can save the world from sin and selfishness by obedience to these laws of God.

The angel of God made no mistake when he appeared to the shepherds and proclaimed tidings of great joy when Christ was born at Bethlehem. This sad, sin-stricken world will make no mistake when they listen to the voice of the angel, and take heed to the teaching of Christ, the Lord and Savior of the world. Only then will the world be made to rejoice and the anthem of the angelic host be fulfilled, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men."

In the Resurrection Where Will You Be?

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THE term resurrection means "standing up again to life". The very definition suggests that those to be resurrected are without life. Examination of the Scriptures relating to the dead proves that the dead are unconscious. They are as though they had not been.

To have faith that the dead now in the tomb will again stand upon the earth brings hope to the sorrowing hearts of those who have lost loved ones. But there can be no faith without knowledge, and that knowledge must be based upon trustworthy evidence. The Bible is the only true source of knowledge concerning man, his death and his resurrection.

Without hope of successful contradiction I emphatically assert that the dead are in their graves; that God has made provision for their redemption and deliverance; and that in His due time He will awaken them out of death and will give each one an opportunity for everlasting life. This proof I will present from the Scriptures.

I assume in the outset that the Bible is true. I believe that it is God's Word of Truth. My purpose is to help the people understand the Scriptures, and that without a money consideration. My argument will appeal to those who are reasonable, and who believe the Bible.

The word "sleep" is sometimes employed to denote death, because it is God's purpose to awaken the dead. A writer of the Holy Scriptures, addressing himself to those who trust in the Word of God, says in 1 Thessalonians 4:13, 14: "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

Those who believe this scripture have hope for their beloved dead that they will see them again. If children have lost their parents, if parents have been robbed of their children by death, or others who loved each other have been separated by this great enemy, the surviving ones who believe the Bible have hope that their loved ones will come again, and this hope brings peace of mind.

My desire is to comfort those who have been sad because of death amongst their beloved, and to do so by helping them to understand the Scriptures.

It will be conceded that the love of a good mother for her child is the nearest approach to divine love. The child is bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh. When the cruel enemy death tears the child from the mother's arms and its little body lies silent and lifeless in the grave, her grief knows no bounds. The Lord has graciously arranged that those who will hear His Word shall in such a sad hour receive comfort.

Through His prophet Jeremiah (31:16, 17) God says: "Thus saith the Lord, Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy. And there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall come again to their own border."

There are no babes in heaven. No human being could go to heaven until first he makes an intelligent consecration to do the will of God and thereafter faithfully obeys the Lord even unto death. One who dies as an infant could not do this. All the babes that have died are in their graves waiting for the resurrection. The people are going to see a great multitude of dear babes on the earth before many years.

The text just quoted says that they are now in the land of the enemy, which is death; and that they shall come again to their own border. What was their own border? The earth, of course. They lived nowhere else. This then is proof that they are coming back to live on the earth.

It must seem apparent to all reasonable minds that if babes, who have really done no harm, are in heaven, the place of eternal bliss, then there would be no reason to bring them back to earth. Furthermore, if they were alive they could not be resurrected, for the reason a live creature cannot be resurrected. The same rule applies to all who have died. If the wicked man is in conscious torment, he could not be resurrected, because already alive; and if he is there eternally, that is of itself proof conclusive that he could not be brought out. Thus we see that the doctrines of "inherent immortality" and "eternal torture" are diametrically opposed to the resurrection.

Resurrection the Basis of Hope

BUT it may be suggested by some that there is a doubt about the resurrection. Let us examine the Scriptures. All who believe the Bible believe that Jesus Christ arose from the dead. Upon this certainty St. Paul bases his argument concerning the resurrection of the dead, in 1 Corinthians 15:12-23, 25, 26.

"Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen. And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God; because we have testified of God that he raised up Christ; whom he raised not up, if so be that the dead rise not. For if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised: and if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order; Christ the firstfruits; afterward they that are Christ's, at his coming. . . . For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

Why should the dead be resurrected? I answer, Because it is God's plan for the blessing of mankind. He created the first man perfect, who sinned, was sentenced to death; and all the human family inherited death. God promised in Hosea 13:14 to redeem man from death: "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."

Under the terms of God's law the only method of redemption was by the willing death of another perfect creature. Jesus was made flesh, a man, that He might taste death for every man. (Hebrews 2:9) When on earth He said that He came for the very purpose of giving Himself a ransom for mankind and thus of fulfilling God's promise. Matthew 20:28: "Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

Jesus came, died and arose from the dead, that the people might have life and have it more abundantly. At the time of His death and resurrection, men had been dying and going into the grave for a period of 4,000 years. None of them had gone to heaven. But the time must come in which all the dead shall be resurrected, both the good and the bad; and in proof of this I read Acts 24:15 and John 5:28, 29 *R. V.*: "And have hope toward God' which they themselves also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust." "Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life: and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of judgment."

What Does "Church" Mean?

THUS you observe that there are two classes to be awakened out of death; those who have done good, and those who have done evil. All were born evil; and none are good except those who have fully consecrated themselves to the Lord, received the imputation of Christ's merit, and have continued in this attitude until death. This class in the Bible is called the Church. "Church" does not mean some organization presided over by a man who takes up a collection and pretends to preach. The scripture says that the Church is the Body of Christ. Colossians 1:18: "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 preeminence."

"Church" means a called-out class. This is the class referred to by the Lord when He said in Revelation 20:6: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection; on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."

This is the overcoming class, to whom Jesus said: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." (Revelation 2:10) And again in Revelation 3:21: "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."

This is the class mentioned by the apostle

Paul, when he said, in 1 Corinthians 15:41-44, 53: "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." "For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."

Now if you are one who is fully consecrated and begotten of God, and if you then continue faithful unto death, your place in the resurrection will be with the heavenly class, changed from human to spirit being. This is what is known as the chief or first resurrection. There will not be very many of this class; for Jesus stated that there would be just a small number. (Luke 12:32) And when the Lord sets up His kingdom the opportunity for participation in the first or chief resurrection ceases.

All the Other Dead

THERE are millions who have died who never knew the name of Christ. There are millions living now on earth who do not know of God's plan of salvation. There are many millions who have died in infancy who could not have known. Is there hope for such? I answer from the Scriptures in the language of Jesus: "All that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth." (John 5:28) The apostle Paul plainly says in 2 Timothy 4:1 that the Lord Jesus Christ comes to judge the living and the dead; first those who are living on the earth, and thereafter all the dead must be awakened.

The Christ, Head and Body, is spoken of in the Scriptures as those who participate in the first resurrection; and such are called God's elect, in whom He delights. God purposes to use Christ during His reign to bring the dead out of their tombs and to bless them who yet have life on the earth. The tomb is spoken of by the prophets as the prison-house of death.

Jehovah speaks then to His Christ, saying (Isaiah 42:6, 7; 49:8), "I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand, and will keep thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles; to open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house." "I will preserve thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, to establish the earth, to cause to inherit the desolate heritages; that thou mayest say to the prisoners, Go forth; to them that are in darkness, Show yourselves. They shall feed in the ways, and their pastures shall be in all high places."

The Scriptures further state that the very purpose of Christ's reign is to restore to man that which he has lost. Adam lost for himself and his children the right to live on earth as perfect human beings in complete happiness. Those who have died have gone away into the land of the enemy. In the resurrection they shall be brought back.

Concerning the blessings, then, the scripture reads: "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." (Acts 3:19-21) All the prophets foretold this time of restoration.

Answering my question then, Where will you be in the resurrection? The only other place you have an opportunity to be is on the earth: and this opportunity will be given to all who are not of the heavenly class. All who are obedient to the Lord shall then be restored to perfect condition of body, mind, health, and everything incident thereto. Without a single exception the prophets of Jehovah foretold this time. God's prophecies must be fulfilled.

Our Lord's Second Presence Has Begun

SINCE we see that restoration blessings must take place during the presence of the Lord, as we have heretofore pointed out, the Lord's second presence has now begun. The first work of His presence is to establish on earth a righteous government and to deal with the peoples who are now on earth, giving them an opportunity to obey; and those who do obey Him shall live and shall not die. Since we have reached the time of Christ's presence, and since His kingdom is at the door, it can be truly said that millions now living will never die.

We have come to that great dispensational change when the Lord will bring to man the

things that he has long desired, a perfect home, and perfect happiness.

Concerning this same time Jehovah's prophet Daniel (12:1, 2) specifically 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. And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt."

The statement here is that they sleep in the dust of the earth. Some awaken to everlasting life and happiness, while some will awaken to lasting contempt. Can you imagine who will be the most contemptible person on earth? Satan has spent many centuries blinding the minds of the people concerning God's love and His plan of redemption. He has employed certain men, who have told the people that God is a fiend, that God has a great lake of fire and brimstone to burn all who do not come up to His standard. Many have used this to frighten great multitudes into an organization, merely to take from them their money. Does it not appear that these will be in contempt who have deliberately so done?

At this time there is no occasion for any intelligent man on earth to tell the people that hell is a place of eternal torment, and that there is no place of salvation except in heaven. The time has come for the Bible to be understood, and it can be understood by all who try to understand it. He, then, who would deliberately mislead mankind as to God's wonderful arrangement for man's own future hope, would surely be in contempt when the people thoroughly learn the truth.

But even such may have a chance of recovery. You can think of no more wicked thing than to misrepresent Jehovah God, and such are represented in the Bible as being wicked. Some may have done this ignorantly; but if they turn away from their wickedness and strive to do right they shall be restored, as we read in the prophecy (Ezekiel 18:27, 28): "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive. Because he considereth, and turneth away from all his transgressions that he hath committed, he shall surely live, he shall not die."

It will be a happy time on earth when the people begin to learn that their beloved dead are coming back to them. They will begin to make preparation for them. Those who are living will be putting their houses in order. The Scriptures show that they will be praying that their loved ones may come back; and the Lord will hear them and awaken the dead out of the tomb, and they will return to their loved ones on earth.

We know that it will be a joyful time; for the prophet Isaiah in 35:10 says: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

During that time ignorance and superstition will be removed from the minds of the people. This is now represented by a vail spread over all the nations and peoples of earth, and concerning it the Prophet says in Isaiah 25:7, 8: "And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. 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."

Seeing then that God has such a marvelous way for redeeming and blessing mankind we can appreciate the words of St. John who wrote: "God is love." In other words, God has done all of this for the human race unselfishly for their benefit. A knowledge of the truth broadens the mind, makes one more unselfish, and creates a greater desire in the heart to do good.

When the earth is filled with a knowledge of the glory of the Lord and of His loving kindness, there will be no necessity for such a system as we have now, wherein a great number of the people are employed to spy upon and watch others. A restored people, having the spirit of the Lord, prompted by unselfishness, will be doing good to each other; all will be happy, and the earth will indeed be a fit habitation for man.

Let all, then, who are in sorrow, take courage. Let their hearts be comforted with a knowledge of the fact that the kingdom of the Lord is at hand, and that the blessings He intends for the people will surely soon begin.

Miscellaneous Items

THE frog is not a worthless creature. Far from it. Frogs' legs constitute a delicacy much enjoyed by epicures; while their hides, imported from India, are sought by bookbinders who make from them a delicate leather, which is soft and pliable and readily takes soft colors in dyeing.

SIKAR, India, has a population of 200,000 scattered in three hundred and fifty-five villages and towns. There is one primary school and one small hospital in the province. There are no municipal officers in the towns and villages, no sanitation, and almost no public roads. Until a year ago the rights of police and tax collection were sold at auction.

THE Ladies Society of the Episcopal church of Newburyport, Mass., held a Saturday night dance at the City Hall recently. On the Monday following, the Rector was given a copy of the Indictment adopted at the Columbus Convention of the International Bible Students Association. The next day he died of heart failure.

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts
(*New York Daylight-Saving Time*)

Sunday Morning, June 21
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture.
11:00 Fred Twaroschk.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, June 21
9:00 Watchtower String Quartette.
9:10 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:20 Instrumental Selections.
9:30 Choral Singers.
9:35 Bible Lecture.
10:05 Choral Singers.
10:15 Watchtower String Quartette.
10:25 Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, June 22
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Vocal Duets—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Franz.
8:20 Lecture, "Public Safety"—Clarence E. Spayd, secretary Brooklyn Safety Council.
8:40 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:45 Bible Instruction from THE HARP OF GOD.
8:55 Vocal Duet.

Thursday Evening, June 25
8:00 Instrumental Trio—Carl Park, Frank Wood and George Twaroschk.
8:10 Lillian Havlin, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for June 28, S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Lillian Havlin, soprano.
8:50 Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, June 27
8:00 Musical Saw—Fred Ehrenberg.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Musical Saw—Fred Ehrenberg.

Sunday Morning, June 28
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:15 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, June 28
9:00 Instrumental Selections.
9:10 Choral Singers.
9:20 Vocal Solos.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 Choral Singers.
10:10 Instrumental Selections.
10:20 Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, June 29
8:00 Syrian Oriental Selections—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 Vocal Solos.
8:20 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE Magazine.
8:35 Vocal Selections.
8:40 Bible Instruction from THE HARP OF GOD.
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Evening, July 2
8:00 Watchtower Trio—Carl Park, George Twaroschk and Malcom Carment.
8:10 Vocal Selections—Ruth de Boer and Elvira Kiefer.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for July 5—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections—Ruth de Boer and Elvira Kiefer.
8:50 Watchtower Trio.

Saturday Evening, July 4
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:15 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:45 Fred Twaroschk.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag.

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.

[416]Such is the case. Jesus said that an office had been provided for such a special messenger and that at the time of His second appearing He would appoint some one to that office and give him the responsibility of dispensing meat to the household of faith in due season. The Christian's meat in due season is a proper explanation of the Scriptures as they become due to be understood. We mark a wonderful fulfilment of this statement of the Lord as further corroborative proof of the Lord's second presence from 1874 forward. He had said, in answer to the question relative to his second presence: "Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season? Blessed is that servant, whom his lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing. Verily I say unto you, that he shall make him ruler over all his goods." —Matthew 24:45-47.

[417]About 1870 Charles Taze Russell of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, then a truly consecrated Christian and a careful student of God's Word, learned from the Scriptures that God has a great and harmonious plan for the salvation and blessing of mankind. Like other earnest watchers, he was looking for the evidences of the Lord's coming. About 1875, while carefully and prayerfully studying the Scriptures, he became convinced of the Lord's second presence, resulting in his writing and publishing a booklet entitled, "The Object and Manner of Our Lord's Return," which had a phenomenal circulation amongst the Christian people of the world. In 1879 he began the publication of a journal, *Zion's Watch Tower and Herald of Christ's Presence,* which has since been issued regularly twice each month. This is the first and only publication that for more than forty years has announced the second presence of the Lord. This journal is devoted exclusively to discussion of Scriptural questions, being the means of carrying the food to the household of faith in due season.

[418]Then followed the great work of gathering together the true followers of Christ Jesus, regardless of denomination, sect, kindred, or tongue. Charles Taze Russell, who afterwards became better known as Pastor Russell, was the greatest preacher of modern times. He was elected pastor of upwards of 1,200 congregations at one time. He traveled all over the earth proclaiming the message of the divine plan of the ages, particularly calling attention of Christians to the presence of the Lord. Between the years 1881 and 1904 he wrote and published in six volumes the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES giving a full and detailed explanation of the various features of the divine plan. These books were translated into about thirty languages and their combined circulation exceeded 11,000,000 copies. In 1917 the seventh volume of the series of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES was published, known as "The Finished Mystery", which has had a very wide circulation. These books are the first clear explanation of the divine plan ever published. In addition to the above, he published and widely circulated various booklets, "What Say the Scriptures about Hell?" "Spiritism," "The Bible Versus Evolution," "Tabernacle Shadows," and many other tracts, pamphlets, etc. He was the author of the Photo-Drama of Creation, as well as the scenario used for this drama, which gives an outline of the divine plan from the creation to the times of restitution. He organized and conducted a lecture bureau which employed a large force of Bible lecturers who traveled and who yet travel throughout the world, proclaiming the message of the divine plan.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What did Jesus promise about providing such a messenger? Quote Matthew 24:45-47. ¶ 416.

From 1870 A. D. forward, what evidence do we have in fulfilment of this prophetic statement of the Lord? ¶ 417.

What publication has for some forty years consistently announced the Lord's second presence? ¶ 417.

From 1878 forward, what evidence has there been of a gathering of Christians, regardless of denominations? ¶ 418.

Describe some of the work done by the special messenger of the Lord. ¶ 418.

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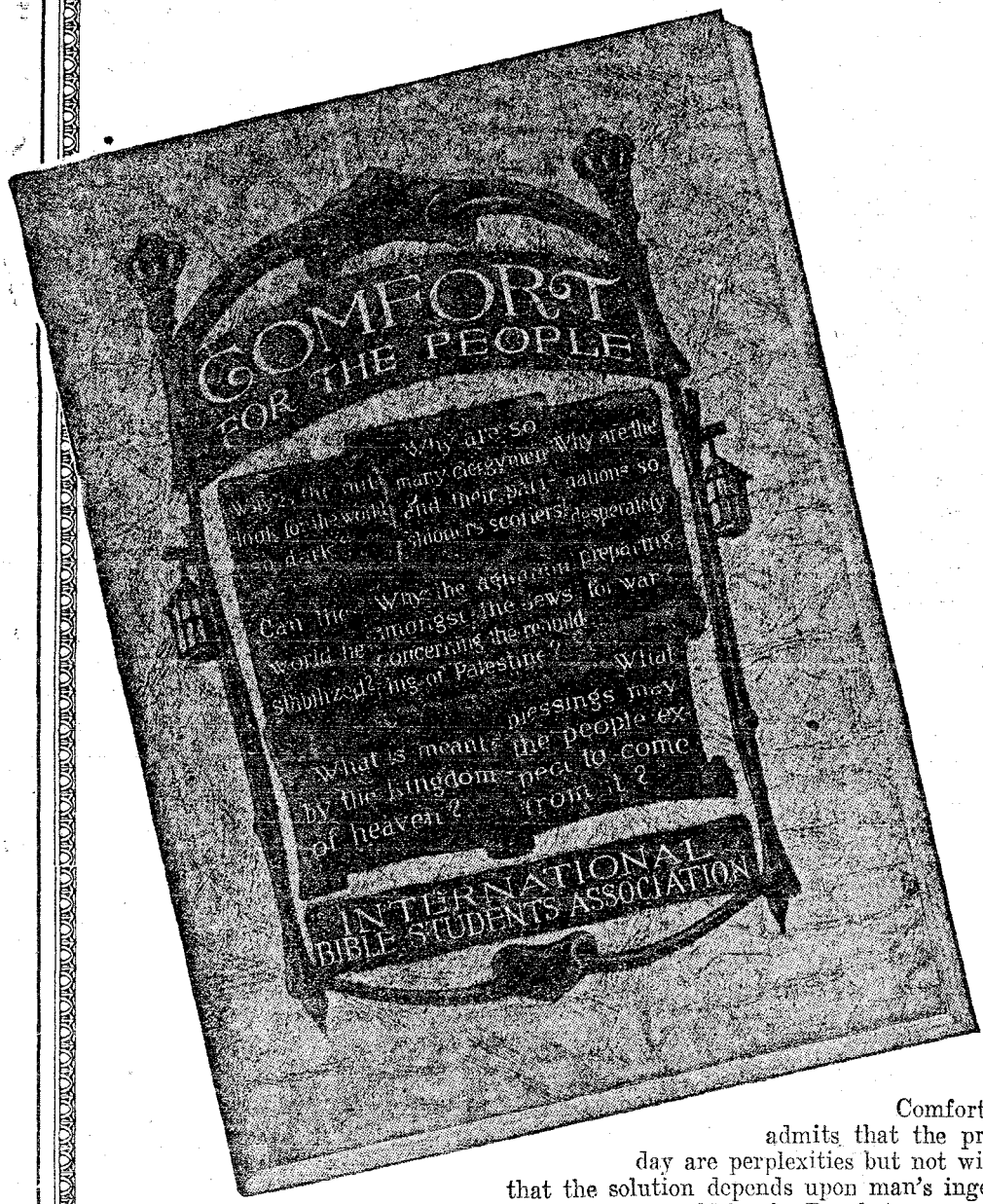

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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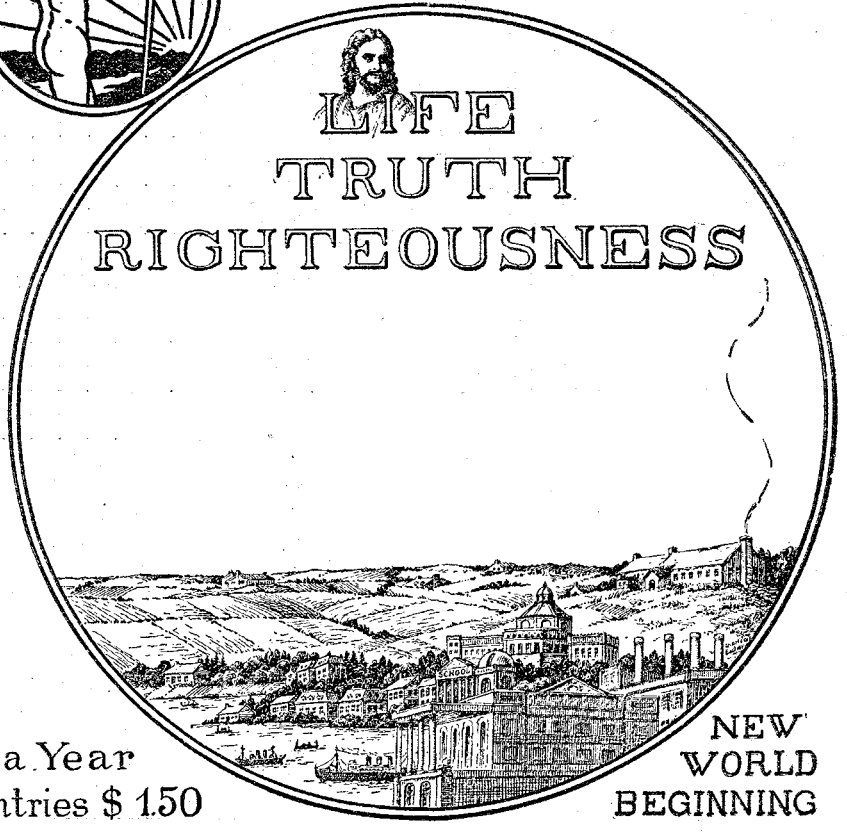

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Items of World News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Child Slaves Should Read the Bible

THE New York *Journal* calls attention to the fact that on one and the same day, in the legislature of Florida, the constitutional amendment that would protect children from child labor was rejected, and a bill was passed compelling the daily public reading of the Bible in all public schools. Perhaps this is so that when the little folks get jobs in factories, where they may work from daylight to dark, and when they look out of the windows at the directors playing golf in the fields, they can repeat such texts as, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Hiawatha's Champion Ditch Diggers

HIAWATHA, Kansas, claims the champion ditch diggers of the world. Two men, Calvin Knox and John Huddleston, with ordinary 22-inch ditching spades, have the reputation of digging 1500 feet of sewer ditch 9 feet deep in 30 days. Probably there is not a stone, not even a pebble, in the soil which they dug, but it was a great achievement anyway. These two men average $50 a week ditch-digging. Their employer claims that each is equal to three men.

Mitchell's View of the Army

COLONEL WILLIAM MITCHELL, retiring Assistant Chief of the Army Aviation Service, in a speech in Washington declared that when all the people were illuminating their homes with kerosene the Army continued to use candles; when the people used gas the army used kerosene, and when the people began using electricity the army still stuck to the old illuminants. He maintains that it was with the greatest difficulty that the American army adopted the telephone, the telegraph, the automobile or the radio; says that in the Indian campaigns the savages were better armed than America's regular troops, and that the World War was won by the weapons of America's associates. Well, what of it? We are still here, aren't we?

Government Entertains 50,000 Vacationers

ONCE a year the War Department pays the cost of transporting 50,000 vacationers from their homes to the Summer war camps and back again. While they are in camp the boys are furnished without cost their food, bedding, laundry, uniforms, shelter and medical care. Attendance at church is compulsory. It need not be said that the Federal Council of Churches is strongly in favor of the program.

Uncle Sam's Big Bombs

THE United States is now manufacturing bombs which weigh 4,300 pounds apiece, intended to be dropped from airplanes in flight. These bombs have a bursting effect sufficient to displace 1,000 cubic yards of hard sand. One of them, exploded in the business center of a modern city, would wipe out the whole section.

Changes Impending in Passport Arrangements

TWO changes are likely in passport regulations. The President has made the common sense proposal to abolish the $10 charge for issuing passports, provided all other countries will do the same. Quite likely they will agree. Another likely change is that married women, when applying for passports, will probably be allowed to use either their maiden names or their married names, as they may prefer.

Manufactured War Propaganda

IMPRESSED by the efficiency of the propaganda manufactured during the World War and sold to the American people to the tune of billions of dollars, the Teapot Dome statesmen and their lawyers now pretend that the reason

they sold your oil to Sinclair and Doheny was that some unnamed mysterious nation was about to pounce upon us and eat us alive. Just how this swiping of the oil would prevent the attack was not explained, and details were refused even to the court itself. But Doheny was ordered by the court to give back the land.

Union Men Operate Non-Union Mine

AFTER investing three million dollars in coal mines in West Virginia the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers found they could not operate their mines at a profit and pay union wages; so they are operating them on a non-union basis. This is on a par with the stenographers' strike which took place some years ago at the headquarters of the Federation of Labor at Washington.

Percentages of Home Ownership

OVER 41 percent of the citizens of Los Angeles own their homes. The cities next in order are Detroit, Baltimore, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Denver where, on the average, 36.3 percent own their own homes. Next are Kansas City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Washington and Chicago, where the average is 28.3 percent; then come Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and Atlanta with 23.4 percent. Last on the list are Boston and New York City, which make the poor showing of only one house in seven owned by the person who lives in it.

Great Numbers of Accidental Injuries

MORE than eight times as many people are killed or injured each year as die from natural causes. For every death by accident there are 130 disabling injuries. The insurance companies tell us that 27,714 persons are injured every day in the year, which amounts to more than 10,000,000 altogether during the year. At present one person is killed in an automobile accident every 37 minutes.

A Strange Medley of Accidents

A PEDESTRIAN in the northern part of New York city made a savage lunge at a man in an antomobile who, he supposed, had nearly run him down. He lunged at the wrong man, but so frightened the driver that the poor man lost control of his car, with the result that both men were killed when the car went over a bridge. The driver of the car, a widower, had insured his life for $15,000 only the day before the accident occurred, and leaves this tidy sum for the education of his orphaned child.

The Stuff Heroes are Made Of

AT LAUREL, Delaware, a little three-year-old tot escaped from his nurse, wandered to a railroad bridge, tried to cross, but fell off the bridge thirty-five feet into the water. The bridge tender, R. W. Dunn, saw the accident, stopped a fast freight that was coming, ran to the point where the child fell, took a header and brought up the child safe and sound. A good job, well Dunn.

The Men Have Been Found Out

IT IS all up. We have been found out. Miss Charity Sumeral, of Greenville, South Carolina, who boasts that she is 109 years of age and that she has never been married, says now that she never will be married. The reason she gives for her decision is that the men are no good. Some men will say she should have explained that the reason for it is that men are not brought up right.

Champion Fish Story for 1925

IN THE Frazer River, near Vancouver, British Columbia, during the month of April a sturgeon was caught which weighed 1015 pounds and was twelve and one-half feet long. The fish was so large that it was dispatched by a sledge hammer. A sturgeon half the size is considered remarkably large. This great monster is estimated to have been 300 years old.

Two Hundred Boys on Strike

TWO hundred high school boys in Gladstone, Michigan, were indignant because the girls came to school with their stockings rolled. Thereat the boys decided to come without collars and neckties. They were expelled because they refused to dress properly, while the girls were allowed to continue to "roll their own".

Will Study Around the World

SAILING from New York, on September 25th, four hundred and fifty university students will round out their education by a cruise around the world, which will take eight months. The trip will include visits to thirty-five of the seventy countries of the world, and will include

stops at fifty ports. Classes will be held regularly enroute.

Pennsylvania Will Electrify

REPORTS have it that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will electrify its main line between Washington and New York, a distance of 225 miles. This will be the longest stretch of electrified railway in the East. The longest electrified section in the West, or in the world, is that of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, over the Rocky mountains, about 400 miles.

Teaching an Automobile to Jump

A WEEHAWKEN, N. J., man recently bought a new car and went out to learn how to drive it. On the first trip the car went through an iron fence and jumped 160 feet to the foot of the Palisades, landing on the West Shore Railroad tracks. The owner was thrown to a projecting ledge and escaped unhurt, but his car was reduced to scrap iron and splinters.

Street Car Systems Begin to Go

ABANDONED street car lines are now in evidence here and there throughout the country, the bus lines having forced them to the wall. In the sizable city of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, the street car company has just given up the ghost and gone out of business. A bus company will operate over the same route.

A Negro Hero in Tennessee

WHEN the Government steamer Norman turned turtle in the Mississippi river, with a loss of twenty-two lives, a negro, Tom Lea, by careful and repeated trips with a motor boat saved the lives of thirty persons. There was no panic, no outcry, and almost no disorder connected with the disaster.

The Cause of Juvenile Delinquency

ENDEAVORING to fathom the reason for growing juvenile criminality, "The Literary Digest" decides that there can be no question that the responsibilty for it rests with the home. But what has changed the home? The answer is that the professed ministers of the Gospel, who should have been teaching the Bible, good will and the love of the Creator, have been teaching evolution, class hatred and the love of self.

Criminal Folly of a Trapper

THE farmers, in a section of Massachusetts some seventy-five square miles in extent, discovered unusual losses in their domestic animals. Investigation disclosed that trappers had sown the district with capsules of tallow filled with a deadly poison, and planted here and there with a view to killing fur-bearing animals. The men were fined and left the state.

Seventy-Eight Years in One Home

SEVENTY-EIGHT years ago Mrs. Jane Anne Williams of Avon, New York, then a bride of twenty-two years of age, came to live in the little house which she still occupies. Though she is now 100 years of age Mrs. Williams is in good health, and we think has excellent prospects of being of the millions now living who will never die. Avon, in the beautiful Genesee valley, is a delightful place to live, and we think Mrs. Williams has been wise to remain where she is. Why go to green fields far away, when those at home are so desirable?

Pennsylvania Names Its Freights

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has given distinctive names to its most famous freight trains. These freights, heretofore known by number only, will now be called Meteor, Eagle, Spark Plug, Rocket, Bullet, Blue Streak, Hummer, Gas Wagon, Arrow, Mercury, Packer, Man O'War, Yankee, Eclipse, Greyhound, Uncle Sam, Comet, Blue Goose, Standard, Bison, Accelerator and Ironmaster.

Ford Has Them Guessing

WITH his net profits last year of more than $100,000,000 Henry Ford has the big financiers of New York guessing. They would like to have a finger in the pie, but all in vain. He laughs their whole interest scheme to scorn, and is opening a bank of his own in Wall Street. Now he is getting ready to flood America with 10-passenger all metal airplanes which will fly 300 miles per hour and change history.

Thirty-Five Van Loads of Money

THIRTY-FIVE van loads of money and securities were recently moved a distance of three miles in New York city, all in one morning. The Equitable Life Assurance Society moved from the Equitable Building, at 120

Broadway, to its new home uptown, near the Pennsylvania station. The vans were armor-clad, bullet proof, and the procession was protected by abundant police with machine guns all ready for action. It took four hours for the entire transfer.

Pianos and Commuters by Airplane

HOPING to interest the Government or other responsible parties, six Russians flew from New York to Washington in an airplane designed to carry freight. They had on board with them two grand pianos each weighing six hundred pounds. The progressive Berkley-Carteret hotel of Asbury Park, N. J., will this season provide facilities for its guests to commute to New York by hydroplane; the landing place in New York will be the Hudson River near sixtieth street.

Department of Justice on Trial

NORMAN HAPGOOD, Chairman of the Wheeler Defense Committee, is making a pretty good showing in his claims that the new trial of Senator Wheeler in Washington, on the same charges as those on which he was acquitted in Montana, is not prosecution but persecution, and that what it all really amounts to is that the Department of Justice itself is being placed on trial before the bar of public opinion. Let it come. If the Government is not sound and honest the people should know it.

Judge Orders a Dude Strapped

JUDGE RAYMOND MACNEILLE, of Philadelphia, heeded the appeals of a father that a 15-year-old boy, repeatedly arrested for theft, be not sent to the Reformatory at Huntingdon; but the Judge required the father to take the young man, designated by the court as "a dressed up dude with a yellow streak", and beat him with a strap until the court could see the marks. This was done in the celler of the court building, and to the full satisfaction of the judge. Who shall say that this was not better for the young man than sending him away to a crime school?

Delaware Sticks to Whipping Post

DELAWARE continues to believe in the whipping post, as the proper penalty for certain classes of crimes. In Delaware, if a man beats his wife, he is tied to a post and gets a taste of his own medicine. Who shall say it is not a good thing for the man, even though its influence on the bystanders be not so good? An effort to change the law has just failed.

Governor Walker's View of the Klan

GOVERNOR CLIFFORD WALKER, of Georgia, in a recent address said: "During the past two years in Georgia, since Nathan Bedford Forrest has been at the head of the Klan affairs, we have had less violence in Georgia than ever before in the history of the state." The department of records of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, recently announced that the negro lynchings in 1924, sixteen in number, were the smallest in any year since records have been kept.

The Dangerous Age

THE dangerous age, as disclosed by prison statistics, lies between the years 21 and 24. Within this age, group arrests, convictions and commitments reach their maximum. About eighty percent of the prisoners in state institutions are first-termers. The real difficulties faced by the young in their efforts to establish themselves in the world and their unwillingness to work hard for awhile at small wages, are responsible for this. Later in life they have funds of experience which make the earning of an honest and satisfactory living less difficult.

Clever Capture of a Thief

A TEXAS druggist brought about the capture of a thief by causing the thief to take a snapshot of himself. When the thief pulled open the cash drawer, a flashlight exploded and the shutter of a camera opened. The thief supposed he had been fired upon, and fled, but he left his picture in the camera and was arrested at once. He was in the same predicament as the thief who held up a noted artist. The thief took the artist's money, but the artist went to his room and sketched the man so perfectly that he was in jail before the next night.

New York's Excellent Police Record

IN THE city of New York in 1924 there were 284 murders. Arrests were made in 161 cases, which is 56 percent. The names of the perpetrators of another 24 percent are known, and in due time their arrest is certain. Of the remaining 20 percent many are of deaths of which there

were no witnesses other than the slayers, but in some of these cases unsuspected clues, turns of fate or guilty consciences will at length bring about confessions. The Lord will square the whole account eventually.

Even the Finest Make Mistakes

NEW YORK claims to have the finest police force in the world; but the New York *Times* reports that, by a series of blunders, the department sold at public auction on April 13, $3,000 worth of silk stockings which had been stolen from the store of Jacob R. Gold & Co., right at the time when one of the city detectives was trying to locate the stockings. It is alleged that the stockings were left on a truck near police headquarters shortly after the theft, and by some slip got into the hands of the property clerk without being identified.

New York City's New Map

NEW YORK city has a new map of which it is justly proud. The map, which is thirty feet one way by twenty-seven feet the other, shows the city as it is. It was made up of two thousand photographs taken from airplanes flying over the city at a height of ten thousand feet. It required three thousand miles of flying to enable the planes to photograph the entire 625 square miles of the city's area.

A New Method of Sentencing Criminals

JUDGE WILLIAM E. THORPE, of Greene County, New York, has inaugurated a method of sentencing criminals only after they have been given a psychiatric test by a physician. In ten cases just handled seven were placed on probation, one was sent to a hospital for the criminal insane, and two were sent to a home for the feeble-minded. Judge Thorpe believes this is the only proper method of disposing of criminals. Prisons are merely schools for criminals.

Kansas' Debt to a Russian Emigrant

KANSAS now claims to grow the best wheat in the world. We had supposed that honor belonged to Minnesota and that the famous No. 1 hard wheat of the Red River Valley had no equal. But Kansas claims that her Turkey Red wheat is still better and that a barrel of flour made from it will make twenty more loaves than any other wheat known. The interesting part of the story is that this wheat was brought into the United States by a Russian emigrant in the early seventies, wrapped in a handkerchief.

Florida Real Estate Booming

DURING last winter southern Florida had the greatest real estate boom ever known in any part of the United States at any time. It is estimated that during the height of the season more than 20,000 persons a day arrived in Florida, about one-third of whom became purchasers of land. At one time, it is estimated, more than 18,000 automobiles were in camp around Tampa Bay. Land once considered valueless is now raising three crops a year.

Foodless Farms of the Southwest

THE Farm Bureau Federation points out that there are in the southwestern part of the United States about a million farms that grow no hay for forage or stock, keep no chickens, have no gardens for table vegetables, make no butter, raise no pigs, grow no potatoes and have no cows. The Bureau might have pointed out that there is one other thing these farmers lack, and that is common sense. Every person that can do so ought to raise at least some of the food that he consumes.

Inventions Continue to Multiply

A LITTLE less than a hundred years ago one of the employes of the United States Patent Office resigned because he felt sure everything had already been invented and patented that could be devised. But during the year 1924 the number of patent applications received at Washington averaged about 300 a day, and the number of patents granted daily was about 200.

Religious Affiliations of the Cabinet

THE ten members of the President's official family are pretty well distributed among the various Protestant denominations. The secretary of State is an Episcopalian, the secretaries of the Treasury and of the Interior are Presbyterians, the secretary of War is a Unitarian, the Attorney General is a Universalist, the Postmaster General is a Christian Disciple, the secretaries of the Navy and of Agriculture are Congregationalists, the secretary of Labor is a Baptist and the secretary of Commerce is a Quaker. The Methodists are left out.

Make Your Own Ink

IF YOU operate a typewriter you have a chance to make your own ink. When a ribbon is worn out put it into two quarts of clean water, rain water preferred. Boil the ink out of the ribbon, strain the fluid and place it in bottles. It is claimed that this makes a non-fading ink which will neither cake nor corrode the pen.

Putting the Telephone Out of Commission

THE bear puts the telephone out of commission by climbing the pole, looking for honey. He cuffs off a few insulators and there is a short circuit. The eagle flaps his wings and brings live wires into contact. The spider's web becomes wet and does the same thing. The radio is exempt from these annoyances, but frequently suffers from "static" just the same.

Seattle Will Have Largest Telescope

THE largest telescope in the world is now at Mt. Wilson, California. The lens is eight feet four inches across. The next largest is at Little Saanich, British Columbia, six feet one inch across. But Seattle is now having built for its own observatory a lens which is exactly ten feet across. The dome which will contain this telescope is 100 feet in diameter.

Bromine from the Ocean

BROMINE, which is useful in motion picture photography, ethyl gasoline and medicine, exists in the ocean in the rate of one pound of bromine for every 1700 gallons of water. A ship fitted up for the purpose is now engaged in the experiment of seeing whether this bromine can be profitably extracted. We predict for it an ultimate great success.

Weather Forecasts Will be Improved

THE weather forecast, already very good, will be improved by the daily flight of a navy airplane into the heavens, above Washington. An expert navy aerologist will go along, carrying with him thermometers and barographs, which will record conditions with accuracy. On the return of the plane the Weather Bureau will make use of the data. Weather conditions are much affected by the state of the upper atmosphere of which hitherto no daily reliable information has been available.

More Proof of the Flood

EVERY day's news brings fresh proof that the evolutionists have been libeling the apes in claiming the latter as their grandfathers, and that the Bible story of creation and the Flood is correct. Butterflies have been found in glacial ice at Cordova, Alaska. These butterflies while enjoying the tropic clime of the northern latitudes in Antediluvian times, were suddenly caught in the great storm of Noah's day. At the poles this took the form of snow and overwhelmed all living things in a casket of ice.

New York's Educated Cockroaches

NEW YORK is blessed with cockroaches, not the ordinary kind such as are to be found elsewhere, but a superior variety. Possibly the New York housekeepers may be too neat. We cannot say. But the discovery is that the New York cockroaches are fond of books. They attack the backs of books to get at the starch and flour put in to give the fabric stiffness.

Blindness in New Hampshire

FOR some unknown reason the percentage of blind persons in New Hampshire, which is at the rate of 1532 blind persons per million of the population, is higher than in any other state in the Union. In the state of Wyoming there are but 154 blind persons per million. The percentage of blind persons in the United States has fallen considerably in ten years.

Ford Disbelieves in Medicine

HENRY FORD is alleged to have recently said: "Medicine is not a bit of good for anything. I am working now to have the doctors in my hospital do away with its use altogether." More and more people are coming to be of Henry's way of thinking. Some doctors have said that if all the drugs in the world were sunk in the sea humanity would be better off.

A Most Interesting Operation

AT A Chicago hospital a little girl, crippled for three years with paralysis, and unable to walk, has regained the use of her limbs, and is able to walk without cane or crutch. Her physician, Dr. Philip H. Kreuscher, braided thread into the helpless muscles of the leg and joined these to vigorous muscles in the side, with successful results.

Moving Mountains in Colorado

IT IS not that in Colorado they have more faith than elsewhere, but all the same Colorado has at least two moving mountains, and one of these, in the western part of the state, is reported to be moving to the extent of several feet per month. In each case a soft clay base has become water-soaked through seepage and can no longer hold up the mountain. The one at Meeker, Colorado, has moved a total of about one-fourth mile.

Not so Many After All

A CANADIAN instructor in physics, Prof. A. S. Eve, in an article in the February "Atlantic Monthly" points out that if the entire population of the world were dropped into Lake Ontario there would be room for each of them to enjoy a good swim, as they would have sixty square feet apiece. He concludes by saying that the entire crowd would raise the waters of the lake less than half an inch. The prophet Isaiah says that the nations are but as a drop in a bucket.

The Old Family Toothbrush

THOSE wretches who make parodies are wont to sing of "The old family toothbrush, the moss covered toothbrush, the dirty old toothbrush that hung in the sink". But now comes the president of the American Brush Manufacturers Association and solemnly tells us that in his business he often hears authentic accounts of tooth brushes three to fifteen years old. Theoretically the United States should use 330,000,000 toothbrushes per year. Actually it uses about one eighth of that number.

Bible Students Win Complete Victories

THE Bible Students have won complete legal victories at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, Westmount, Montreal and Calgary, Canada, where strenuous but ineffective efforts have been made to interfere with their putting forth the truth in their own way. The courts have decided, wisely and justly, that no law can be invoked to prevent them from going ahead with their work. The days of the inquisition and the rack seem to be in the past. Efforts to revive the methods of fraud, force and chicanery once practiced no longer avail. Moreover, the ancient bluff has also lost its force. Squawking is all that opposers can now do.

Teaching Character in the Prisons

THE Pathfinders of Amercia, engaged in teaching character (not stated in terms of so-called "religion") in schools and prisons in Michigan and elsewhere throughout the country, have called a convention of humanitarians to meet at Monte Ne, Arkansas, for one week beginning July 4th, 1925. The organization is not for profit.

Homesteading Still Available

THOSE who desire to pioneer in the "wild and woolly" West need not be apprehensive lest there be no land available; for there is plenty for some time to come. Of course, much of this land is mountainous, some is desert waste, and some is covered with snow. But eventually the "deserts will blossom as the rose"; for already that has had a beginning; and when the ocean currents make further change which will send the warmer streams further north, there will be a greater receding of the glacial zone and the snows will melt, bringing pasturage and fruit-bearing conditions to lands which now extend far north. What we have to say now has to do with the United States; but there are millions of acres in other parts of the earth belonging to other countries which shall also be available for habitation sooner or later.

The government agents have been doling out public land for a hundred years; yet the United States has some 185,000,000 acres which are available to settlers for almost nothing. Statistics show that during 1924 there were 13,886 homestead entries made with Uncle Sam's public land offices.

Besides the 185,000,000 acres within the United States proper, the Government has 350,000,000 acres in Alaska awaiting the ingenuity of man to clear out forests, build bridges, make hard roads, build homes, and give the landscape a touch of civilization. It is only a question of time until this shall be done, but under entirely

different conditions from those which prevail today.

Great strides have been made in homesteading during the past century; but it is said that there is public land in every state west of the Mississippi, except Iowa. Some of this land is comparatively good; and the automobile is making outlying districts easily accessible to habitation. Driving the railroads through the forests is no longer necessary.

In Oregon there is probably the best land to be had, and that for only $2.50 an acre. It is timberland, and clearing it of the trees is the great drawback, for the value of the lumber is offset by the hardships of housing in the wilds. Perhaps the prosperity of the East and the comparative ease with which one may there acquire a livelihood is another drawback, for pioneering is not especially inviting.

There are great areas of semi-arid land, suitable for grazing, to be had in many states. But those who desire to possess this land must have the means to stock these ranches; they must have sticking qualities and demonstrate that they are willing to stick it out.

It is not required that those who come into possession of desert districts should live on the land. Some people with money have acquired such land, dug wells and introduced a system of irrigation. Farming in this businesslike manner has proved a paying venture in many cases.

But have we any conception of the area which 185,000,000 and 350,000,000 acres comprise? The unclaimed public land in the United States proper is equal to the area of the states of Texas, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Delaware combined. In Alaska it equals the total area of the states of Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. And all this public land, which the government will sell for little or nothing, equals in area the whole region of the United States east of the Mississippi River, excluding West Virginia.

And yet some people try to make themselves believe that if all the dead, from Adam's time to ours, were raised from the death condition, there would not be standing room for them upon the earth. A very liberal estimate of all the dead is placed at 24,000,000,000 of people. The state of Texas alone, as a vast cemetery, allowing ten square feet to each grave, would bury 731,523,640,320. So if the dead are coming back, let us hail their return with joy! There will be land for everybody.

When You Get a Cold *From The Farm Journal*

ALTHOUGH not dangerous of themselves, colds should not be neglected, for the weakened condition of the body and the inflamed condition of the mucous membrane leaves an open door for the more serious infections of pneumonia, mastoiditis, tuberculosis and other ills.

Isolation of the person who has the cold, as far as possible, care in the use of the handkerchief, the use of a separate towel and drinking cup, and refraining from kissing or breathing or coughing in the face of another, will do much to prevent the spread of colds.

As some one said, "Sneeze into your handkerchief, not into the community; you get just as good a sneeze, and the community may avoid an epidemic." Special care should be taken that the family dishes are washed in hot soapy water and rinsed in scalding water, particularly when any one in the family has a cold. The dish-towels should be boiled at least once daily.

A soft, light diet with little or no meat, plenty of fruits and vegetables and an abundance of drinking water will help the body throw off the effects of a cold. There is nothing better for the patient or the neighborhood at large than for the person with a cold to remain quietly in bed for a day or two. The cold then soon disappears and leaves no bad effects and, what is more important, an epidemic of colds may have been prevented.

[Note: Colds generally result from a clogged condition of the system, caused by eating overmuch of mucus-forming foods, such as bread, potatoes, macaroni, rice, oatmeal, in fact all starchy foods. A cold is the red flag of distress which our bodies hoist; therefore the "flag" should not be hauled down too soon. Follow the above instructions and the *cause* of the cold will be removed, and the cold will soon disappear for the want of a cause.—Ed.]

Masonry and Mythology

SOME years ago we published in THE GOLDEN AGE, in two instalments, an article from the pen of Mr. Morton Edgar, setting forth the Scriptural evidence that the heathen mythologies have a common origin in demonism. In particular he pointed out that Osiris, prominent in mythology, is identical with the sun god, or Baal, or Molech; or, the devil.

We now present some startling information from the pen of Reverend Charles H. Vail, D. D., 32nd degree Mason, published in the "Masonic Digest". He says in part:

"It is quite evident that the legend of Hiram Abiff and that of Osiris is one and the same. In fact, as stated by Pierson, 'we recognize in Hiram Abiff the Osiris of the Egyptians, the Mithras of the Persians, the Bacchus of the Greeks, the Dionysius of the fraternity of the Artificers, and the Atys of the Phrygians, whose passion, death and resurrection were celebrated by these people respectively.' (Traditions of Freemasonry, p. 240) These terms represent the sun on the one hand and the Initiate on the other, and are derived from the Sun Myth and the Rites of Initiation. The passage of the sun through the twelve signs of the Zodiac was made to symbolize the activity of the Solar Deity in the universe and the spiritual growth of the soul.

"The Egyptian Ritual or Book of the Dead gives us a clue to these Initiations. The similarity of the ancient and modern forms is quite apparent. 'The Legend of Hiram Abiff,' as stated by Dr. Mackey, 'was evidently borrowed from the pagan mysteries, where Bacchus, Adonis, Proserpine, and a host of other apotheosized beings play the same role that Hiram does in the Masonic Mysteries.' (The Symbolism of Freemasonry, p. 20) The legends are not only the same, but they symbolize the same great truth—not merely the immortality of the soul after death but the possibility of attaining a knowledge of that immortality here and now, by developing the higher powers latent in man. This is the real teaching of the Master Mason Degree.

"It is no mere coincidence that Modern Masonry imitates the Ancient Mysteries. General Pike, the eminent Masonic authority, well says: 'The men of intelligence formed the degrees for the purpose of communicating their doctrines, veiled by their symbols except to those fitted to receive them, and to give to all others trite moral explanations of them which they could receive.'"

The "Montana Mason," in its issue for January, 1925, confirms the findings of Reverend Vail, as to the identity of Masonry with ancient mythology and therefore with demonism. We quote two paragraphs:

"Now, Masonry is the modern successor of the ancient mysteries, not merely as they were elaborately organized in Egypt, India, Persia and Greece, but as in more inarticulate forms they find expression in the earlier ages, even back to the times when man had scarcely become human and there was as yet no organized society."

"It is the modern successor of the ancient mysteries, summing up in the twentieth century that elemental and age-long instinct of the human heart for the mysterious and wonderful. That instinct is ineradicable and is conformable to modern as well as ancient and primitive conditions of society. Humanity loves mysteries, wonders, secrets. The ceremonial initiation in some guise or other strikes a vibrant chord in human nature. 'The mystic tie' is an elixir of intoxication which humanity will never outgrow, and should not, if this earth is more than a mere matter of fact materialism, and rather what it is intended to be, the true home of poetry, music, art, religion and civilization. It is this element in Masonry which links it with religion."

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL FEAST

(From Commercial Appeal, Memphis)

Mixed Marriages in British Nyasaland

By Mrs. A. R. Lawrence (a native)

AS YOU know, there are many subscribers to THE GOLDEN AGE among the natives in this part of Central Africa, and it is with the hope that I may be able to help some of these that I write the following appeal:

I can see that we native women are spoiling our tribe by so-called marriages with white men, wherein we think that we are married while we really are not. The reason why I speak about this is because there are many native women in Nyasaland who think that marriage to a native is unprofitable, and therefore prefer to sell their bodies to the whites for the price of bread. In this way they think they can find quick profit and large returns, more than by working with their hands. They do not realize that they are ruining their bodies and defiling their new-born babies as well as their own names and lives.

There is many a young native girl who thinks that she should not be married to a blackman: she would rather be married to a white man than to her black brother because the white man is rich and has plenty of money. She does not know how much the white man really despises her, though he will pretend to become married to her.

I know some white men who, when they "marry" a native woman, build her a hut about 100 yards or more from the main dwelling house; and the "wife" is kept in the hut during the day, and is only called at night; that is, if there is no other woman (stranger) at his house, then she is called. She has no right to go to his house unless she is called; then she must go. The man, of course, has the right to take any woman he may think fit for him, anytime, and the said "wife" is not allowed to complain against her husband; she has no right to even speak with him. He is to be regarded as sort of a god, not in love and sincerity but in cruel mastery over her. These things he does because the woman is of another color, and he knows she can never stand against him.

Another thing is this: Everywhere else it is the custom that a married woman should drop her family name and take her husband's name; but this is not done when the white men "marry" native women here. They are not really marrying them; the women are being corrupted and enslaved by the white men. And once a black woman becomes "married" to a white man she will never later be married by any of her black brothers; once she is taken by a white man she is thereafter considered a lewd woman.

These white men say they do not come here to spoil our tribe; they come here with what is known as the Bible. But now, since the white men have come, our women are abandoning their former right thinking and living, and instead of becoming civilized they are copying the lives of the mean white men, who are not civilized themselves.

There are some white men who think they are too good to even talk to a black man or to a native woman. Then there are many other white men who break the homes of the native married people, and get the women from their native husbands. They will claim that the native man has no money wherewith to feed his wife, so the white man just goes and steals the woman from the helpless native. The white man first came to Nyasaland to give us the Christian gospel, and now the natives are being kicked, and robbed of their wives by the Christian whites so that now half of our women can hardly bear children because of abuse by their white "husbands"; and many other evil signs are seen.

Who ever saw a black man here in Nyasaland marrying a white woman, or even going with one! If so he is at once murdered or hanged for his sin against both God and man. And these same white people who were but ten years ago saying, "We came to die for you," are now leading our silly native women astray. The white man or missionary who does such things has no real love in him. If he loves the black man and wants him to be saved then he would never lead our women into sin.

And now, I appeal to our women: Try to cultivate yourselves and take hold on eternal life. Especially be eager to educate yourselves and your children. Some of you say that it is of no use to be educated; that only the men are to be educated, and not the women. This is a wrong idea. Our men can have nothing more important than having their women well trained. If we women are eager to learn, then we will see that in a few years we shall be counted as a well-civilized people. But remember that we are to leave the white men alone! Let us work hard with our hands, and soon we shall see that we are better and happier than before.

What are Colds? *By Dr. W. M. Lee*

WHAT are colds? What are their causes? How do we get them? A great deal is said about colds; but little is known, although there are various theories. According to the old-fashioned view, colds are the result of exposure to cold air or draughts or perhaps a chilling of the extremities as in the case of wet feet. Physical culturists and drugless healers are of the opinion that colds are the effects of a clogged up or poisoned condition of the body. It seems more reasonable that the latter theory is nearer the real truth than the former.

It would appear inconsistent with reason and facts that low temperatures necessarily cause colds, for the reason that arctic explorers are practically never afflicted with a cold. But on the contrary, those who house themselves away from the pure cold air are the ones who suffer the most from colds. The medical doctor's opinion is that if the equilibrium of the circulation can be maintained under all conditions, one would not have a cold. There must be a condition of the body favorable for the development of cold; and this condition is the real cause.

What we observe of a cold consists of a series of symptoms which indicate the condition or cause which has produced them. We see the effect, but not the cause. The real cold is the cause, not the symptoms. To cure the cold the cause must be removed. The symptoms of a cold indicate that the body is endeavoring to rid the system of a mass of accumulated impurities or effete matter which has been retained within it, but which should have been eliminated in a natural manner long before; and the symptoms are the process of a cure.

Symptoms are Nature's warning that conditions within are not right. They also show that the body is curing itself, ridding itself of wrong conditions present. These symptoms are manifestations of the cure in progress. When the symptoms appear, we are in reality getting better. Before their manifestations we were in reality seriously sick; for then the system was choked up with poisonous matter, which had not as yet begun to be eliminated. If we have enough reserve strength or energy to withstand this process of cure until nature succeeds in throwing it off we get well, if not, we die.

What then should one do to get rid of a cold? The best and quickest way is to drive out this poisonous matter; and the most effective and speediest remedy is elimination. The great need is to purify the blood; and the one most available and valuable method is through the pores of the skin. The skin may be stimulated by special treatment, unusual activity.

Perspiration is one of Nature's most valuable purifying agents. A good sweat is an effective method of breaking up a cold or fever, simply getting rid of the poisons through the pores of the skin. Any treatment inducing profuse perspiration will be effective in treating a cold. A Turkish bath is an excellent means for this purpose. Any other good sweat will do just as well. It cleans one out; and that is the secret of good health, including a clean mind. If one is able to take a long run or a rapid walk, very warmly dressed, this will answer the purpose well.

If we could only tell the story of prenatal diet so that everybody could take in the idea, we could regenerate this country in a few years. Think what we are producing as the physical aspect of the American nation! Ninety-seven percent of our school children have decayed teeth and malocclusion, forty percent have abnormal breathing tracts and posture defects, twenty percent have infection of the skin, and smaller percentages have defective hearing, defective vision and flat feet. Think of the record of contagious diseases among school children: colds, whooping cough, mumps, measles, scarlet fever, chicken pox, and several others. No other animal existing compares with the physical degeneracy of human beings in civilized countries.

What is wrong with civilized man as an animal? Has he not both the medical and the dental profession working for him to prevent these diseases and defects? Yes; but we have all strayed so far from the fundamental of natural living that the combined knowledge of all the scientists does not keep us well and does not prevent diseases.

I am reminded of one thought of Benjamin Franklin's, who said that he saw only one man die from starvation but hundreds die from overeating. The human body is made up of sixteen elements; and animal and vegetable life contain the same sixteen elements. Even the soil is similarly composed. So only by the most perverse and unnatural methods of pre-

paring food can the human animal escape being perfectly nourished. It is man's perversion of his natural food supply, which is the cause of ninety percent of our physical defects.

Can you think of any natural food, any fruit, vegetable, grain, milk, or eggs, that will not spoil? It is impossible to name one; for bacteria molest any food that nature produces. Yet we eat hundreds of tons of degerminated and refined products that even bacteria scorn: white sugar, white flour, degerminated cornmeal, corn starch, polished rice, pearled barley, and patented breakfast foods from which practically all the twelve mineral elements have been removed; and the lack of even one of these elements eventually means sickness and death.

Perhaps the most effective form of treatment for the ordinary case is the hot bath in connection with some good purgative. It is important not to become chilled after taking a sweat; so a cold sponge bath or quick shower will be advisable to prevent feeling chilly, as the sweat opens the pores of the skin and the cold water closes them, thus causing a reaction. Do not take a whisky sling or any other alcoholic beverage under the impression that it will benefit you. Alcoholic beverages do not help to break up a cold, but weaken and lower one's resistance.

People who suffer with colds should eat but very little; this will be helpful in eliminating a cold. In some cases there is a craving for acid fruits; and in such instances apples, grapes, grapefruits, oranges, and lemonade with as little sugar as palatable, may be used as freely as desired. The free drinking of water, both hot and cold, is especially commendable. Hot water is preferable. So far as the throat may be affected, it cleanses and sterilizes that part.

Other health requirements should be strictly observed when treating a cold, such as fresh air and sleep. It is very beneficial to take a skin bath by rubbing the body vigorously with a coarse towel or flesh-brush.

A vast army of people go through life with poor or indifferent health who might enjoy robust health but for their ignorance in all matters of health building. If they would take care of the skin alone, they would have more vital power; and they would look much younger, and fresher, and live longer. This would relieve the kidneys; for it is possible for the skin to relieve the kidneys wonderfully by eliminating many of the poisons from the body.

Much extra work is thrown upon the kidneys when the skin is neglected. We get some idea of this when we remember that kidney disease forms a very considerable percentage of the maladies that prove fatal. If people realized the importance of the skin in the human economy, and treated it in a perfectly hygenic manner, it would reward them a thousandfold. In our ignorance and indifference to the laws of health we do not give nature a chance.

Nature tries in all sorts of ways to compensate for our ignorance and neglect and vicious customs, supplying us with organs to protect us from self-destruction; offsetting as best she can the effect of foolish fashions, drugs, tobacco, and many other devitalizing habits and excesses too numerous to mention; but she cannot keep this up always without our cooperation. If we were as wise as the Chinese, we would hire our physician to keep us well and, if we became sick, discharge him.

Iceless Refrigerator Not Yet Perfected *By W. O. Olsen*

SOME time ago the writer submitted to THE GOLDEN AGE the statements of an inventor and manufacturer of an Iceless Refrigerator, after having communicated with many who had seen the box in refrigeration for about five years. At the time of writing the article the writer had also tested the box out for many weeks, finding it to do as was claimed for it.

The hotter weather of the past few weeks, however, has proven that the box, in its present stage of development, is not able to maintain the temperature necessary for refrigeration, and I therefore wish to take this opportunity to state my findings after a prolonged hot weather test. The inventor, Mr. Anton Johnson, of Hunter, N. D., still claims to be able to correct the condition of the refrigerators thus far sold that are not proving satisfactory; but that the readers of this journal may know my position and conclusions after continuing my personal tests into the Summer months, I have chosen to state the facts as I have found them.

More Light on Causes for Courtmartial

By A. Murray

WITH reference to GOLDEN AGE No. 140, article beginning on page 266, particularly the second paragraph, second column, page 267: My twenty-two years' experience being to the contrary of statements therein made, I wrote to an official in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the army, requesting information. That office has records of all trials by court martial in the army. The officer answers, in part, as follows:

"All of the matters presented in your quoted paragraph . . . have interested me very much; and I have had a search made of the files of this office to ascertain the facts from the records."

As a result he sends me the outlines of thirteen cases tried by General Court Martial, these being all of the kind under discussion that have arisen during the fiscal years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924. An analysis of these cases is as follows:

Seven of these trials were for refusal to take intra-urethral medication or passage of sounds for treatment of venereal disease—not a dangerous operation, nor one requiring an anesthetic. The maximum confinement given in any of these cases was four months. In all these cases, discharge from the service was included; but that part of the sentence was suspended in six of them, in the seventh case other offenses were involved.

One refusal for varicocele operation—certainly not dangerous, often done under local anesthesia. Discharged; six months' confinement. Discharge suspended.

One refusal, varicose vein operation—not at all dangerous; often done under local anesthesia. Discharged; two months' confinement. Discharge suspended.

One refusal herniotomy. Other offenses were involved, so that it is impossible to state how much this offense alone influenced the court. Discharged; 3 months' confinement. Discharge suspended.

One refusal hydrocele operation. No punishment.

One refusal herniotomy. No punishment.

One refusal abdominal herniotomy. Discharge adjudged; no confinement. Operation was done, and sentence was not carried out.

The officer reminds me that the maximum legal punishment in any such case is dishonorable discharge and six months' confinement.

Discharge under sentence of a military court is dishonorable in character. Practically always with it is adjudged forfeiture of pay and allowances accruing from the date of the offense. Military offenses are promptly tried. As for "suspension" of discharge, military law is as follows:

"The Secretary of War or the Commanding Officer holding General Court Martial jurisdiction over any such offender may, at any time thereafter, while the sentence is being served, suspend the execution, in whole or in part, of the balance of such sentence and restore the person under sentence to duty during such suspension."

You will ask at once whether in five years only thirteen men refused operation. My reply is, Probably not. When a soldier has a disability and declines operative measures therefor, if those measures involve any appreciable danger to life or limb he is given a straight discharge from the service. In analyzing the cases, for instance, it will be noted that herniotomy and hydrocele cases were not punished except in one case where other offenses (I do not know their nature) were involved. In nine out of ten cases sentence of discharge was suspended. In the other case other offenses were involved. You will note no trials for refusal of vaccination or inoculation.

The Modern Delilah

IN A middle-western state there is a concern which makes a business of teaching girls how to induce men to propose to them and marry them. These people have a regular course of instruction in which women are taught to do the courting, without the men realizing it. Some of the subjects set forth in the course follow:

How to Attract the Man's Attention; Stratagems that Win the Notice of Men; Five Ways to Undermine a Man's Reserve; The Method That Arouses a Man's Feelings; Discovering a Man's Health; Three Ways to Secure Action; How to Create Romantic Situations; Letting Nature Assert Herself; How Little Men Know; Making Use of an Escort; Inspiring the Man's Confi-

dence; Secrets That Are Shared; Where Nature Steps In; How to be Attractively Naughty; How to Banish the Man's Fear of Inability to Support a Wife; How to Banish the Man's Doubt; When a Man's Dependents Stand in the Way; When Money Blocks the Path; What to do When His Family Objects; How to Encourage Sentimental Emotions; When to be "Blue", and How; What to do When an Immediate Marriage Seems Impractical; Making it Hard for Him Not to Act; A Method That Stirs a Man to Action; How Any Girl Can Win; How to Make Use of a Rival.

It would seem to us that any thoughtful mature mind reading the above should be able to see here another method being used by the demons to undermine society. Does anyone suppose that a man thus hooked will not sometime find it out? And if he does find it out, what then? He can never have the least respect for the woman who used such methods. And what is any home except a hell for the couple and for their children as well, if the husband does not respect the wife!

Commercial Supremacy *By A. H. Kent*

[Whether or not the following article is the true interpretation of the chapter in question, none can deny that the explanation offered for the last verse is reasonable and lends color to the whole exposition.—Ed.]

IN THE twenty-third chapter of Isaiah the Lord seems to foretell the commercialism from Tyre's supremacy down to the time when the Lord will perfect the whole commercial system.

Verse 1: "Howl, ye ships of Tarshish [now Spain]; for it [Tyre] is laid waste, so that there is no more house, no entering in: from the land of Chittim [Cypress, subsequently Britain] it is revealed to them." In Ezekiel 26:3 we read: "I [the Lord] am against thee, O Tyrus, and will cause many nations to come up against thee, as the sea causeth his waves to come up." This has been fulfilled. One nation followed another against Tyre, as the waves of a sea, until her commerce was destroyed, and she became merely a fishing port. See Ezekiel 26:4, 5.

Verses 2 and 3: "Be still, ye inhabitants of the isle [Cypress]; thou whom the merchants of Zidon . . . have replenished. And by great waters the seed of Sihor, the harvest of the river is her revenue [increase]; and she is a mart of nations." These two verses seem to show that after the fall of Tyre, the merchants of Zidon as they passed over the sea, east and west, and the seed of Sihor, the harvest of the river from the lowlands of Egypt as it came in from the south, replenished Cyprus and made Zidon a mart of nations. But that the inhabitants of Cyprus were to become still, inactive; probably at the time of Zidon's fall.

The fourth verse is an indictment against Zidon's commercial system, which seems to have followed down to the present time. "Be thou ashamed, O Zidon: for the sea [people, Isaiah 17:12] hath spoken, even the strength of the sea [labor organizations], saying, I travail not, nor bring forth children, neither do I nourish up young men, nor bring up virgins." In other words: I labor not for myself, nor have the fruits of my labor; neither do I nourish up the aspirations of youth, nor bring up the virgin ideals of social democracy.

Verse 6: "Pass ye [commercial supremacy] over to Tarshish [Spain]; howl, ye inhabitants of the isle." Severe hardship is the lot of a people or nation that has had great business activity, and has lost it.

Verse 7: "Is this your joyous city [commercial system], whose antiquity is of ancient days [dating back to the Pharoah of Joseph's time]? Her own feet [workings] shall carry her afar off to sojourn."

Verse 8: "Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honored of the earth?"

Verse 9: "The Lord of hosts hath purposed it, to stain the pride of all [self] glory, and to bring into contempt all the [self] honorable of the earth." Tyre had said of herself: "I am of perfect beauty." (Ezekiel 27:3) She had made light when Jerusalem was broken down, and had expected to be replenished thereby: for that reason the Lord uttered His prophecy of Ezekiel 26 against her.

Verse 10: "Pass through the land as a river [this, we infer, has reference to Holland's commerce passing through her many canals], O daughter of Tarshish [would show that Holland's commercial system was an offshoot of Spain's]: there is no more strength [shows the

weakness of Spain after Holland destroyed her fleet]."

Verse 11: "He stretcheth forth his hand[power] over the sea [people, i. e., he shed abroad his spirit of justice, love and wisdom upon the people in this way]; he shook the kingdoms: the Lord hath given a commandment against the merchant city [commercialism], to destroy the strong holds thereof." Usury and profit above labor cost are the strongholds of commercialism; these unjust profits build up great and rich individuals and nations, at the injustice of which the Lord's spirit, working through the people, rebels.

Verse 12: "And he said, Thou shalt no more rejoice, O thou oppressed virgin, daughter of Zidon: arise, pass over to Chittim; there also shalt thou have no rest." Jeremiah 2:10 seems to refer to the British Isles as the Isles of Chittim, whereas Cyprus was called the Isle of Chittim. Just what meaning the word Chittim had when Isaiah wrote this prophecy is not easy now to determine. This 12th verse identifies the commercialism of Holland and England as a virgin daughter of that of Zidon. It shows that it will no more rejoice, but will be oppressed and have no rest in Britain. Our present commercial system, based on supply and demand, has been a cause of contention from the time of Pharoah who, while acting on advance weather and crop advice from the Lord, took advantage of the demand for the stores of grain placed under his care and reduced the people to slavery. The system will have no rest until it is cast into oblivion.

Verse 13: "Behold the land of the Chaldeans [perhaps a reference to America]: this people was not until the Assyrian founded it for them that dwell in the wilderness [a reference to the pilgrim fathers, and colonists, who braved the wilds of America, preferring religious and political freedom to the despotism of more settled countries]: they set up the towers thereof [the declaration of independence, righteous institutions and laws, as safeguards to liberty and freedom], and raised up the palaces thereof [high ideals]; and he [commercialism] hath appointed it to ruin." What big business has done to our righteous institutions and laws, our liberty and free speech, is a sad story which, if fully and truthfully written up would not be published by many of our leading dailies.

Verse 14: "Howl, ye ships of Tarshish: for your strength is laid waste." The ships of Tarshish howled when their traffic with Tyre was broken off; they howled again when they were mostly sunk by the Dutch, and again in the Spanish-American War, where the last of their sea power was lost.

Verse 15: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that Tyre [local commercial supremacy] shall be forgotten seventy years, according to the days of one king: [It is uncertain which 70-year period is here referred to, whether more than one period of seventy years is spoken of in the fifteenth and seventeenth verses, and who the king is.] after the end of seventy years shall Tyre sing as an harlot." Here a change in commercialism from local supremacy to individual solicitation seems to be noted. The tactics used by business firms to attract attention and draw trade are so similar to those of the vamp as to make the comparison striking, as are all Bible comparisons.

Verse 16: "Take an harp, go about the city, thou harlot that hast been forgotten; make sweet melody, sing many songs, that thou mayest be remembered." Go throughout all Christendom, and harp, thou solicitor, for orders that have been forgotten; make smooth propositions; give many a song and dance, that thou mayest be remembered with business.

Verse 17: "And it shall come to pass, after the end of seventy years, that the Lord will visit Tyre, and she shall turn to her hire, and shall have commerce with all the kingdoms of the world upon the face of the earth." We understand from this that when the Lord visits commercialism it will be made one supreme system, embracing trade relations with every nation on the globe. The hire of commercialism will be on an equal basis with that of production and manufacture.

Verse 18: "And her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord [it will be of good product, rightly labeled, and rightly priced]: it shall not be treasured nor laid up [for higher prices]; for her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the Lord, to eat sufficiently, and for durable clothing." What a wonderful change could be made in commercialism if the people could all agree on some plan of industrial control and pricing that would put all branches of industry on an equal footing in order that each member of society might profit to the extent of his service! Just as surely as changes in

commercialism have taken place in the past, as foretold over two thousand years ago, so surely will it return to its hire and perform the function for which it is paid.

Corroborations of the Pyramid Article

By A. W. Krueger

IN GOLDEN AGE No. 138, p. 220, col. 2, par. 3, I note the following statement concerning the measurements of the Great Pyramid of Egypt:

"The length of the Grand Gallery to the vertical line of the south wall, right through the step, is 1883.25 British or 1881.25 Pyramid inches. This plus the 32.25 gives us 1913.50 or *middle* of 1914. We remember that it was in August 1914 that the World War broke out."

Perhaps certain events which took place prior to August, therefore more accurately in the "*middle* of 1914", and which seem to have a direct bearing upon this subject, may be of interest to GOLDEN AGE readers.

In all matters of national and international importance there is always a small beginning, leading up to the accomplished event; as, for instance, the present return of favor to the Jews. Likewise, while we truly speak of the late war as a World War, we know that the twenty-one nations involved did not enter the conflict at one time, but gradually, one by one, over a period of more than two years, until ultimately it became a World War.

The initial declaration of war by Austria upon Servia in the month of July, 1914, was not the primary cause of the World War, nor even the beginning of it. The *World* War resulted because of other hostile acts which preceeded it. Since it is divinely decreed that the present order, both of "heaven and earth", "shall pass away," to give place to a new order of things, ecclesiastical and social, was it not eminently proper that this late great struggle of "war to end war" should have begun in the ecclesiastical "heavens", which boast of their preeminence above the whole social order, and then gradually have engulfed the "earth" or existing social order? Since Satan is the "god of this world", and since it is his empire of "heaven and earth" that is doomed to destruction, it is but natural that the struggle should have begun at the top, and gradully permeated the entire mass. The apostle Peter in his vivid description of the end of the world, in 2 Peter 3: 7, 10, 12, places it in this order, as also do other scriptures.

Being a Bible Student, and having implicit faith in the fulfilment of prophetic scriptures as interpreted by Pastor Russell, the year 1914 found me eagerly scanning the papers and collecting clippings of religious news from the Balkans, since the almost universal thought prevailed that the firebrand which would set the world aflame would be kindled in the Balkan States.

Unfortunately, I have not preserved all the clippings. But no doubt the dispatches referred to below can be found in the 1914 files of any leading newspaper.

As well as I can now remember, it was in the second or third week of June, 1914, when the news items reported that the kingdom of Servia had entered into a concordat with the Papal hierarchy of Rome to make the state religion of Servia Roman Catholic. The Government of Austria was in some manner a third party to this agreement. How long the negotiations were pending before culminating in the signed concordat did not appear in the reports. This ecclesiastical agreement might well be considered the *first* step in precipitating the great war.

The great majority of the Servian people were Greek Catholics of Slavic stock related to the Russians, whose state church was Greek Catholic, and whose pope or "little father" was the Czar. The effect of the Servian concordat was that these two great ecclesiastical systems were now forced into open conflict with one another, the influence of the one encroaching upon the influence of the other. The "elements" were now becoming heated because of intense friction at this point. Intrigue ensued, which no doubt brought about the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, an ardent Roman Catholic, and his wife, by Greek Catholic subjects. This was the *second* step in the precipitation of the World War.

The ultimatum by the Government of Austria to the Government of Servia was the *third* step.

Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was the bosom friend of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. Their expressed views in favor

of granting temporal power to the Pope of Rome were identical. This no doubt had much to do with Italy's sudden withdrawal from the Triple Alliance and her casting of her lot with the Allies, after having been united with the Central powers for many years. She did not wish to see the Vatican regain its temporal power in Rome.

The declaration of war by Austria upon Servia was therefore not the first but the *fourth* step in the World War, and was followed by the mobilization of the Czarist troops of Greek Catholic Russia and her declaration of war upon Roman Catholic Austria. When the Czar's troops began to mobilize on the German frontier it immediately called forth an ultimatum to Russia from the German Kaiser, followed by a similar action toward France, because of her mobilization of troops on the west, and declarations of war by Germany upon both Russia and France.

These preliminary steps of the World War had their beginning about June, i. e., the *middle* of the year 1914, and are therefore seen to be harmonious with the Grand Gallery measurement of the Great Pyramid, God's stone witness in Egypt.

"Christendom" is Snared *By John Dawson*

IT IS a truism that controversy defeats the object of fraternity. The Fraternal societies today are composed of men and women of various shades of belief and opinion. Many are Catholic, some are Episcopalian, some are Methodist, some are Presbyterian, some Lutheran, some Congregational, etc.; while many have no particular brand of religion at all. If the Fraternal societies should allow any controversy between the representatives of the different denominations in the lodge rooms, the very object of their organization would be defeated.

In past years the various church bodies in themselves actually defeated the object of their own organization, which was primarily to worship God in spirit and in truth. When the Pilgrims persecuted the Baptists in the early colonial days, they set at naught and overthrew the principles for which they stood when they emigrated from Europe to escape persecution themselves.

When a company of men and women take it upon themselves to organize into vigilance committees, and take the law into their own hands, they thereby overthrow the principles which they swear to uphold when they organize.

As a matter of fact, when a body of men, capitalists or laborers, get together and organize for self-protection, they overthrow the very principle which would otherwise be their protection. This is not determined in a year so much as in decades.

When the Knights of Columbus organized for the defence of the Roman Catholic Church, they there began the writing of the judgment of their church.

When the Ku Klux Klan organized for the defence of Protestantism and one-hundred-percent Americanism, they also began the writing of the judgment of Protestantism and Americanism.

When an institution has to depend upon violence for its support and tenure, the institution itself it founded upon a false premise. If democracy can be upheld only at the point of the sword, it is no better than autocracy. The meeting of violence with violence will eventually lead to anarchy.

Mental Disorder Growing

AMERICA entered the World War with the avowed intention of making the world safe for democracy. When the time arrives in a democracy or a republic that a man deems it necessary to join a secret order for self-protection, he makes a tacit admission of doubt regarding the benefits and security of the republic.

When a man determines within himself: Henceforth I am going to serve the Lord, he does not need to hide behind a white or a red flag. His own observance of the principles of righteousness is his protection.

Some men say that it is all in the process of evolution. This is not an argument for or against evolution; the whole theory is beside the mark. The human mind is so constituted that it has to have something to think about; if it did not have, it would go crazy. At the same time, if a person attempts to discover

the secret of his own mental processes, he will eventually go crazy, also.

Quite a large number of the members of the faculties of the modern seats of learning are mentally unsound, due in large part to the study of mental science, mental healing, mental evolution, and kindred time-wasting practices. If the educators of the world, and the leaders of modern thought are mentally unsound, what must be the condition of the world in general?

The theory of evolution has advanced with the progress of general popular education. The survival of the fittest was not very much heard of until comparatively recent years. The more education a person has, the more thinking he does. He has to; he cannot very well help himself. If he were not allowed to think, he would go mad.

To the modern educated man, evolution looks reasonable. It may sound strange; but it is nevertheless a fact that anything can be made to appear reasonable. The great trouble is that people have taken evolution seriously, accepted it as a fact, and are forcing it upon the rising generation.

Whole World in Trouble

WHEN the coming generation throws away all religious restraint and really attempts a thorough demonstration of "the survival of the fittest", the past eight or nine years with their human butchery will look measurably tranquil in comparison.

Some people study the Bible to see how much good they can get from it; others look it over to see how many apparent mistakes they can find. For example, in Genesis 4:16, 17: "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden. And Cain knew his wife; and she conceived ,and bare Enoch." Much quibbling has been occasioned by this passage of Scripture; and those who think along the line of evolution grasp at it as a support for their theory. But, you know, when the Bible was being written by those fine old Hebrew prophets, many such passages of Scripture might easily have been left out.

There is, however, one text of Scripture which throws considerable light on such passages, as well as upon the mental attitude of the theoretical Christian. It is found in Jeremiah 50:24: "I have laid a snare for thee, and thou art also taken, O Babylon, and thou wast not aware: thou art found, and also caught, because thou hast striven against the Lord."

The whole world is in trouble, especially those nations which have had the Bible; and they would very much like to get out of the world entanglement. But every move made to get out defeats its object; for their mental attitude is proving the quicksands of age-long disrespect for God and righteousness. Like a beast in a snare, the harder the world struggles to free itself, the tighter it draws the snare.

Babylon, meaning confusion, is God's word for Christendom. The so-called Christian world has been weighed in the balances and found wanting. The world as it is organized has been at best "the kingdoms of this world", the empire of Satan; but the inherent goodness in man, originally in the "image and likeness of God", has kept it from becoming worse than it is. As men have sought liberty of thought and freedom of action, recognizing the rights of others, they have been good, public-spirited men. Such were the signers of the American "Declaration of Independence". But our ship of state has been swerved out of its channel, and is apparently approaching the rocks.

Christ will bind Satan and establish His own kingdom in order that the people may have the real life, liberty and happiness they have so long yearned for. The snaring of Babylon is a preliminary work, making ready for the Messianic kingdom, and the Scriptures show that those who strive to uphold and perpetuate the present unrighteous order of things are the ones who are to have their fingers hurt the worst. It is for this reason that the Lord through the Bible admonishes His consecrated people to free themselves of Babylonish influence—that they may be spared much punishment and suffering.

"Whence but from heaven could men
unskilled in art,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? Or
how or why,
"Should all conspire to cheat us with
a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful
advice,
Starving their gains and martyrdom
their price."

Nature's Clock *By Dorothy Allenby, England.*

WE CAN understand how that imperfect man may often act and speak without design; but we cannot imagine that the mighty Creator would either work or speak without significance. His work and His Word are both entirely perfect. (Deuteronomy 32:4) "As for God, his way is perfect." (Psalm 18:30) "The law of the Lord is perfect." (Psalm 19:7) His way and His law are both perfect in power, perfect in holiness and in righteousness, perfect in design, perfect in execution, perfect in their objectives.

In all the works of God we find not only a law and a Lawmaker, but we find One who is mighty enough to put all His laws into execution. Laws are nothing in themselves, unless there is power to enforce their every requirement. The almighty power of God is behind His laws. Him we should glorify when we see the perfection of his laws and the greatness of His power. Many critics in these last days, however, are wasting their time endeavoring to tear the Bible, God's Word, to pieces. Evolutionists are trying to deny the necessity of a Creator. But how futile are their efforts. The Bible properly speaks of them as fools!

Time and order play an important part in the great plan of God as well as in the plans of men. It is for this reason that man has invented the clock, in order that he may divide up his time and use it well. But God his made the largest and most wonderful of all clocks. Its dial is the circle of the earth; its mainspring is God Himself; its hairspring, His mighty power by which it is ever kept in accurate time. Its pendulum which keeps it in motion is the annual revolution of the earth in its orbit around the sun. The twelve figures of its dial are the twelve months of the solar year.

When God uses a given number there is always a significance behind it. The number 12 according to STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, Volume 7, is a symbol of completeness of organization; and we see a splendid corroboration of it in the organization of nature—the *months* with their orderly successive changes of season, causing the sprouting, growth and blossoming of the flowers and the appearance and disappearance of the leaves of plants and trees. Nature is a living clock; its figures are living figures, and its wheels are the wheels of life and progression. Each month, in the greater part of the earth, is distinguished by its own particular flower:

January	Snowdrops
February	Crocus
March	Daffodils
April	Primroses
May	Tulips
June	Roses
July	Blue Bells
August	Poppies
September	Golden Rod
October	Chrysanthemums
November	Violas
December	Pale Roses

The peculiarity which distinguishes the Pale Rose from all others is the fact that it is the only one which does not bear any thorns. Not one of these flowers comes out too soon or too late. Even the tiny white Snowdrop suits its environment of clouded winter skies and leafless trees. The French name for this little flower means "snow-piercer". It awakens hope amid the desolations of nature and gives a sign of brighter days to come. If by chance the Snowdrop did not bloom until May it would then be out of place and would not teach its intended lesson. Instead, it would unhappily remind us of dark clouds and snowy fields. And who would care for the delicate Primrose in July, when the fields and woods are a riot with other brighter flowers?

The all-wise Creator has arranged the settings of nature according to fixed and tangible laws and has constituted everything beautiful and appropriate in its season. Nothing can put His great clock out of order, and it never needs resetting or repairing. Its mainspring is absolutely dependable. "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it: and God doeth it that man should fear before him."—Ecclesiastes 3:14.

"Thanks be to God
For all His gifts:
For rain and sunshine,
Fruit and flowers;
For all that He to man doth give,
Thanks be to God."

Origin of Eternal Torture Theory

THE theory of eternal torture had its origin in Baal worship, the sacrificing of children to the devil, represented by Moloch, Baal, Tanit, etc. Excavations just made in ancient Carthage have recently uncovered the ruins of the temple of the goddess Tanit in which thousands of children were sacrificed to the monstrous deity which is still worshiped generally throughout so-called Christendom. The temple excavations show that at least nine generations of children were thus sacrificed. The Paris edition of the New York *Herald,* commenting on the Carthaginian discoveries, says:

"The ancient writers giving mention to Carthage rarely fail to describe the ghastly ceremonies that took place in the mysterious halls of the Temple of Tanit—how the mothers came to lay their sacrifices on the hideous god Baal: and how, amid the clashing of cymbals and the screams of the priests, the claws of the iron monster mechanically dropped, hurling the human sacrifices into the flaming interior.

As a rule, the first-born of every family was offered in smoke to the gods, and at times when the city was threatened by enemies or in time of famine the sanctuary furnaces roared with cruel sacrifice. After the ceremony the parents gathered their proportion of the common ashes, which they sealed in urns and buried beneath their votive altar with the family's previous offerings to the goddess and to her consort, Baal Ammon."

The Bishop's Visit

By Birla Morris Kent.

THE following human incident of innocent childhood is interesting to those of us who are acquainted with the characters concerned. It may be entertaining to others; it is a true story:

It had been repeatedly announced that the bishop of Puerto Rico would shortly make a visit to the town of A—— "to confirm the children in the holy catholic faith"; and of course his approaching visit was an all-absorbing theme of conversation among the little ones and their nurses.

Rosary, then a golden-haired lassie of less than four, had been for days induced and cajoled by her nurse into doing things, by promises metamorphosed into covert threats, all of which were inspired by the august prelate's proposed visit to the diocese.

The long-awaited day arrived at last. Amid much flutter and excitement Rosary was taken by her nurse to the doorway to see the bishop arrive from the station. The depot was about a mile from the plaza; and the bishop, accompanied by the aged Padre Berrios, the local priest, and the city fathers, preceded by a brass band and announced by the peals of church bells, gravely marched under a big, red umbrella held by the sacristan. After the usual pow-wows at the church door the party entered the edifice. Though obliged to view it at a distance, little Rosary had not missed a single detail of the entire procession.

Ever since she was a babe of a few months Rosary had learned to copy the antics of the servants, even the janitor man, and had therefore become accustomed to always "crossing" herself at sight of a priest. Indeed, she had caused no end of amusement by her solemnly performing the act when she merely caught sight of the priest's portrait on the piano, in her grandfather's parlor. But on this particular occasion she did not feel inclined to "cross" herself, notwithstanding the high office of the visiting prelate. In fact she was noticeably disappointed and disgusted at the sight of the long awaited bishop. She had apparently expected a celestial being, unlike any human ever yet beheld, or at least a veritable Beau Brummel.

Coming into her aunt's room Rosary sadly walked over to the bed (for it was very early in the morning and her aunt had not yet arisen) and, leaning her elbows on the bed and her chin in her chubby fists, she looked solemnly and thoughtfully into her auntie's eyes for a moment and then blurted out: "Humph! The bishop! Why Abue, he's nothing but just an old priest!"

But the frailties of the feminine heart are universal. That very day, when little Rosary was all dressed up and taken over to the big house where her grandfather lived, and where the bishop was being entertained during his stay, she found herself looking into the blue eyes of a *young* man who seemed quite happy to forget his ecclesiastical dignity in the companionship of this innocent baby girl. The child, who had been disappointed with the full-robed prel-

ate at a distance, now literally fell in love with the young bishop at close range. When old Padre Berrios, who was with him, asked Rosary if she would not come to his arms for awhile, she turned to him and coquettishly exclaimed, with woman's usual inconsistency: "Hush, boy, can't you see that I am talking to the bishop!" Priestly robes meant nothing to her alongside the appealing personality of youth.

But the most interesting part of the story is that Rosary, who has since developed into a wonderful young lady, is now learning about the true kingdom of Christ in contrast to the false kingdom of antichrist, as is also her mother. Irrespective of the pleasing personality of many individuals in the papal priesthood, the system itself is slavery and darkness. Seeing one coming out of that darkness into the marvelous light of truth is joy unspeakable. How happy the world will be when the inconsistent human creeds and dogmas, with their selfish heathen forms and ceremonies, will have passed away; and all mankind, like little children, shall then be drawn to the Lord and to each other merely by the cords of love and sincerity, in the Golden Age now so near at hand!

Every Human Being a Radio

WE ARE in receipt of clippings entitled, "Is Mental Radio a Possibility?" and "Portraits from the Void", which record the experiences of several persons in receiving, with and without apparatus, pictures and messages which they are wholly unable to explain. In some instances governments have been appealed to by persons who claimed that they were suffering from the involuntary reception of vile and other evil radio messages.

The gentleman who sent us these clippings wrote us the following interesting letter, which we are sure will be read by many friendly and appreciative eyes. No disgrace attaches to the things he has had to suffer:

"I have no doubt, of course, that the phenomena listed therein are in large measure demonistic, but I am also confident that not all of them are.

"In fact, this clipping has explained several mysteries to me, and also opened a flood-gate of thoughts as to future possibilities.

"That human beings throughout the universe will be able to converse with each other at will, instantly, and without instruments of any sort, and yet within the bounds of perfectly natural laws, seems not beyond the bounds of possibility.

"Every human being is an embryo radio apparatus, waiting for the completing hand of the great Mediator to make it perfect.

"As you know, from infancy I have been gifted (?) or rather, cursed, with a clairaudient ear. Since installing a radio in our home and interesting myself in it, I have noted on several occasions the following phenomena:

"When quite a distance from the radio set, and at times when the said set was entirely disconnected and non-operating, I have heard, beyond all possibility of doubt, the familiar wireless code of the radio, which in our position near the Pacific Ocean, fills the ether from the passing ships out at sea. At first I was inclined to explain this by the fact that in playing with our radio set I had become very familiar with these codes and their sound; and I therefore assumed my ear was simply playing a trick on me or rather, the phenomena were persistent mental impressions so clear in their recurrence that they deceived me into thinking that I was hearing them.

"But this was not tenable, as on occasions I was positive the code was flashing into my ear from the outside just as clearly as when I was receiving at the radio set. At such times I had decidedly uncomfortable memories of former days of unwelcome communication from those unseen intelligences who, thank God, will soon be no more. But, after reading this clipping, I am positive I was really hearing code without apparatus of any kind, simply because, with an 'inner ear' formerly super-sensitive to ethereal sounds, I had been made receptive, so to speak, by long connection with the earphones of our radio set. At least, this seems the only reasonable theory.

"If this material is used, I would of course prefer that my name be not mentioned in connection with former susceptibility to angelic voices, as that chapter is mercifully a closed one and is only mentioned to elucidate what may be wondrous blessings yet to come."

The Jews Returning to Palestine

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THE JEWS historically occupy the most unique place amongst all the peoples of earth. Once they were a strong nation. As a nation they were the only people God ever recognized. With that people God made a covenant, and established with them the true religion. At one time they controlled Palestine, but in the year 606 B. C. the Babylonians took them into captivity. Afterwards there was a partial rebuilding of Jerusalem and a reinhabiting of the land: but never again have the Jews completely ruled the country. In the year A. D. 73 their last fortress was destroyed, and they were completely expelled from the Holy Land.

For many centuries the Jews have been without a homeland, without a flag, and without a country or a nation. Scattered amongst the other nations of earth, pushed about and persecuted, they have never lost their identity. They have produced some of the greatest financiers, statesmen and lawyers the world has had. They have made themselves felt amongst all peoples wherever they have resided.

Many Jews have long had a desire to return to the land of their ancestors. Until recent years they have been unable to make but little progress to this end. But today, like the trees in the springtime putting forth their buds, so we see all over the world a real interest manifested amongst the Jews concerning the return to and the rehabilitating of Palestine.

On March 12, 1925, a Jewish company began the operation of a steamship line from New York to the Holy Land. The "President Arthur" was the first ship to sail. It carried many Jews and also some Christians who are keenly interested in the rebuilding of that land. It was a historical day with the Jews and a memorable trip, never to be forgotten. That which is now transpiring in Palestine should hold a great interest for everyone who is interested in the human family. No other people are entitled to rebuild the land, except the Jews. No other people *will* rebuild it, except them.

When the reason is understood for the Jews' rebuilding of Palestine, it is thrilling both to Jew and to Gentile. I shall briefly review the promises of God concerning the Jews and Palestine, and the fact that they must return and rebuild it, and cite some evidence that prophecies are being fulfilled.

The present activity of the Jews in rebuilding Palestine is clearly in fulfilment of divine prophecy. That of itself should command not only the respect but the profound interest of everyone who believes the Bible.

Bible prophecy is the history of the world written in advance. It was the great Jehovah God, speaking through His holy prophets of old, who gave us prophecy, much of which relates to the return of the Jews to Palestine. It is our privilege to live on earth at the time of its fulfilment, and this privilege cannot be overestimated. The history of the Jewish people is more thrilling than that of any book of fiction ever written.

Father of the Jews

IN THE land of Ur of the Chaldees there lived a man whose name was Abram. Afterwards his name was changed by Jehovah to Abraham. He believed God. He is known as the "father of the faithful". He is the father of the Israelites.

Not many generations had passed from the time of the creation of Adam, the first man, until Abraham's day. From his forefathers Abraham would learn, and without doubt did learn, that Adam, the first man, was created by Jehovah a perfect man; that he was given a home and an environment which were perfect; and that all these things he had lost because of his wrong-doing. He would understand from what he was told that it was God's purpose to sometime offer to the human race a full opportunity of enjoying all the blessings which father Adam once had, which he lost. Abraham must have had faith in these things, otherwise Jehovah would not have dealt with him.

Concerning Abraham, in the 12th chapter of Genesis we read: "Now the Lord had said unto Abram, 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.

Settle it in your minds once for all that every promise that Jehovah God makes is true and certain of fulfilment, and will be fulfilled in His own due time. Through His prophet (Malachi 3:7) He says that He changes not. Through His other prophets God declares that His Word shall not return unto Him void, but shall accomplish that whereunto He sent it; that He hath spoken it and that He will bring it to pass. —1 Kings 8:56; Isaiah 55:11; 46:11.

The Lord made a specific grant of the land of Palestine to Abraham, as we read in Genesis 13:14-17: "And the Lord said unto Abram, after that Lot was separated from him: Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art, northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward; for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever. and I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. Arise, walk through the land, in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto thee." This promise also carries with it the hope that Abraham will be the father of great peoples and nations.

It is exceedingly interesting to here note that at the time the above promise was made to Abraham he was without a son. It required great faith on the part of Abraham that some day his seed should bless all the families of the earth, for his wife was then old and past the age of women. But eventually there was born unto Abraham and Sarah the son Isaac. Naturally their hope centered in him.

When Isaac was approximately twenty-five years of age God requested Abraham to offer his son as a sacrifice. Having faith that the Lord Jehovah was able to raise his son out of death, Abraham journeyed from his home on the plain of Mamre to the present site of Jerusalem; and there he prepared to slay his son and to burn him upon the altar. God held back his hand: "And the angel of the Lord called unto him out of heaven, and said, Abraham, Abraham: and he said, Here am I. And he said, Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou any thing unto him: for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from me.... And the angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven the second time, and said, 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."—Genesis 22:11,12,15-18.

From these promises Abraham must have understood, (1) that Jehovah in due time would give him eternal life, (2) that He would give Abraham and his seed the land for ever, and (3) that through Abraham's seed all the families and nations of the earth should eventually receive a blessing.

Abraham died, never having seen either of these things promised fulfilled. He never held title to a foot of land in Palestine under the covenant which God gave him. The only parcel of land he ever possessed in that country was the cave of Machpelah, which he purchased and wherein he buried his dead. (Genesis 23:1-17) Abraham, the faithful, died never having received the things promised.

It follows, then, because of the certainty of God's promises, that some time future, in God's own due time, He will raise Abraham out of death and give him all the things that He promised to give him.

It is the Jew who has faith in these promises who will receive the blessing from Jehovah. Without faith it is impossible to please God.

The great Abrahamic promise was renewed to Isaac, Abraham's son, and to Jacob, his grandson; and both of these died, not having received the things promised. Jacob, at the time of his death, gathered his sons about him, and under the direction of Jehovah uttered that great prophecy recorded in Genesis 49:10: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be."

The Nation Organized

THE death of Jacob marked the beginning of the nation of Israel. His posterity were domiciled in Egypt, and were being greatly oppressed by the king of that land. Jehovah, hearing the cry of His people, sent Moses to deliver them. After Pharaoh had repeatedly refused

to permit Israel to leave Egypt, God commanded Moses to direct the children of Israel to slay a lamb, sprinkle its blood upon the door-posts, go inside, and remain there during the night; that this blood would be an evidence that they had faith in God; and that the death angel would pass over Egypt and would slay all the first-born in the homes where the blood was not sprinkled. This marks the beginning of the Jewish *pass-over*. It is the beginning of the Law that God gave to Israel. They were delivered from the land of Egypt by the hand of Jehovah and led to Mount Sinai; and there the Law Covenant, stated in detail to Israel through Moses, was ratified and inaugurated.

God said to Israel: "Now therefore, 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. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel. And Moses came, and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which the Lord commanded him. And all the people answered together, and said, All that the Lord hath spoken we will do. And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord."—Exodus 19:5-8.

In this great covenant that God made with Israel He promised them that if they would keep the covenant, He would bless them in the fruit of their body, and the fruit of their ground, and their cattle, and their kine, and the flocks of their sheep; that He would bless them in their basket and store; that He would grant them the blessing of eternal life, and that through them all nations of the earth would be blessed. At the same time He told them that if they violated His covenant great suffering and distress would come upon them.—See Deuteronomy 28.

The Jews must have, at this time, thought that the promise made to Abraham was about to be fulfilled; and that all the other nations would become subjects of the Jews, and through that nation receive a blessing. After many years' experience they found they were unable to keep the Law Covenant. Time and again they violated it, and asked God's forgiveness; and He forgave them. Time and again He warned them that if they did not keep His covenant He would cast them off.

Through a long period of time God dealt with that nation. They had good kings and some bad kings. Under the wise reign of David they hoped to realize the promised blessings. Their hopes were particularly centered in Solomon because of his great wisdom and riches. Of him it is written that he was wiser than all men; and his fame was in all nations round about him.

When the Queen of the South visited Solomon and beheld his riches and greatness and wisdom, she exclaimed: "Behold the half was never told to me. Thy wisdom and thy prosperity exceed the fame which I heard!"

But Solomon died, the blessings not having been realized. The nation was rent in twain, much idolatry was practised, and the people of Israel were turned away from God. Then Jehovah said through the prophet Amos (3:2), "I will punish you for all your iniquities."

The Last Dispersion

THE children of Israel had been taken into captivity by Babylon at the overthrow of Zedekiah. Later, many of the Jews returned to rebuild the wall at Jerusalem and the temple.

Referring to the final dispersion from that land God, through His prophet Jeremiah, said: "And ye have done worse than your fathers; for, behold, ye walk every one after the imagination of his evil heart, that they may not hearken unto me; therefore will I cast you out of this land into a land that ye know not, neither ye nor your fathers; and there shall ye serve other gods day and night, where I will not show you favor. Therefore behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that it shall no more be said, The Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but, the Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel from the land of the north, and from all the lands whither he had driven them: and I will bring them again into their land that I gave unto their fathers. Behold, I will send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them; and after will I send for many hunters and they shall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks."—Jeremiah 16:12-16.

Two important things are here disclosed: (1) That God, after their complete dispersion, would permit the children of Israel to suffer for a long

time, then He would bring them back and re-establish them in their own land of Palestine, and (2) that their punishment was to be for the same length of time that favor had been extended to them; and this fact enables us to determine when to expect these blessings to come to the Jews.

The Fact of Their Return

IT IS a well-known historical fact that the last dispersion of Israel occurred in A. D. 73, on the 15th day of Nisan, or approximately April of that year; that since then the Jews have been scattered amongst the other nations of earth; but that chiefly they have been domiciled in that country which lies north of Palestine and which has long been known as Russia. Note that the promise is to the effect that the Jews shall some time in the future say: "The Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel from the land of the north and from all the lands whither he had driven them." Now call to mind what has transpired during the last few years.

For many centuries there have been repeated efforts made to destroy the Jews. They have been hunted like wild beasts, especially in the land of the north, Russia and Galatia. God never purposed that they should be destroyed. Their persecutions have held them together and created a longing for the land of their fathers.

In 1860 there was born in Budapest a child of the Hebrew race. Choosing first the law as a profession, he soon embraced journalism and forged to the front amongst the journalists and writers of the world. His heart was torn and bleeding because of the wicked and unjust persecution of his kinsmen, the Jewish people, and this led to the formation in his mind of a scheme for their relief. In 1896 he gave expression to this scheme in his splendid paper, *A Jewish State;* and there many Jews of the world began to awaken to the fact that their cause had found a champion in this man. When first *A Jewish State* appeared, his office assistant wept, because he thought the author had lost his mind; but as the import of this paper was considered, it was hailed as a message of deliverance by many of the oppressed Jews of the world. He spent his life in the interest of the cause, and his last words were: "Greet Palestine for me; I have given my life for my people."

Today the name Theodor Herzl is a household word amongst Jews of earth; and the time will come when the peoples of earth, Jew and Gentile, will recognize that Theodor Herzl was raised up at the opportune moment to give birth to Zionism, which is destined to succeed beyond the dreams of its originator.

The Purpose of Zionism

THEODOR HERZL saw the great misery of the Jews; how they were being persecuted in other nations, particularly in Russia and Galatia. That caused him to start the Zionist movement. These are his words: "The scheme in question [Zionism] included the employment of an existent propelling force. Everything depends on our propelling force. And what is our propelling force? *The miseries of the Jews.*"

Jehovah knows everything from the beginning. He knew that it would be necessary for the Jews to have hard experiences to cause them to desire their homeland. Through His prophet He had stated that He would send fishers and fish them out, and hunters to hunt them from every nation and kingdom. This has been exactly the fact.

The Jews have been persecuted, especially in Russia, and hunted in many instances like wild animals. God's prophet said: "Thou shall become an astonishment, a proverb, and a byword, among all the nations whither the Lord shall lead thee." (Deuteronomy 28:37) The first Zionist Congress that convened at the instance of the much-beloved Theodor Herzl, issued the following declaration of purpose:

"Zionism aims to create a publicly secured, legally assured home for the Jewish people in Palestine.

"In order to attain this object, the Congress adopts the following means:

"(1) The promotion of the settlement in Palestine of Jewish agriculturists, handicraftsmen, industrialists, and men following professions.

"(2) The federation and association of entire Jewry by means of local and general institutions in conformity with the local laws.

"(3) The strengthening of Jewish sentiment and national consciousness.

"(4) The procuring of such government sanctions as are necessary for achieving the objects of Zionism."

God's promise made to the Jews through the prophet (Jeremiah 24:6) reads: "For I will set mine eyes upon them for good, and I will bring

them again to this land: and I will build them, and not pull them down; and I will plant them, and not pluck them up."

This promise must have its application after their final dispersion, because it was spoken by Jeremiah before the fall of Jerusalem to the Babylonians. In harmony therewith mark what the Jews have been doing in the last few years.

When the League of Nations was organized, Great Britain officially came into control of Palestine. In the year 1918 that government, speaking through Lord Balfour, stated to the Jews: "His Majesty's Government views 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."

In the Spring of 1918 Doctor Chaim Weizmann, with full authority from the British Government, sailed from London, landed in Palestine together with others, and began to lay the foundation of a large commonwealth in Palestine. Since then the Jews have been putting into operation great schemes for improving the Promised Land. They have builded railroads, water plants, systems of irrigation, houses, schools, etc., throughout the country.

During the year 1919, 369,000 trees were planted in the afforestation scheme. In 1920, 150,000 olive trees and 10,000 almond trees were planted. Since then they have planted many more. This is exactly in harmony with the Prophet: "I will open on naked mountain-peaks rivers, and in the midst of valleys fountains; I will change the wilderness into a pool of water. . . . I will place in the wilderness the cedar, the acacia-tree, and the myrtle, and the oil-tree; I will set in the desert the fir-tree, the pine and the box-tree together; in order that they may see, and know and take (it to heart), and comprehend together, that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it."—Isaiah 41: 18-20, *Leeser*.

Some of the Developments

THE Jews now have seventy-five agricultural colonies in Palestine. They have built several cities, among them Tel Aviv which now has a population of 22,500 Jews. The Jews are now flowing into Palestine at the rate of 3,000 per month, says Mr. Rebelsky; and during 1925 it is expected that from 30,000 to 40,000 new colonists will settle there. Very few of these come from America or Canada; nearly all emigrate from Russia.

Those having charge of the affairs in Palestine limit immigration in order that they might take care of those who come. They are building houses for the benefit of the new-comers. The colony of Tel Aviv is now a magnificent little city with strongly built houses, schools, gymnasiums, etc. This is done exactly in harmony with prophecy: "And 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. They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble; for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them."—Isaiah 65: 21-23.

These facts should establish definitely in the minds of all believers in God's promises that He is beginning the fulfilment of the promise to the Jews to restore them to their own land.

Valley of Dry Bones

MUCH of the prophecy of the Bible is in parabolic phrase. The prophet Ezekiel, prophesying concerning the restoration of Israel, likens them unto a valley of dry bones. Surely a valley of dry bones fitly represents a nation that has long been dispersed. The Lord calls to the Prophet and says: "Son of man, can these bones live? And I answered, O Lord God, thou knowest. Again he said unto me, Prophesy upon these bones and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones, Behold, I will cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live; and I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall live; and ye shall know that I am the Lord."—Ezek. 37: 4-6.

Then the Prophet shows, in parabolic phrase, how his prophecy will be fulfilled. He says: "So I prophesied as I was commanded: and as I prophesied there was a noise, and, behold, a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to his bone." It is not unusual in Scriptures for a human body to be used to illustrate or picture an organized company or body.—Isaiah 52: 7; 1 Corinthians 12: 10-25.

The bones of the body, therefore, brought together, formed into a skeleton, would represent the skeleton organization, or the beginning of a skeleton organized to accomplish a purpose. The Jews long had a desire to return to their homeland; and in due time the Lord raised up Theodor Herzl and used him to bring together the dry bones and form an organization. As is well known, the human anatomy contains 206 bones. The first congress of Zionism which was convened for the purpose of organizing and beginning the work, and which met at Basle, Switzerland, was made up of 206 delegates. The number of delegates thus equalled the exact number of bones in a human body. This is not merely a coincidence, but serves to help us understand prophecy. Zionism was the beginning of the organization to bring Jews back to their homeland.

Now the Prophet prophesies to the dry bones as follows: "And when I beheld, lo, the sinews and the flesh came up upon them, and the skin covered them above; but there was no breath in them." The sinews, the flesh upon the bones, and the skin fitly represent the brains, the money, and the men to accomplish the work. The cry amongst the Jews for the past few years has been the lack of money and the lack of men for the rebuilding of Palestine. They are now collecting enormous sums of money, interesting many men, and taking great numbers back to Palestine.

It will be observed that comparatively few of these Jews who are returning to Palestine are exercising real faith in the promises of God. It was because of their unbelief in God's promises that they were cast away; and now we observe that they are being returned to Palestine largely in unbelief. They have the organization. They have the money and the brains and the land, and are moving on with their work; but there is something lacking yet. And what is that?

Note now the words of the Prophet, who spoke concerning the valley of dry bones: "Then said he unto me, Prophesy unto the wind, prophesy, son of man, and say to the wind, Thus saith the Lord God, Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live. So I prophesied as he commanded me, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army. Then he said unto me, Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel: behold they say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost; we are cut off for our parts."

The word "wind" here is from the same Hebrew word *ruach* translated breath or spirit of life. What the Jews must now have is the spirit of the Lord.

It may be expected before many years that the Lord will bring to life the faithful Jews of old, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and the holy prophets; and then the peoples regathered to Palestine will begin to understand that God is fulfilling his promises, giving the land to Abraham and to his seed after him, and that He is putting in operation His promise to bless all the families of the earth. Note the further words of the Prophet, who prophesies concerning the dry bones as follows: "Then he said unto me, Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel; behold they say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost; we are cut off for our parts. Therefore prophesy, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into the land of Israel. And ye shall know that I am the Lord, when I have opened your graves, O my people, and brought you up out of your graves, and shall put my Spirit in you, and ye shall live; and I shall place you in your own land; then shall ye know that I the Lord have spoken it, and performed it, saith the Lord."—Ezekiel 37:11-14.

New Covenant

GOD promises that when His people are returned to Palestine and established He will make a New Covenant with them. The prophet Jeremiah says in 31:31-34: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah; not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand, to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which my covenant they brake, although I was an husband unto them, saith the Lord: but this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel: After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall

be my people. And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more."

Many will inquire: If the Jews could not keep their first covenant why would God make a New Covenant with them; and what assurance can we have that they will be able to benefit by the New Covenant? A proper answer to this question shows a true relationship between Christians and Jews. It shows that the first covenant could not be kept because of the imperfection of the mediator Moses, and because the people must first be redeemed. The New Covenant will have a Mediator that is perfect and able to minister the long desired blessings to the people. This Mediator of the New Covenant is the Messiah. When the New Covenant is inaugurated, there will be no more prejudice existing between Jews and Christians. The prejudice existing between Jews and Christians has been on account of ignorance. True Christians should have the greatest interest in the Jew, not to try to make of him a Christian, but to try to make him understand his place in God's wonderful plan.

The Jews were a long time the chosen people of God. Again they are coming into His favor; and again they are destined to become the most greatly favored people on the earth.

Radio Programs

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts
(New York Daylight-Saving Time)

Sunday Morning, July 5
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Franz, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 Fred Franz, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, July 5
9:00 Instrumental Selections.
9:10 Choral Singers.
9:20 Vocal Duets.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 Choral Singers.
10:10 Instrumental Selections.
10:20 Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, July 6
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Vocal Duets—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.
8:20 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:30 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:40 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Vocal Duets—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Twaroschk.

Thursday Evening, July 9
8:00 Instrumental Selections.
8:10 Camille Schmidt, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for July 12—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Camille Schmidt, soprano.
8:50 Instrumental Selections.

Saturday Evening, July 11
8:00 Musical Saw—Fred Ehrenberg.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Musical Saw—Fred Ehrenberg.

Sunday Morning, July 12
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, July 12
9:00 Instrumental Selections.
9:10 Choral Singers.
9:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 Choral Singers.
10:10 Instrumental Selections.
10:20 Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, July 13
8:00 Syrian Oriental Selections—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:30 Vocal Selections.
8:40 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Evening, July 16
8:00 Hawaiian Quintette: Eric Howlett, Roger Knight, Albert Koons, Donald Haslett and Harry Pinnock.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for July 19—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Hawaiian Quintette.

Saturday Evening, July 18
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.

420 Without a doubt Pastor Russell filled the office for which the Lord provided and about which He spoke, and was therefore that wise and faithful servant, ministering to the household of faith meat in due season. Pastor Russell finished his earthly course in 1916.

421 In 1884 he caused to be incorporated the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, intended by him to continue the work of the harvest after his earthly career was finished, and which is yet carrying it on.

422 This great work of gathering together Christian people can be designated in no other way than as a harvest, and fully meets that which was foretold by the Lord Jesus. This work, which has covered a period of about forty-five years, has never had for its purpose the forming of any arrangement by which Christians join anything. Its purpose and work has been and is to enlighten men and women concerning the great divine plan, and by this means of proclaiming the message of truth has gathered together Catholics and Protestants, Christians from all denominations in all parts of the earth. These Christians are not the followers of Pastor Russell, but are followers of the Lord and rejoice to feed upon the food that the Lord has provided for them through His wise and faithful servant.

423 Furthermore, Jesus said with reference to His second presence: "For wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." (Matthew 24:28) And so it is. The carcass here refers to the spiritual food provided for the household of faith. The eagles are those of keen vision and sharp appetite, anxious to know of the Lord's Word, and equally anxious to feed upon it. Hence we find gathering together many earnest Christian people in groups in various parts of the earth, who know no nationality, whose citzenship is in heaven, whose allegiance and devotion is to the Lord and to His kingdom of righteousness.

424 Jesus defines the wheat class as the true followers of Himself, children of the kingdom, and the tares as the imitation Christians, who are Christians in name only. He declared: "Let both grow together until the harvest: and in the time of the harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn."—Matthew 13:30.

425 It is a well-known fact that since 1878 there has been a tendency on the part of all denominations to bind themselves into leagues and combines, associations, Interchurch World Movement, etc., thus fulfilling this prophetic statement of the Lord of binding together the merely nominal Christians preparatory for the great fire, the great time of trouble, which is now upon the earth. To the truly consecrated people of God, who have been identified with these various sectarian or denominational systems the Lord has been calling in this time of harvest, saying, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." (Revelation 18:4) Concerning His work with the others, the wheat class, Jehovah through His prophet long ago said: "Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." (Psalm 50:5) The great work of the harvest, that is to say, the proclaiming of the second presence of the Lord and the gathering together of those who truly love His appearing, has been so remarkably fulfilled since 1874 that it is one of the most striking and conclusive proofs of the Lord's second presence.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What society was incorporated in 1884? and what has been its work in connection with the harvest of this age? ¶ 421.

Are these Christians who are thus gathered together followers of any man? ¶ 422.

Quote Matthew 24:28, and give its meaning. ¶ 423.

Jesus likened the true children of God to wheat. What did he use to illustrate imitation Christians? Quote Matthew 13:30. ¶ 424.

What has been the tendency of so-called Christian denominations since 1878? ¶ 425.

Since that time, how has the Lord's message in Revelation 18:4 applied to Christians? ¶ 425.

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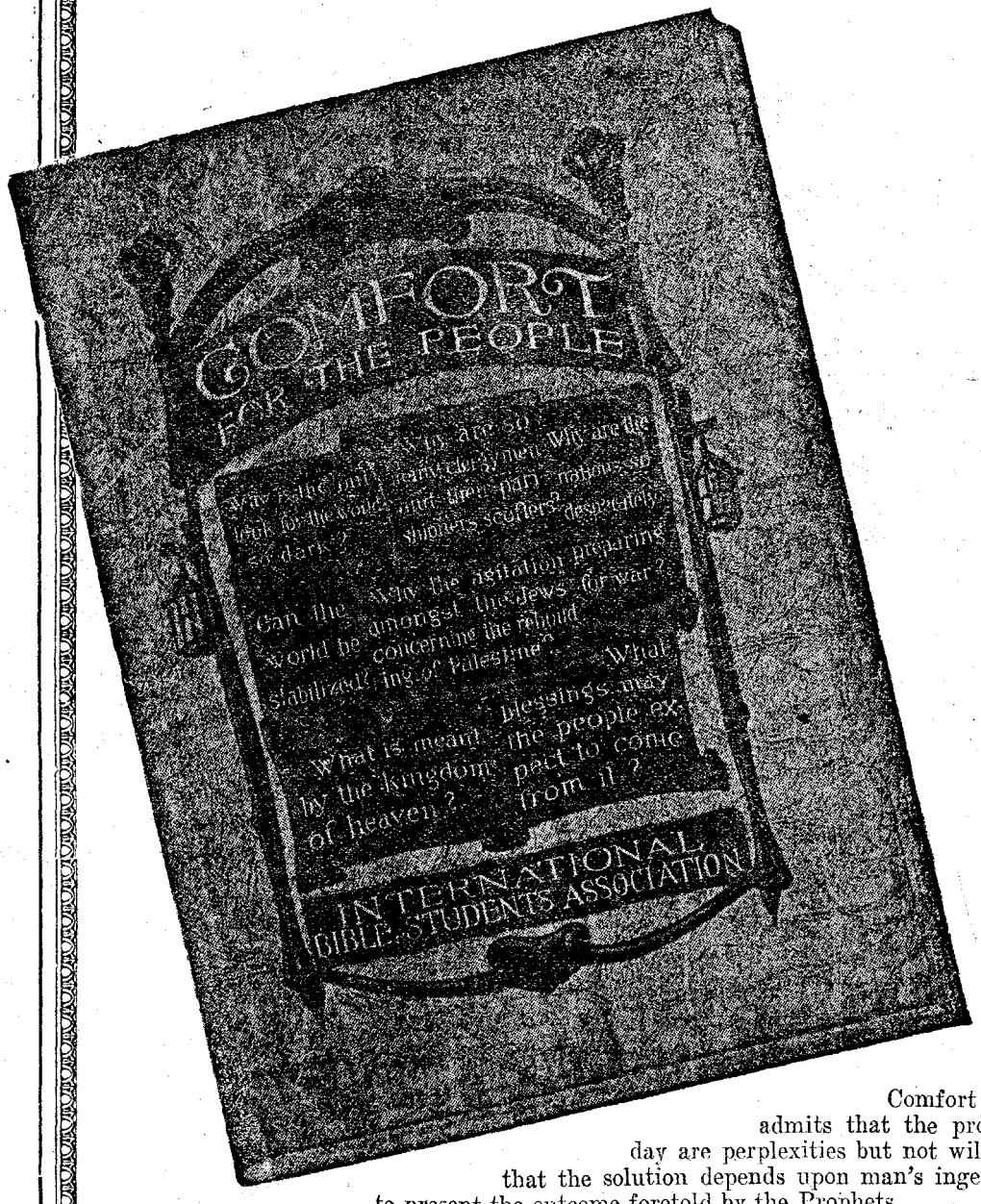

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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July 15, 1925

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SILVER-BLACK FOX FARMING

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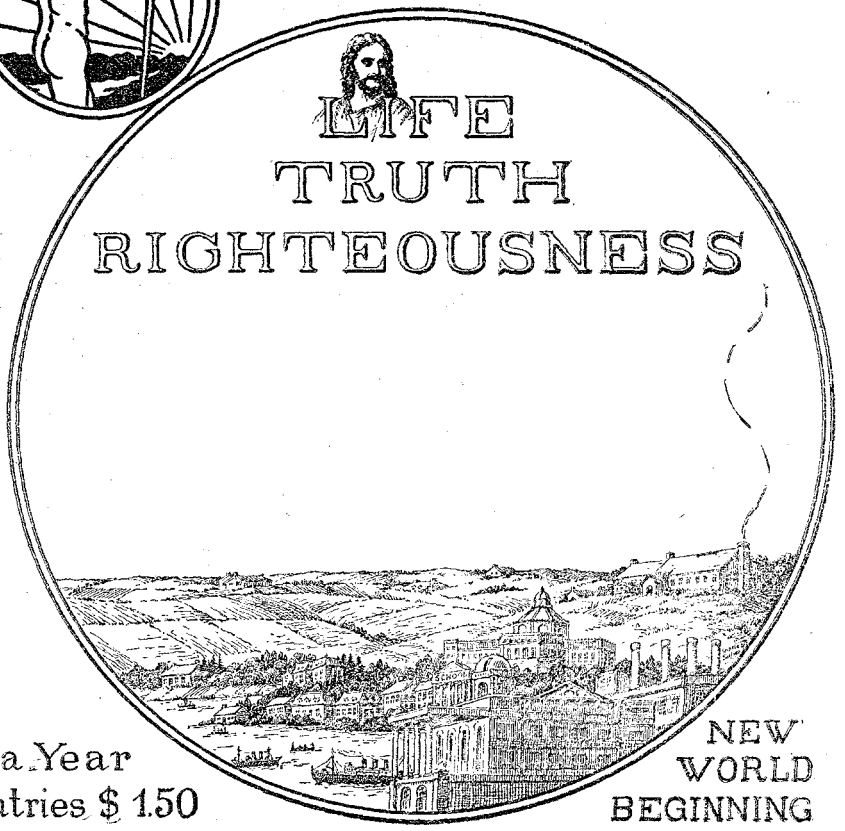

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Protecting the Skunks

VERY forcefully the Knoxville *Plain Dealer* says: "Do you know that most states have laws for the protection of fish, calves, lambs, colts, deer, rabbits, quail, ducks, mud hens, musk rats, skunks and buzzards; and that all these laws are constitutional? The only law for the protection of animals that was ever declared unconsitutional is the child labor law. Oh, baby dear, don't you wish you were a cute little skunk?"

Another writer bitterly calls attention to the horrors of human sacrifice as practised in parts of India. He well says that we enlightened Westerners would not be willing to let our children be sacrificed to any false god, but only to the almighty dollar. Profits are not false gods in the eyes of many so-called Americans.

Still another writer points out that the Government can and does seize and destroy live stock to prevent the spread of disease; but when the stunting of its future citizens is at stake it suddenly finds itself helpless. If there is anything more strictly national than a citizen of the United States, will somebody point out what it is?

The history of national child labor legislation in the United States is very sad. In September, 1916, Congress passed a bill prohibiting interstate commerce in the products of child labor. Twenty-one months later the Supreme Court declared the bill unconstitutional.

In February, 1919, Congress passed a bill imposing a tax of ten percent on the products of child labor. After the lapse of thirty-nine months the Supreme Court ruled that this act also is unconstitutional. It then became evident that the Constitution would have to be amended.

A year ago Congress adopted an amendment calling for national power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age; but powerful propaganda began to immediately make its appearance against the amendment. The very forces that had previously sought to have the acts of Congress voided now sought to prevent the adoption of the amendment.

Who Was Back of the Propaganda?

BEFORE an amendment can be made to the Constitution three-fourths of the states must signify their assent. As soon as the state legislatures began to consider the subject, the Farmers' State Rights League, Inc., of Troy, N. C., began to flood the papers with half-page advertisements denouncing the amendment. An investigation disclosed that the Farmers' States Rights League, Inc., is in reality a league of southern cotton-mill owners masquerading under a deceptive name. But the scheme worked, and the amendment was defeated.

In the Catholic State of Massachusetts Cardinal O'Connell vehemently denounced the amendment; and by his order his denunciation was read before the altar in every Catholic church in Massachusetts at three services on each of three consecutive Sundays before the vote. The Roman Catholic church does not want any official inspection of the laundry system run under the name of Houses of the Good Shepherd, where the conditions are well known to be virtual penal servitude and slavery, twelve to fourteen hours per day.

Big business got on the job, too, declaring the proposed amendment to the constitution to be Bolshevism, Socialism. The press was used to scare farmers into thinking that, if Congress had its way, neither boys nor girls would be allowed to work in their own homes or on their fathers' farms. Of course these statements were all lies, but the scheme worked, and the amendment was defeated. The skunks are protected; the children are not.

To the everlasting credit of President Coolidge be it said that he was not on the skunk

side of this question. By speeches in public on three different occasions he stated his endorsement of the amendment. He knew, what all may know if they will, that child labor does not mean selling newspapers after school nor working a few hours on holidays, but an unremitting grind, day after day, without school, without play, with mind and body stunted, and morals too, while the men and women that should do the work cannot get it, because the wages are not enough to support them.

What Child Labor Really Is

SINCE the Supreme Court in 1922 declared the last child labor law unconstitutional the thirst for profits has led to a great increase in the number of little folks that are compelled to slave throughout the day at tasks set for them by their greedy or needy parents or caretakers.

A writer in "Colliers" reporting on an investigation which he made in the year 1923 said in part:

"Among the families investigated in this effort were found a great many cases of pneumonia and influenza, mumps, typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, bronchitis, tonsilitis, diptheria, eczema, coughs, tuberculosis and syphilis, all of which had been declared communicable and dangerous to public health by the State Health Board. . . .We know that these children made spectators at court weep when they were brought in to testify. . . . There is one family, for instance, the children of which were told not to come to school until they were cleaned up of filth and vermin and disease. They did not go back. They stayed at home to work on milk tags and clothing."

A reporter in the New York *American* testified on January 11, 1924: "In one crowded tenement room I found a baby, not more than eighteen or nineteen months old, sitting on its grandmother's lap, and stringing tags." The New York *Times* in December of the same year unconsciously pictures the great financiers of New York as approving matters of this kind when it says: "By an overwhelming vote the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at its monthly meeting yesterday, went on record as opposing the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Perhaps we do not get the right slant on this; but as we see it, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is deadly opposed to taking away from any eighteen-months-old infant its constitutional right to work say twelve hours a day seven days in a week. Later the child might learn to play golf, if it survived; and golf would be unconstitutional for such children. Lets stick to the Constitution, no matter what happens to the kids! But golf is constitutional for members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Conditions in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA is particular about keeping the children in school. An investigation carried on by the Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania and the school authorities, in the spring of 1923, brought to light 217 children in two public schools in that city who do sweatshop work at home from seven to eight-thirty in the morning, at noon, and from four to ten at night, many of them getting in a full eight-hour day besides going to school. On Saturdays and Sundays they work twelve to fourteen hours a day.

We have not heard of the official attitude of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on these conditions; but we presume the theory is that by working the kids eight hours a day when not in school they are kept out of mischief and away from the golf fields; and by letting them go to school they become patriotic so that they will want these conditions continued indefinitely.

Incidently, the child workers frequently go to sleep in school, which is nature's way of trying to make up for man's inhumanity to man without violating the Constitution. Also, many of the little girls who work at night, stringing beads for the gowns worn by ladies whose husbands play golf, have permanently injured their eyesight.

Some of the items which come from Philadelphia, Providence, and other industrial centers are that little girls under eight embroider night dresses at twelve cents per dozen, with a deduction of two cents for loss. For putting hooks and eyes on rods they receive thirty cents for each 100 rods. For June roses they get twenty cents a gross. In Rhode Island they do 100 different kinds of work, all Constitutional.

In California and Michigan

A SURVEY made by the state boards of health and education of California, one of the richest states of the Union, reveals the fact that there are 15,000 children under work-

ing age who leave school early in the Spring and work until late Fall, gathering fruits and other crops in that state. These little folks, some of them mere babies, follow their parents all over the state, winding up the season in the hot "sunkist" cotton fields of Imperial Valley. Last November in Imperial Valley a score of cotton growers were arrested for employing child labor, some of the tots only six years of age. California is strong for the Constitution.

It is now nearly two years since the beet sugar exposures; but conditions are as bad as ever. At that time it was disclosed that the cultivation of sugar beets lends itself peculiarly to the exploitation of child labor. The little folks are in the fields at six in the morning, and work until as late as eight at night, with the shortest possible resting time in between. Up and down the rows they crawl, weeding and thinning out the plants, their wrists swollen and lame, their hands and knees sore and cracked, their necks sore and stiff. In harvest time the constant stooping to pull the five-pound to twenty-pound beets out of the ground is almost back-breaking.

The beet sugar workers occupy only the roughest kind of temporary shelters; such as abandoned farm houses, tar-papered shacks, portable cottages, tents and caravan wagons. Overcrowding to the limit is the rule. All the family works. A mother beet-worker testified that her baby had worked ever since he could lift a beet. This is Constitutional, exceedingly so.

Schools in the beet districts have a custom of granting 'beet vacation' in the Fall, to augment the supply of available child labor. Senator Reed Smoot is said to have declared that the use of child labor in the beet fields of Colorado is a Godsend to the children, as it gives them something to do instead of running the streets.

In Other States

THIRTEEN states have laws which are on a par with the child labor laws, which were declared unconstitutional. Twenty-three states allow children under fourteen years of age to work. Thirty-seven states allow children to go to work without a common school education.

One out of twelve American children, and in some states one out of four, is a child laborer. Mississippi sanctions work for boys of twelve. Georgia's law permits girls of fourteen to work all night. In North Carolina the hours of labor of convicts in the state prisons are limited to nine, but boys and girls may and do work in the mills for ten and eleven hours.

A report from Texas, in 1923, told of a five-year-old who picked a bale of cotton during the season, and of another five-year-old who picked seventy-two pounds of cotton between sunrise and sunset on October 27th, and had very 'sorry' cotton to pick in.

One of the worst of all places for child workers is in the canning factories, where the canning of many articles of food injures the hands. In the shrimp canning business the little workers cannot work steadily longer than a week at a time. Their hands become raw, and they have to wait and give them a chance to heal.

To a gentleman who glanced into a shrimp canning factory the boss said: "Them kids ain't old enough to work, and they think you're an inspector. I taught them to run away when anybody that was strange came into the factory. But we haven't got anything to be afraid of, though; because the Government hasn't any more authority to make kids stop working. I'm glad they knocked out those federal child labor laws. They sure caused us canners a heap of bother while they were in force."

Among international workers in the cause of child labor, the United States is classed with Oriental countries. This may not be very gratifying to American pride; but it must suit those New York Chamber of Commerce defenders of the Constitution or they would not fight so hard against the poor kids.

In Other Lands

UNDER the Mexican Constitution the maximum day's work for children between twelve and sixteen years of age is six hours. The Government is opening both night and day schools for the development of child workers formerly driven to prolonged labor.

Great Britain passed the first child labor law in 1802. It forbade the employment of children in the woolen and cotton mills more than twelve hours a day. Prior to that it was not an uncommon practice for parents to sell their offspring as apprentices; and in the early years of the nineteenth century gangs of helpless little ones from six or seven years and upwards, were auc-

tioned off, thousands at a time, to great factories where their lives were a ghastly slavery.

They received no wages; they were clothed in rags; their food was insufficient and of the coarsest kind; often they had to eat while standing at their work; they were driven to work twelve to sixteen hours; they had no holidays; their few hours for sleep were spent in filthy beds from which some other relay of little workers had just been roused; they had no schooling and no recreation, and lived amid the most shocking and brutal immorality. When one batch of such labor was used up, another was always ready. For these data we are indebted to the "Standard Reference Encyclopedia".

Even as late as the World War the condition of labor in the British Isles was so inferior that it was difficult to recruit fair-sized men for the army. Some years ago the children used as chimney sweeps were deliberately starved in order that they might be small enough to go up and down the narrow flues. All that has been stopped. Labor conditions in China are now about as they were in England a hundred and twenty-five years ago.

In France the age limit is thirteen years as against fourteen in England. The time limit is ten hours, eight underground. Females may not work underground. Children may not labor between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

In Belgium the age limit is twelve years. The time limit is twelve hours, ten underground. Females under twenty-one may not work underground. Children may not labor between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and New Zealand fix the age limit at fourteen years.

In Germany the age limit is thirteen years. The time limit is six hours. Night work is forbidden. Parents may work their own children in their own factories or shops not to exceed three hours per day or during vacations four hours. In the coal districts boys fourteen years old may work underground seven hours.

In Austria the age limit is twelve years. The time limit is eight hours. Night work between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. is forbidden to women and children.

In Switzerland the age limit is fourteen years, and the time limit is eleven hours for all persons. Persons under sixteen years of age may not work in dangerous places or at dangerous occupations. Women and children may not work after 8 p. m. or on Sundays.

In Italy the age limit is twelve years, and the time limit eleven hours. No female may work underground. The Minister of Agriculture may issue permits to children to work twelve hours in the planting and in harvest seasons.

Child Labor *By Alice Park*

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, slaving in fields, excessive tasks at low wages. It means also no time for school, play, or healthy growth.

Every state now has full power to make its own laws regarding child labor. There are good laws and bad ones, and five states with no restrictions at all. All children need protection; but the children of those five states need it most of all.

The 1920 census said that 1, 060,958 children are working. But this counts only those from ten to fifteen years old. Thousands of children less than ten years old are at work. Children less than six years old, working all day long, are discovered from time to time by investigators of the National Child Labor Committee.

At the same time, while more than a million children are working, far more than a million men and women are unemployed. Setting the children free would be good for the children, and it would also give jobs to men and women who are now idle.

Even the people who live in states which have good laws against child labor, and which enforce the laws they have, use goods produced in all the states. So all people in all the states are using articles produced in part by child labor.

All honor to the states which have set a high standard in protecting their children from child labor. It is time now for the nation to act and to protect all the children.

Bits of World News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

America's Future Menaced

JUSTICE STONE of the Supreme Court of the United States, in an address before the American Law Institute, made the statement that "The United States is the least law-abiding nation of the civilized world" and that "The country's disrespect for law menaces its future." At the same session Attorney General Sargent deplored the marked disrespect for law among the wealthy. How unwise are such. In a general breakup of law and order the wealthy would be the chief losers. They should be the bulwarks of impartial law enforcement.

The Problem of Child Management

MISS SARA COGGIN, fifty years a teacher in Brooklyn's public school No. 12, reports that an alarming change in the mental and moral attitude of the children has come about in recent years. Fifty years ago they were uniformly respectful to teachers and parents and their elders generally; now they have respect for no one. She advocates a return to the use of the switch.

Mrs. Sloan's Large Family

MRS. REALTY SLOAN of Ethyl, West Va., is 104 years of age. Her daughter Mrs. Parlee Hicks is 84, her granddaughter Mrs. Realty Phalin is 55; her great granddaughter, Mrs. Mellie Irwin is 39; her great-great granddaughter, Mrs. Pearl Irwin, is 19 and her great-great-great grandson, Teddy Irwin, is two years of age. These six recently had their pictures taken together; 394 other descendants, however, were crowded out. Mrs. Sloan looks as robust as any of the party and may be one of the millions now living who will never die. They all look like nice sensible people well worth knowing.

Losses on Merchant Marine

THE losses on the United States merchant marine during the last fiscal year were $36,739,000. The Shipping Board made an effort to maintain and operate 387 ships, which represents about one-third of the tonnage under its control. The total tonnage of the world is one-third greater than in 1914, while world trade is only about the same amount. Two-thirds of the idle tonnage of the world is under the United States flag.

Twentieth Century Beaten by Motor Boat

THE famous crack train of the New York Central Railroad, the Twentieth Century Limited, was beaten by thirty-eight minutes by a motor boat, in its run from Albany to New York. Moreover, the motor boat crew operated under the disadvantage of two shifts, caused by a breakdown. The journey was finished in the boat in which it was begun, but for three-quarters of an hour a different and speedier boat was used. It is believed that the speedier boat could have made the trip, if it had not sustained an accident, in thirty minutes less time.

Chicago's New Terminal Completed

IT WILL be good news to millions of American travelers to learn that Chicago's new union station is completed. This terminal, construction of which was begun in 1914, has cost $75,000,000.

Dayton-Cincinnati Airplane Service

REGULAR airplane service has been opened between Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio. These cities, which are 59 miles apart by rail, will be within 45 minutes of each other by air. Five trips each way will be made daily. The charge for the round trip is $25.

The Fire Insurance Business

THE outstanding fire insurance in the United States is estimated at close to one hundred billion dollars. The number of persons employed in the general and local insurance offices is about 750,000. The fire losses average about a half billion dollars a year, running somewhat over that amount for the first half of 1925. The annual loss of human life in fires is set at over 15,000.

Tom Paine of New Rochelle

THE New York *American* points out that Tom Paine, whose memory is now being honored by New Rochelle, was the first to definitely propose actual independence for the United States, the first to propose the Federal Union of States, besides which he first advocated the abolition of slavery, granting of old age pensions, international copyright and other great reforms.

Overholt Distillery Sold

FOR a sum said to be more than $15,000,000 the Park and Tilford Company, dealers in candy and other good things to eat, have bought the Overholt Distillery at Pittsburgh, formerly owned by H. C. Frick, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and another party. The 1,800,000 gallons of whiskey involved are to be sold to the sick; at least that is the plan.

Courageous Law Enforcement in Dallas

FACING a mob of five thousand persons bent on lynching two negro prisoners indicted for criminal assualt and murder, seventy-five brave officers of the law succeeded completely in their task of defending the Dallas County Jail, and the law may now take its course. Five citizens were wounded and one hundred jailed before the riot was quelled.

Have You Had Your Cold Yet

IN THE Medical convention at Atlantic City the doctors set forth that Americans have 100,000,000 colds a year, one for each of us. It is surprising to know that the number is so small. But it can be reduced to almost nothing by keeping the windows open day and night and by avoiding the use of white bread. Cut out white bread, breathe fresh air, and use plenty of fruits and vegetables, and colds will cease.

Better Care of Children

TWENTY years ago one child out of seven died before becoming one year of age; now, so greatly have conditions improved, that only one child in twelve dies before reaching one year of age. Improved sanitation, better knowledge of foods, more attention to ventilation and cleanliness; all these are producing results, with still better things ahead.

Uncle Sam's Paid Hunters

THE United States maintains, in connection with its biological bureau, a force of skilled hunters who make it their business to find and destroy by rifle or poison, animals such as wolves, mountain lions, bears, bobcats, lynxes and coyotes which prey upon domestic and other useful animals. There are 412 men in the force. In the nine years in which they have been employed in this work they are estimated to have saved $72,000,000 worth of crops.

Eleven Year Old Boy Kills Rhinoceros

ERNEST KING, JR., eleven years old, of Winona, Minn., is just back with his parents from a hunting trip to the wilds of Africa. The Kings, all of them experts with the rifle, brought back four hundred cases of big game specimens, the largest of which, a rhinoceros, was brought down by the youngest of the party. Various museums will get the specimens.

The Safest Places to Live

THE safest places in the United States are apparently Concord, N. H., Lawrence, Newton and Malden, Mass. No murders occurred last year in any of these cities. The most dangerous cities were St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, in the order named.

America's Trade with the Orient

ONE-THIRD of America's trade with the Orient is with Japan; the trade with China is less than half that amount; the trade with India, the Philippines and Australia is, in each instance, about one-fourth the trade with Japan. The total trade of America with the Orient is about two billion dollars a year.

Quiet Reigns in Mexico

NOT for fifteen years have there been such favorable conditions in Mexico as now prevail there. The present Mexican Government is strong. It has the confidence of the people. They know that it is fearlessly working for their interests. The present Government dominates and overpowers the clerical situation completely. The political influence of the Roman Catholic church in the United States is now being used powerfully against Mexico.

Des Moines Greets the King

A DES MOINES glove manufacturer, being on a trip around the world with his nineteen year old son, and chancing to learn that the King of England was at the great Wembley exposition the same day as himself, pushed his way past all barriers, thrust out his hand and said, "How do, king, shake hands with America." The king showed that he was human by laughing heartily and grasping the profferred hand. Incidentally he shook hands with the son. The attendants and flunkeys are slowly convalescing from the shock, but the British press is still angry.

Conservative Britain and Her Child

OF ALL the civilized countries in the world Great Britain and the United States are the only ones that have not legally adopted the metric system for general use. In the United States the metric system is in official use, the meter of 39 37 inches being our official standard of length, but the general public clings to the old illogical measures.

When America's Kings Visit Europe

B. C. FORBES, in the New York *American*, says that "When our money kings visit Europe the doors of royal palaces swing wide open for them. Crowned kings do obeisance to the most powerful of these money monarchs. American ambassadors are at their beck and call. European Prime Ministers metaphorically fall at their feet and offer them adulation."

Jazz Baggage Makes a Hit

AMERICANS visiting Europe this season are making a hit with what is now commonly known as jazz baggage, i. e., baggage which is painted with stripes or spots, and in all the colors of the rainbow. The claim is that the freak painting helps to identify the baggage. Probably it helps to sell it, too. Jazz dresses are also making their appearance.

No Immigrants Wanted in Europe

A ROCHESTER, N. Y., girl conceived the apparently sensible idea of visiting Europe and working as a stenographer for various American firms while there, so as to pay her way. But as soon as the British immigration officials at Southampton learned her intentions they refused her permission to land; and when she got to Hamburg and told the same story the officials locked her in her cabin. She had $100 in cash. She has returned to this country a sadder and wiser girl. All that she saw of Europe was through the porthole of her cabin.

A Unique Use of the German Mails

THE Postoffice Department of Germany will undertake the experiment of accepting unaddressed mail. That is to say, a firm may send out advertising matter simply addressed "For Lawyers" and it will be delivered only to lawyers; "for housewives" and it will go to the housewives.

Morocco Refuses to Stay Carved

IT WAS more or less difficult for the diplomats of Britain, Spain and France to decide just how they would divide the rich country of Morocco between them, but satisfactory plans for the division of the plunder were finally agreed upon. The only drawback is that the Moroccan people are unwilling to agree to the government of their lands by outsiders. Having chased the Spanish almost into the Mediterranean the Moors are now making it interesting for the French, who have already lost several thousand troops.

Russian Jewels Still Intact

THE New York *Times* reports that the Russian crown jewels are still intact. They consist of the crowns of rulers for many generations, scepters, necklaces, headdresses, and even a miniature railroad train, all made of the most expensive jewels, and with extraordinary skill. The collection, worth $50,000,000, is being preserved by the Soviet as a sample of extravagence practised in the days of the Czars.

Hebrew Dictionary Completed

BEN-YEHUDA'S dictionary of the Hebrew language, work on which was begun by Ben-Yehuda and his wife in 1877, is now virtually completed. Seven volumes of the work have been published; three more will be published in 1926. Ben-Yehuda died within an hour and a half from the time he had finished the manuscript. His widow, who colabored with him on the work throughout the whole 45 years, still survives, and was a passenger on the Zionist liner, President Arthur, on its second trip to the Holy Land. The great work completed is the acknowledged standard dictionary of the Hebrew tongue.

Guggenheimer's Have To Dig Up

AFTER twenty years litigation, in which a poor miner, George Campbell Carson, tried to get his due, the United States circuit court of appeals has decided that the American Smelting and Refining Company must pay him the sum of $20,000,000, profits which they have made out of Mr. Carson's invention of treating copper ores, and for which they refused to compensate him.

Progress in Mexico *By C. E. Belmont*

RECENTLY I had a letter from my daughter who lives in old Mexico, and has lived there the last four years. She gave me some news items that you may think worth while. As she is in the government service I will withhold her name and address. She writes:

"There are several news items from Mexico that will be of interest to you. One is the land question, and the other is the weakening and breaking of the Catholic church.

"The agrarians are constantly and persistently taking over the land of the big estates, those belonging to Americans as well as to Spaniards or Mexicans. Of course it causes a great deal of friction, and the common people are often unreasonable in their demands.

"The Americans, of course, appeal to the Consulate, and the Consul writes to the local Mexican authorities and to the Department of State, and they bring the matter before the Mexican Federal authorities.

"In one instance the Mexican Government authorities ordered the local troops to go and put the trespassers off the land, but the troops refused to go.

"Lately there has arisen what they call 'Sismatices' (in English, a split) among the priesthood of the Catholic church. Some of the priests decided that they would quit sending money to Rome, while others remain loyal to the Pope. There is quite a bit of disturbance among the priests throughout Mexico over this question.

"In Mexico City the two factions were contending for the control of one of the largest churches of the city. So they finally appealed the case to President Calles; and he said he would settle it all right: That both factions could just get out, and the building should be used for a school. (I say three cheers for President Calles.)

"You know how the Catholic church has always maintained that only those marriages performed by the priest are legal and valid, claiming that the children of other people not married by the church were illegitimate. Well, now, the Government has turned the tables on them, declaring that only civil marriage is legal and valid. The children born of parents married only by Catholic priests or bishops must bear their mother's name, and are called 'hijos natural' that is illegitimate, and the wife's legal status is 'soltera' which in English means 'single'."

Now I say "hurrah" for the Mexican Government. Let us give them a good big pat on the back. They are certainly making great strides there towards a good government, as well as towards religious liberty and common sense.

A Cry for Lunacy Reform

DR. MONTAGUE LOMAX, former physician of the Prestwick, England, asylum for the insane, has recently been giving testimony before the Royal Commission on Lunacy, in which he denounces present asylum methods. He declares that British insane asylums seem to be run on the basis of keeping expenses down rather than efficiency up; that some of the medical superintendents are over eighty years of age and have been forty-five years in office; that patients are kept as workers after they have ceased to be certifiably insane and that, worst of all, in the absence of the physician the attendants are frequently and unnecessarily cruel, and that if a patient reports the cruelty the offense is sure to be repeated against him personally and in a magnified form. Dr. Lomax said in part:

"What converted me into a lunacy reformer was this: The volume of complaints from all sources, their consistency, compelled me to believe in the existence of cruelty. It took me two years to convince myself.

"If you ask patients you will hardly find a case of a patient who has been in an asylum for any length of time who has not numberless cases of cruelty to relate.

"I have patients here now who will tell you of the most ghastly things that they have seen or that they have had done to themselves These things do exist. They exist beneath the surface, and until the public expresses its opinion in a note of horror and indignation they will go on existing. It is publicity alone that will stop all this sort of thing."

Ocean Currents are Changing

TO THE oft repeated statement that the Gulf Stream has changed and is throwing its heated waters more directly at the Arctic ice wall, comes now additional items that the Humboldt current off the northwest coast of South America is undergoing a change and that the Japan current is also affected. Manifestly the earth is preparing for the millennium.

Silver-Black Fox Farming *By J. A. Bohnet*

SILVER fox farming is a new and profitable industry, although its inception dates back to the year 1887, when Messrs. Dalton and Oulton began operations on Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Shortly afterwards three sisters engaged in the business, and cleared $25,000 a year out of their venture. One fox pup brought $9,000; and twenty-five pelts sent to London were sold for $34,175. Some of the pelts were sold for from $2,500 to $2,700 each.

A real boom started. Michigan fell into line with Muskegon as the center of the fox-farming industry; there being no less than thirty-three silver fox farms in its immediate vicinity, and many more to northward along the Lake Michigan shore.

Not many really good fox skins are as yet placed in the markets, for the reason that the live foxes are worth much more for breeding purposes. A pair of good foxes will bring from $1,000 to $2,500, sometimes even more if they are prize winners; whereas a pelt brings $150 to $750.

Only the cull fox pelts are as yet put into the markets, or the pelts of undesirable foxes, such as a non-breeder or one that is somewhat off-color or quality.

There are altogether eight grades of pelts in the color scheme of these foxes. Of these we might mention the red, pale silver, silver, dark silver, extra dark silver and jet black, all of which have a white tip brush (tail). The pelt of the black fox is less in demand because of its liability to imitation by dyeing.

It is impossible to imitate the silver-black fox pelts; its guard hairs overlapping its fur have black ends with a silver ring next thereat, and that followed by black next to the skin, and interspersed with guard hairs that are jet black and from three to four inches in length. This gives the pelt that beautiful and very desirable glossy silk sheen and high valuation. The underlying thick matted fur is very soft and fleecy, and is about an inch and a half in length and of a darker gray tinge.

In the early history of silver fox raising, breeding stock sold as high as $34,000 a pair, and individual pelts at $2,700. In 1922 there were upwards of 500 silver fox ranches with 15,000 foxes in captivity, representing an $8,000,000 investment.

The United States Department of Agriculture issued a Bulletin—No. 1151—of sixty pages, exclusively devoted to fox farming, and taking up in considerable detail every phase of the industry. It is profusely illustrated.

Facts About Silver Foxes

THE first silver foxes sold for breeding purposes was in 1905; and until 1909 this industry was a monopoly. Since then millions of dollars have been paid in fox dividends. Mr. Dalton retired a millionaire in 1912.

The fox can be tamed, but this is not desirable in fox farming. Foxes eat anything that a dog or a cat will eat. Meat, fish, bread, cereals, horsemeat, chickens, rabbits, eggs and milk are the chief foods; but mostly horsemeat in winter.

It costs about $12 a year to feed a fox for commercial purposes. They usually breed in February and March, and have but one litter a year of from one to ten pups, the average number being about four. The breeding period is from one to ten years, and the total annual increase is about one hundred percent.

The fox ranches can be built in groves, orchards, on hillsides or in the open, and must have plenty of sunlight. The prize foxes are inbred or line-bred. The best pelts are now worth from $300 to $750 each. Ninety percent of silver fox pelts going on the market today are ranch raised.

Up to date all silver fox pelts have been readily marketed, without any artificial demand being created through advertising. Perhaps not one person in a thousand has ever seen a genuine silver fox or even the fur of one.

It is estimated that all the pelts of all the silver foxes in captivity in the United States, if placed on the New York market, would be absorbed within six months' time.

The chief of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, states that during the past ten years the meagre supply of fox fur has decreased only fifty percent.

In future all foxes registered must be inspected, scored, passed favorably upon and eartattood by an official of the National Fox-Breeders Association, and no fox scoring less than 80 points will be registered in the Herd Book of the Association; neither can its progeny be registered. This is intended to put the industry on a higher plane. Not over ten percent of cap-

tive foxes will score over eighty-five points; so says Mr. J. E. Smith, Association secretary.

The combined silver fox industry in the United States and Canada is valued at over $20,000,000. Silver foxes are insurable up to three-fourths of their actual market value as breeders.

Visiting a Silver Fox Farm

THE writer had occasion to visit several fox farms, among them the large Silver-Black Fox Farm, one and one-half miles north of Hart in western Michigan, and to study it and its environments.

The manager, Mr. Hancock, showed us all through the place, explaining in detail the characteristics of these beautiful little animals; and for our close inspection he trapped a couple of them in a specially constructed wooden box trap. While he held them by the hind legs, they viciously bit at the cut-off trap slide. He parted the fur, and showed us the difference in quality.

All the woodwork of the pens, kennels and buildings is painted white. The pens are 15 x 45 x 7 feet size, covered with fox wire two-inch mesh, and have a carpet of wire fifteen inches underground to prevent the foxes from digging out.

The kennels are all staged sixteen inches above ground, allowing for snow depths, and are double boarded with tar building-paper between the walls and flooring. They are 2 x 2½ x 5 feet size.

A sloping roof on hinges makes it convenient to open for inspection and for airing and cleaning out. The nest boxes are set into this and can easily be removed. These nest boxes contain about two inches of sifted gravel to absorb the moisture at breeding time.

A wire cage 2½ x 2½ x 5 feet with top and bottom solid is attached to the outer end of the chute and three feet from the kennel. The foxes pass through the door of the cage and through this chute, in going to and from the kennel. This cage serves several purposes: (1) Separating the foxes; (2) sunning the puppies; (3) closing up an excitable mother fox lest she carry the puppies out and bury them; and (4) giving them separate feeds, etc.

A tower thirty-five feet high is located in the center of the pen's colony. During the breeding season this tower is occupied from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. by the keeper or his assistant without being seen by the animals.

It is very necessary to watch and study carefully the actions of the foxes to be mated, and to note their habit and nature. If aware of being observed, the foxes do not act naturally. A record is kept by this Mr. Lookout respecting the breeding time. This must be positively known and heeded.

The gestation period is fifty-one or fifty-two days, and the young are usually born in April and May. No one is allowed to go near the kennel in which are puppies. It excites the mother fox, and may mean the death of her litter.

The pens are thoroughly cleaned out daily. The animals are fed in soup bowls that are hung eighteen inches high on the wall netting; and these bowls are daily cleaned and sterilized just as thoroughly as the housewife cleans her table dishes.

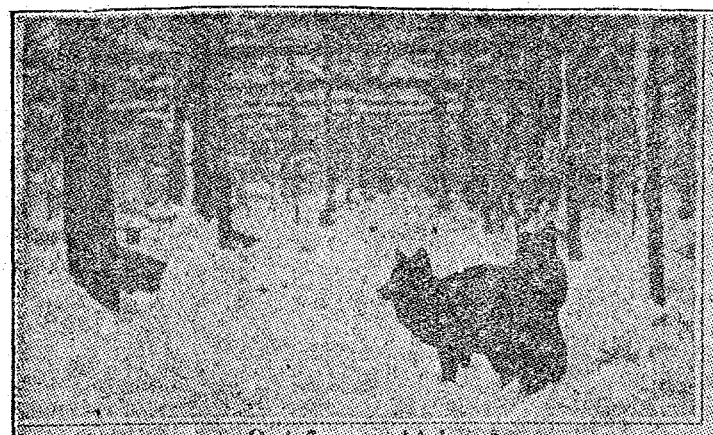
The fox ranch of which we are particularly speaking contains one hundred silver-black foxes, many of which were prize winners at the Montreal Fox Exhibit. Among them the Lady Hilda, Island Queen, Canuck Rose, Jack Canuck, and others of prize-winning note.

In feeding, some hide with the hair on must be given the foxes at intervals to remove internal worms, or the fox will chew off the tip of his tail, which is pure white two to four inches.

Round about the entire colony of fox pens and forty feet away from them, there is a ten-foot-high fox wire fence let one foot under ground, and overhanging two feet inwards to prevent foxes from escaping should one succeed in getting out of the pen, and to keep visitors far from the foxes at certain seasons of the year, especially during the breeding and whelping seasons, when visitors are not allowed to go near the fox pens, as it excites the females.

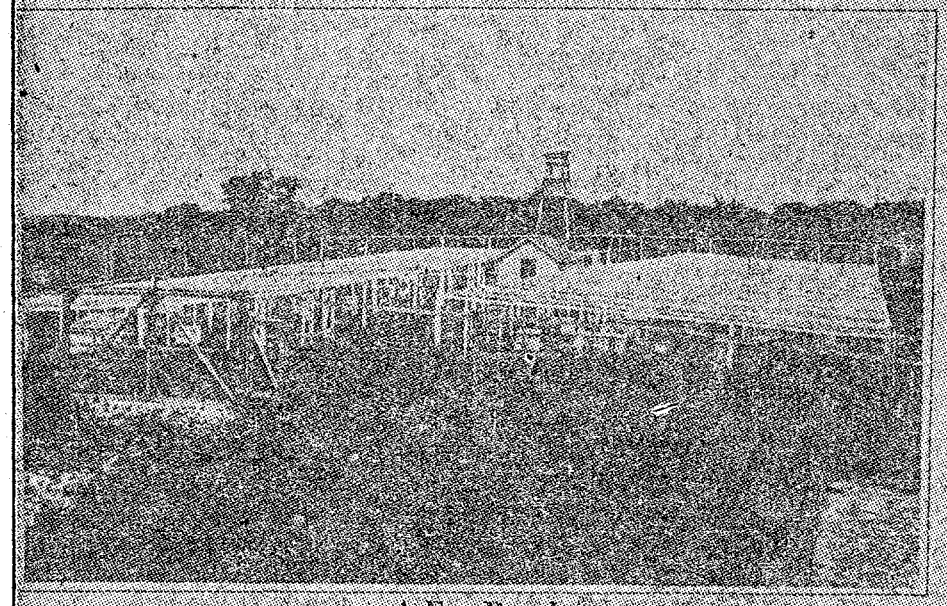
Only the keeper or caretaker is permitted to enter the pens; and even he must not go near the kennels in which there are puppies. The excitable mother will carry them out with a view to hiding them, and thus subject them to a cold; or she would smother them by burial in the earth of the pen.

This Corwin Fox Farm has several hundred acres of land and deals in thoroughbred Jersey cattle as well as in silver fox raising. Its management has contracted with the management of a Manistee fox ranch for the sale of seventy-

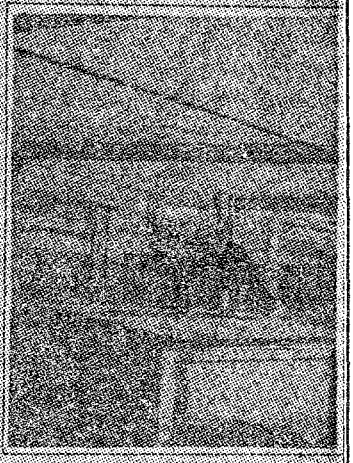


Out for an Airing

Showing off the Baby



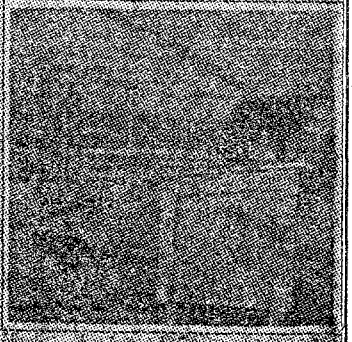
A Fox Ranch



On the Lookout

Prize Queen

Two Views of a Pair of Proven Breeders



five percent of its pups of the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, which means a deal of $100,000 or $150,000; probably the largest fox deal of the state up to date. This ranch has very fine large well-kept buildings, and is situated on the Dixie Highway. The twenty-five percent reserve is for the keeping of its own stock of silver foxes.

The English and French markets have taken most of the supply of fox pelts. The industry will continue to flourish after prices have been cut to a pelt basis.

The horsemeat food for the foxes is as carefully prepared as though a steer was being prepared for human consumption.

Foxes will climb up the wire netting in an endeavor to escape. The top of the pen, therefore, must be covered over either in part along the side walls, or wholly, to keep them from getting out and away. Foxes sometimes injure themselves by falling from these high climbs. Sometimes a fox will manage to dig out, despite all watchfulness.

A few years ago a keeper notified the ranch owner that one of the foxes had escaped, and was surprised at the apparent non-concern of the owner. The ranch owner advised the keeper to guard well the other foxes, and stated that the escaped fox would not be gone long; and he was right. The next morning the lonesome fox returned, tired and hungry, and was re-admitted to the stock pen. But this does not always happen.

A pair of self-locking tongs is used to slip around the neck of the fox when he needs to be removed from a crate for the purpose of handling or examination. This instrument cannot injure nor hurt the animal; it is scientifically constructed.

Of all the grades the black fox is decidedly the handsomest, but is not worth the most money, and for reasons already herein set forth. The taking of pelts requires expert knowledge. Only three or four weeks of each winter is the fox pelt "prime". At other times it is less valuable, and should not be taken. This is because that in the "prime" season the guard hairs give out a better, or a less dark sheen over the silver base color; the jet black guard hairs lie down over the silver coat that hugs close to the animal's skin.

There is a vast difference between the so-called "A-1" silver fox and the first-class one. The latter is the prize winner, and is not easily purchased. There are some unscrupulous men in the fox-raising business, as there are in every other line, and these will gull the people in every way they can; and defraud as well.

For instance, you buy from one of these men a pair of fine foxes; and he assures you the vixen is well bred, and you leave the pair with him until after whelping. You get a letter from this cheat, telling you that your female has brought forth two puppies, when in reality she perhaps gave birth to eight, six of which he stows away for himself. No one is permitted to view the litter before the pups are about a month old. See how easily the man has defrauded you, stolen your puppies and taken away your profit.

The proper way is to remove the pair, and take no chances. Look after your own breeding, at your home. It is said that much crooked work goes on at some of the fox ranches. There are of course many very reliable and trustworthy fox ranchers.

Foxes are naturally active at night. During the day they are more quiet and remain much of the time curled up in their kennels (or dens), or on the top of them. Their natural inquisitiveness leads them to want to see everything that is going on around them. Moving objects especially incite their keen interest. As a rule foxes live peacefully together; but they are quick to take advantage of a mate or of a neighbor if opportunity affords. They are easily excited; and as a rule they are suspicious of strangers, and run to cover or sneak along the pen wall with the body held close to the ground upon the approach of a strange person.

Foxes differ in temperament the same as do dogs and cats. Withal they are cunning, and not to be trusted. A finger poked through the fence mesh, at an apparently tame animal, is apt to be severely bitten; the hand gotten hold of is hung on to and wrenched at desperately.

Foxes prefer no bedding material, although in some instances the fox will take to straw. The male fox is taken from the pen after breeding has taken place. He may do injury to the vixen or her puppies. He is sometimes fond of carrying the little ones about, and may have a fight with the mother.

The business of fox raising is based on pelt value, which up to date is mostly cull product; that is, the old foxes, non-producers, or injured ones.

The greatest obstacle ranches have to overcome in the fox industry is losses through diseases. Sanitation is most essential to success. Were it not for the fecundity of foxes, their profitable production in the face of present heavy losses from disease and parasites would be out of the question. Distemper and other like diseases are highly fatal. Hookworm, tapeworm, and mange-mite are among the chief parasites that affect foxes in captivity. Young foxes are especially susceptible to disease, and must be given careful attention and have clean surroundings to insure immunity which maturity affords.

In Defense of Monkeys *By Chimpan Z. Monkey*

I SEE in the papers that you human folks have up a hot argument on evolution, and I want you all to understand that we monkeys are interested in that. When it comes to bringing such awful charges against the noble monkey race, as some of your scientists have done, it is time for us to speak up and defend ourselves.

A man by the name of Darwin made the statement that you can trace your ancestry back to us monkeys and, according to the latest information I can get, all your scholars of the present day accept the Darwinian theory, and claim that the truth of it is too strong to be denied.

Being an educated monkey, I have studied Darwin and his followers pretty carefully myself and I admit they put up some very plausible arguments. Some of their statements are no doubt very convincing to the limited mentality of a mere human, but to the strong intellect of a monkey they are as flimsy as cobwebs.

And now, Mr. Editor, with your kind permission, I will proceed to give your readers a few monkey reasons why the Darwinian theory cannot be true.

In the first place, monkeys are peaceable folks. We never invented gunpowder, submarines, poison gas and TNT.

We have never had a great world war among ourselves and butchered up and starved 20,000,000 monkeys just to humor the whims of half a dozen monkey kings and kaisers. We have more sense than that.

We hardly ever get sick if we are let alone. It is only when taken captive and kept in your human society that we pine away and die prematurely. Therefore we have no use for doctors and drug stores, hospitals and hot water bottles. We have never had a lawsuit over a line fence, and we don't need a great army of monkey lawyers to protect our personal interests from other monkeys.

We don't drink corn "likker" or smoke cigars, chew tobacco or dip snuff. We have more self-respect than to touch these nasty things.

We monkeys don't have to make money in order to live. We don't have to sweat in dirty factories, nor sit humped up all day counting column after column of foolish figures on paper. We know how to get along and live our lives in peace without so much bother, and I'll bet five bushels of cocoanuts against your store teeth that we get more enjoyment out of life than you do.

If you men had half as much sense as monkeys, you surely could see that there is no blood relation between us. Our way of living is simple and satisfactory, while yours is very complicated and uncomfortable. The differences are far greater than the resemblances, and therefore any attempt to prove a common origin is bound to end in failure.

The Reasons Why

I detest my enemies:
Their stubbornness
Their ostentatious charity
Their inordinate ambitions
Their detestable hypocrisy
Their rashness
Their partiality to friends
Their ability

I like my friends:
Their determination
Their lavish generosity
Their high ambitions
Their charming politeness
Their impulsiveness
Their partiality to friends
Their ability

—W. L. Werner, in *Life*.

A World-Wide Cry: "Wanted—Men"

By Paul Lincoln Dondore

WHO will stand for me [Jehovah] against the evildoers?

'Who will stand forward for me against the workers of iniquity?'—See Psalm 94:16.

Mankind is passing, at this period of the world's history, through the greatest troubles experienced during its existence. We are living in a time when wise counsel is needed and must he heeded in order to be safe. As wise pilots are used on vessels in order to steer the ships clear from the rocks so that no wrecks need to be feared, and to guide them safely to the harbors, so we are in great need of men who have the wisdom and ability to lead us through the present difficulties to safety, lasting peace and prosperity.

We are in a time when large-hearted, broad-minded men are needed who can and will give the right kind of advice; men who think and men who act; men who will look into the perplexing problems of their fellows from all viewpoints; men who will show no partiality and who will say and do what is right irrespective of persons, and of results to themselves or others; men who will say just what they mean and mean what they say; men, who, after knowing what is right and good counsel, and the proper course and method to take, will accept it, use it, and push it to a final conclusion; men of character, courageous men, men who are not afraid to reject and say "no" to wrong schemes, methods and results; men who are taught of God and guided by His counsel, who will fight for the right, not with carnal weapons, but with the truth, by word of mouth, by the pen, by the printed page, and by the power of a godly life, until it is secured, established, made permanent, and safeguarded against all future attacks. Such men are needed. Will you be one of them?

Many men who have lived during this "day of evil" have seen the corruptions of themselves and others in public and private life, and have been led to pen such words as the following, which have back of them a peculiar and special force and power which denote the strong convictions and longings entertained by those who penned them. The quotations follow:

"The world is always asking for men who are not for sale; men who are honest, sound from center to circumference, true to the heart's core; men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others; men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole; men who will stand for the right; men who can tell the truth, and look the world and the devil right in the eye; men who neither brag nor run; men who neither flag or flinch; men who can have courage without shouting or boasting of it; men in whom the courage of a manly character runs still, deep, and strong; men who do not cry nor cause their voices to be heard on the streets, who 'will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth'; men who know their message and tell it; men who know their places and fill them; men who know and mind their own business; men who will not lie; men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor; men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for."—T. L. Haines and L. W. Yaggy.

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands!
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who cannot lie;

* * * * *

For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions, and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps!"

J. G. Holland.

"Help wanted, at once! men and women of all ages with good eyes and strong hearts, able to forget themselves and obey orders, who will go to the limit in reconstruction work for heart-sick and sin-diseased and mind-numbed and body-starved humanity. Must be able to love the unlovely and to be kind to the evil and unthankful, and to forego their own rights; hard workers at serving anywhere, and able to teach others the law of Christ. Only those who can hold on and keep going when the prospect is poorest need apply. Wages at the discretion of the Master. Apply right where you are."

—Author unknown.

"One great want of the times is a commanding ministry—ministers of a piety at once sober and earnest, and of mightiest moral power. Give us these men, who are full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, who will proclaim old and new truths with new energy. Give us these men! Men of sound speech, who will preach the truth as it is in Jesus. Men who will preach the true gospel of God as Jesus and the apostles did, that is, first of all, at once a principle enshrined in the heart and a motive mighty in the life—the source of all morals, the inspiration of all charity, the sanctifier of every relationship, and the sweetener of every toil. Give us these men! Men of zeal untiring, whose hearts of constancy

quail not, although dull men sneer, and proud men scorn, and timid men blush, and cautions men deprecate, and wicked men revile."—W. M. Punshon.

"Wanted, today, men and women, young and old, who will obey their convictions of truth and duty even if it must be at the cost of fortune and friends and life itself."—Author unknown.

The Bible, God's Word, teaches clearly the triumph of Jehovah, His Son Jesus Christ, the followers of Jesus, the truth, and right over every foe. Pastor Charles T. Russell was a Christian Minister who was specially used of God to clarify His glorious plan of redemption and to vindicate His majestic character. It has pleased God nearly always to use human agencies for the carrying forward of His work. Some have been used more than others. It is our blessed privilege and duty to find out His purposes and to work in harmony with them, so that they may become a grand success in His own time and way.

Not always will the words be true:

"Right forever on the scaffold;
Wrong forever on the throne."

Those who stand for the principles of truth and righteousness are blessed even in this life; and if faithful, they will be rewarded with endless life in the future. That the Scriptures foretell the glorious victory of God and his people read: Psalm 2; Revelation 19; 1 Corinthians 15: 24-28.

Criticisms Are Acceptable

WE HAVE received two criticisms on portions of the article, "Everlasting Life on Earth," which appeared in THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 138. This was the third time that article was republished, such was the demand for it by our readers. One reader says:

"Saturn is shown in diagrams from two different views—one showing his rings thin and the other thick. The ring is also stated to be 2,000 miles thick outside the planet. The diagram showing the ring thick is wrong because Saturn presents such an appearance from no view whatever."

It should be noticed that the diagrams are not photographs, but illustrations designed to aid the mind in comprehending the article. An encyclopedia is quoted which says that the rings of Saturn are "probably" not more than one hundred miles in thickness. But we do not see the necessity of changing the author's figures.

Good authorities differ on the dimensions of these rings. There are two rings, one outer ring which is quite thin, and an inner ring which is much thicker; thick enough, in fact, to cast a dark shadow over the surface of Saturn. When Saturn is in the constellations Sagittarius and Gemini, his rings are presented more nearly sidewise; and when in the constellations Virgo and Pisces, the rings appear to be a bar of light when seen through a large telescope. As Saturn is more than 483,000,000 miles from the sun, it would seem that if the shadow produced by the rings can be seen from the earth they should be more than one hundred miles in thickness, especially since the rings are vaporous and not solid.

An objection is also made to the item on nitrogen gas in the same article, where it was stated that nitrogen gas threatened to annihiliate the human race. Mr. J. A. Hamilton says in part:

"As far as my knowledge goes, there is no surplus nitrogen in our atmosphere; the proportion of nitrogen and oxygen is a fixed combination. All the ammonia (nitrogen) given off in the decomposition of dead bodies does not add one iota to the nitrogen content of the air, because it is simply washed out again by rain, snow and dew. Nor is there anything devitalizing in the nitrogen of our atmosphere; it simply dilutes the oxygen to the right amount to suit the respiratory organs of all living things. If the oxygen content of the air were ever doubled the whole combustible material on the earth would be burnt up, because no fire could be extinguished! When our glorious Creator made the earth's atmosphere He made it perfect, as is all His handiwork.

"The fault is with the poor, sin-cursed humanity. Their blood is so degenerated today that it doesn't absorb the oxygen it should. If the oxygen content were perceptibly increased it would take all our time eating to satisfy the voracious appetites that we would then have.

"Yes, nitrogen is a good fertilizer; but it has to be used with discretion and knowledge. Too much nitrogen is just as bad as not enough. An excess of nitrogen stimulates plants to make luxuriant growth at the expense of the grain. It is quite a mistake to think the

earth has been or will be depleted of its nitrogen. The family of plants called *leguminosial* have the power of assimilating atmospheric nitrogen and storing in the soil in nodules attached to their roots. This is where the true science of the proper rotation of crops comes in. Clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc., all belong to this family.

"If you examine the crop statistics of Britain, Denmark and other old countries, you will find they have a higher average crop return than a lot of these newer countries which, with their virgin soils, follow the soil-robbing system of one-crop growing, be it wheat, corn, or whatever may be the standard crop suited to the prevailing conditions."

The Poor Savage *From The Upholsterers Journal*

THE poor, ignorant savage ventured to put a few questions to the pious missionary who wished to save him from his benighted condition, and to confer upon him the benefits of civilization.

"You say that I should work?"

"Yes, certainly, my poor, good brother. Satan finds evil for idle hands to do!"

"Who is Satan?"

"He is the devil."

"Does he live in your country, then?"

"Alas, my sinful friend, he lives everywhere," said the good man.

"Well, he's never done me any harm," said the savage, "so I think I'd better stay as I am."

"No, no!" cried the old man. "Your life of idleness is wicked."

"Do all people work in your country?" asked the savage.

"Yes."

"Work hard?"

"Um—most of them."

"And are all those who work hard quite happy?"

"Er—no," replied the missionary, hesitatingly.

"Why is that?"

"Well, you see, there is a great deal of poverty," the good man explained.

"What! Among those who work hard?" asked the poor savage in surprise.

"Yes, it is indeed so," admitted the good man.

"Then I suppose those who do not work at all have an awfully bad time?"

"Well, no. As a matter of fact, they are so rich that they need not work."

The savage mused in silence for a time.

"What do you mean by poverty?" he asked.

"Not having enough to eat nor good houses to live in," the missionary explained.

"Why is that? Is there a scarcity of food in your land?"

"N—o," said the good man, slowly, "there is plenty of food, but don't you understand, they are poor, and have little money, so, of course, cannot buy food, nor afford nice houses."

"But I think you said they worked very hard," said the poor savage, with patience at the other's stupidity.

"Yes, that is so."

"Why do they work so hard?"

"To get money to buy food," replied the missionary with a touch of impatience at the other's stupidity.

"Well, why don't they buy the food?" said the savage. "Do they like being hungry?"

"Of course not, but they don't earn enough."

"And yet they work as hard as they can, I suppose?"

"Yes."

The savage pondered before he spoke again. "On this island," he said, "I do not have to work to any extent; and when I'm hungry I take my food from the trees or the sea. By the way, what do you call your country?"

"Civilization," replied the good man, blushing slightly.

"I don't think it would be good for us if your customs were introduced here," said the poor savage thoughtfully. "You will pardon me, sir, if I say that I think your country must be a dreadful place to live. Good afternoon."

Fishes Will Stand Freezing

AT THE University of Geneva 28 fishes were placed in a deep glass bowl of water and the temperature of the entire contents gradually reduced to below zero. Several weeks later the ice and the fishes were allowed to melt slowly and at the conclusion of the experiment the fish swam about as before, without any sign of discomfort.

An Unscientific [?] Scientist *By Charles Henry East*

EVERY student of nature should be reverential, for all creation is a constant reminder of the multiplicity of the wisdom of the Creator. He is exalted not only in the mighty planets of the heavens but in the little things as well. Every creature and every plant gives silent testimony of His wondrous majesty and power.

From the study of biology we learn that there are varied "trophisms" in nature — a trophism being an inborn organic tendency of the nervous system to execute involuntary movements which are beneficial to the sustenance of the organism. The baby loggerhead turtle, for example, when hatched on land will turn instinctively away from red, green or yellow, but will readily turn toward transparent blue. It is this trophism which leads him unerringly to the water and to his natural home in the deep sea.

There is an excellent example of geotrophism (obedience to gravity) in the *convolutas*, a kind of sea worm. This worm, if placed in still water far inland, where there is no ebb and flow of tide, will nevertheless continue to ascend to the surface of the water at the hour when there should be low tide, and will descend when the time comes for the tide to ordinarily rise. When the tides in the ocean happen to be irregular, the *convolutas* will, though in still water, keep accurate time with the tides' movements just the same, thereby showing that this trophism is no mere periodical, mechanical movement on its part, but that it is controlled by some higher law of instinct, beyond the biologist's field of vision.

Similarly, in that other wing of biology known as botanical physiology (the study of plant life) we soon strike the mysterious and marvelous. The seed dies in giving birth to a new life. Though it is buried in the ground and soon becomes totally extinct (John 12:24; 1 Cor. 15:36), passing entirely into oblivion, yet the marvel of nature's resurrection, by means of sunshine, warmth and moisture, yields a new life.

If sown on barren or dry soil the seed will not produce. But in moist and fertile soil the mysterious protoplasmic germ is activated and growth immediately starts in the seed. First the stalk, then the leaves, then the ear, and finally the full corn in the ear. What is the explanation of this mystery of life? The study of biogenesis (beginning of life) soon shows there can be no reproduction of life without antecedent life; and paradoxical though it may seem, there can be no life without antecedent death of the parent cell. And a living cell cannot be artificially produced. There can be but one explanation of the mystery of life: It originated with and depends upon an intelligent Creator.

Astronomical students watch the whirling worlds in the vast canopy of the heavens, speeding through unending space at marvelous velocities. At first the immensity of this revelation of the universe appalls and alarms them. Afterwards, reflecting on the exactness and precision of the movements of these enormous bodies they realize the mightiness of the mind that must govern it all, and calmly admit these wonders to be beyond human comprehension.

Blind Chance or Supreme Intelligence? To which shall we attribute them? Any little biped who has ever been privileged to gaze through a telescope should have no difficulty in answering; and particularly, if he has looked through the telescope of God's Word.

Scientists Belittled for Honoring God

IN SPITE of all this evidence of intelligent creation some editorial writers with whom the most recondite secrets of our mundane sphere and those of the mighty universe are as familiar as the Statue of Liberty (minus the torch), rise to take a pot-shot at some one of the few remaining true, honest and humble scientists of our day who are old-fashioned enough to still give God credit for the works of His hands.

One such case is that of George Washington Carver, M. A., B. Sc., F. R. S., professor at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Professor Carver, who, incidentally, is the son of a Missouri slave, is now in charge of the Research and Experimental Station of Tuskegee where he was placed by Dr. Booker T. Washington many years ago, after he had found him at the Iowa State College, at Ames, where he had taken his Bachelor's and Master's degrees and was in charge of a bacteriological laboratory and doing valuable work in systematic botany.

This trust of Dr. Washington's has never for a moment been overlooked by Professor Carver. Once he was offered a place by Thomas A. Edison but, regarding his trust, he politely refused acceptance. His Fellowship in the Royal So-

ciety of England, a distinction conferred upon few Americans, came through his wonderful contributions to science—all of which he humbly says has been accomplished by "permission of God".

Giving God the credit is the unscientific (?) part of Dr. Carver's scientific work. Some weeks ago he gave a lecture in New York city and described to an eager and enthusiastic audience his original experiments which have resulted in one hundred or more by-products taken from the sweet potato, such as ink, shoe blacking, coffee substitute, rubber, etc., and his one hundred and sixty-five by-products made from the peanut. In his lecture Dr. Carver attributed his successes to the aid of God. The New York *Times*, commenting editorially concerning his lecture, said in part:

"It is for chemists to determine to what extent Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee is worthy of recognition. Whether eminent or not, he seems to have done useful work in developing new uses for several common Southern products. . . . It is therefore to be regretted . . . that Dr. Carver, in discussing his own achievements, should use language that reveals a complete lack of the scientific spirit. Real chemists, or at any rate, other real chemists, do not scorn books out of which they can learn what other chemists have done, and they do not ascribe their successes, when they have any, to 'inspiration'."

To the foregoing Dr. Carver replied as follows: "I regret exceedingly that such a gross misunderstanding should arise as to what I meant by 'divine inspiration'. Inspiration is never at variance with information; in fact, the more information one has, the greater will be the inspiration. Paul, the great scholar, says (2 Timothy 2:15), 'Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.' Again he says in Galatians 1:12, 'For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ.'"

In relation to the *Times* editorial Dr. Carver expressed to the writer of this article his surprise that the opinion seemed to prevail "that in really big things, the 'ego' was the thing to emphasize." He said:

"I know that my Redeemer liveth. I know the source from whence my help comes. Inspiration, as I used the word in my New York lecture, means simply God speaking to man through the things He has created; permitting him to interpret correctly the purposes the Creator had in permitting them to come into existence. I am not interested in any science that leaves God out; in fact, I am not interested in anything that leaves out God."

"The Sign of Fire" *By Gerald Berry*

IN ANCIENT times, before the telegraph or the telephone had been invented, a primitive method of conveying quickly an alarm or warning throughout a country, in case it was invaded or threatened with invasion, by an enemy was the method known as "the sign of fire".

Beacon hills were chosen on which a beacon fire was lit that could be seen for miles around. The inhabitants of the villages and towns around, seeing the "sign of fire", and knowing that it betokened the danger of invasion by an enemy, immediately proceeded to light a beacon fire on their respective beacon hills. And thus within a few hours the alarm would spread throughout the entire country.

Readers of English history are familiar with the account of the lighting of the beacon fires when the Spanish Armada was sighted in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

The following extract from the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (Vol 3. p. 562) is of interest, in this connection:

"Beacon (from the old English *béacn*, a sign . . .), a signal; especially a fire lit on a high hill, structure or building for the purpose of sending a message of alarm or of important news over long distances. Such was the courier-fire . . . that brought the news of the fall of Troy to Argos . . . or the chain of signals that told of the approach of the Spanish Armada."

This method of signalling was evidently very ancient; for the prophet Jeremiah refers to it in the following words: "O ye children of Benjamin, gather yourselves to flee out of the midst of Jerusalem, and blow the trumpet in Tekoa, and set up *a sign of fire* in Bethhaccerem: for evil appeareth out of the north, and great destruction."—Jeremiah 6:1.

While this was evidently literally done in the days of Jeremiah, just before Jerusalem was

besieged by Nebuchadnezzar's army, yet there is an antitypical fulfilment to this prophecy.

THE GOLDEN AGE has already called attention to the fact that Jeremiah foreshadows the feet members of the Body of Christ and their experiences (GOLDEN AGE, No 27), and has briefly referred to the antitypical fulfilment of this very prophecy in the following words: "There are millions of people within the ranks of the nominal church—Catholic and Protestant—who love the Lord, yet who have not sufficient courage to boldly withstand the clergy. . . . When the present order is upset in revolutionary troubles and the Babylonish systems fall completely, the consecrated children of the Lord within her walls will be released. . . . The latter will then have their mental vision opened and in sorrow and dismay will cry: 'The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved.' (Jeremiah 8:20) In fact, as the Prophet shows, the knowledge of their negligence and consequent loss dawns upon them just before Babylon's fall. He says: 'O ye children of Benjamin [great company] gather yourselves [together] to flee out of the midst of Jerusalem [that is to say, Forsake your places among the ruling classes, prominent in the churches], and blow the trumpet [message of present truth] in Tekoa [meaning pitched tents or organizations] and set up a sign of fire [signifying, forming Bible classes, learning and proclaiming the message of present truth in this time of fiery trouble]: . . . for evil appeareth out of the north [seat of divine empire, signifying that the approaching trouble is of divine permission and arrangement], and [shall result in] great destruction.' (Jeremiah 6:1; Isaiah 13:6)"—GOLDEN AGE for September 29th, 1920, page 723.

This shows, then, that the antitypical meaning of the "sign of fire" is the starting of Bible study classes throughout the country, whereby people can learn from the Bible the significance of the great time of trouble coming, and the reasons therefor; and, if they desire so to do, they may profit by the warning thus given.

What a Well Known Man Said

IN THE large advertisements of the John Wanamaker stores of New York and Philadelphia there are excerpts from the writings of Mr. Wanamaker alongside the display and prices of articles. It is recognized that prices alone are rather cold and lifeless, so some short and quaint sayings of that good man are inserted to liven things up a bit and make the advertisment more inviting. In an ad on February 27, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mr. Wanamaker is reported as having written:

"Tyrants are almost sure to make rebels. Inherited power, pride of birth, long and unquestioned use of patronage and wealth, naturally breed a species and strength of rulership that sooner or later meets with resistance of nations, parties and legislative bodies, hurtful to the human race.

"There is a danger always in going too far in exercising an arbitrary despotic iron hand, turning on the screws by stress of circumstances with taxations and burdens that lead the people to 'kick over the traces'.

"Go slowly and softly these days."

The Rewards for Observing Holy Year

THE Most Reverend Dr. Byrne, Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a pastoral letter in which he sets forth that those of his flock who are detained in prison, and certain others, will be graciously excused from visiting Rome this year and from paying ten visits to each of four church buildings in that city, which he names. Those who have at various times accused the Roman Church of dealing in indulgences will read with interest one section of the Bishop's letter to his flock, all of which is printed in *The Weekly Irish Times* of January 10, 1925:

"For those who are unable to make the visits to the churches or chapels, confessors are hereby authorized to commute this work to other works of religion, devotion, and charity.

"The Sacred Penitentiary admonishes confessors that these extensive faculties may validly be employed only for the Jubilee confession of those persons, already mentioned, who are privileged to gain the Jubilee Indulgence without traveling to Rome.

INDULGENCES

"All plenary and partial indulgences *for the living* are suspended during the Holy Year, with the excep-

tion of the following:—

I. Indulgences to be gained at the hour of death;
II. Indulgences attached to the Angelus;
III. Indulgences of the Forty Hours' Adoration;
IV. Indulgences granted to those who accompany the Blessed Sacrament when it is carried solemnly to the sick;
V. Indulgence of the Portiuncula;
VI. Indulgences which Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops grant at Pontifical Masses or in similar circumstances.

"Indulgences applicable to the *Souls in Purgatory* may be gained as usual."

The World's Prayer to Its Idol *By Joseph Greig*

SINCE Elijah, the prophet of the Lord, laughed at the dilemma of the Baalites who were cutting themselves with knives and calling unto their god for a fire-token, so true Bible Students can, in stedfast faith in the true God, chide the worshipers of the latest altar unto Baal—The League of Nations—in a more universal manner. Here is the text of the League Prayer, of which the well known Harry Emerson Fosdick, D. D. is the reputed author. It is said to be repeated by many League devotees from the walls of their homes, read from a card, a copy of which has fallen into my hands. It reads:

For The Spiritual Union Of Mankind

WAR HAS FAILED
To End War
DIPLOMACY HAS FAILED
To End War
ONLY TIES OF THE SPIRIT INFALLIBLE UNITE

Therefore We Pray For
THE DIVINE ALLIANCE OF NATIONS

ETERNAL GOD, FATHER OF ALL SOULS, Grant unto us such clear vision of the Sin of War that we may earnestly seek that cooperation between nations which alone can make war impossible.

AS MAN by his inventions has made the whole world into one neighborhood, grant that he may make the whole world into one brotherhood.

HELP US to break down all race prejudice: Stay the greed of those who profit by war, and the ambitions of those who seek an imperialistic conquest drenched in blood.

GUIDE ALL statesmen to seek a just basis for international action in the interests of peace. Arouse in the whole body of the people an adventurous willingness; as they sacrificed greatly for war, so also, for international goodwill; to dare bravely, think wisely, decide resolutely, and to achieve triumphantly, Amen.

—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

(Feel, As You Pray, That Endless Others Are Aspiring With You. More Things Are Wrought By Prayer Than This World Dreams Of.)

All the reader has to do is to compare this prayer with that of the Redeemer, to note its divergence from the divine program. Jesus prayed NOT for the world at all, but only for his disciples, saying, "No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him." Moreover, He implied that "Modernists" have no right to "declare his statutes", or to "take his covenant" into their mouths, because their hearts are far from Him. The Rev. Mr. Fosdick is an avowed Modernist, entirely faithless as to the virgin birth, the ransom of the cross, and the need of a resurrection hope. Then how could he even address the Almighty? Such prayers never reach beyond the roof, much less do they reach the ears of the Holy One. The first element of contrition is woefully lacking in this League prayer, while the precepts of men are in evidence with every sentence. Therefore, out of their own mouths shall they be judged as worthy of Elijah's sharp arrows of truth: 'Cry a little louder, all ye modern Baalites. Mayhap your god is asleep or gone on a long journey!' —1 Kings 18:27.

Indeed, it is not the Lord's will to bring quietude now to the human spirit without strife, hence we can pray only according to prophetic instructions. Revolution is the next step in the overthrow of all Satanic pride and the tyranny of the oppressors—big business and big clergy. The prayer of the Christian is "Thy kingdom come", and that by the dissolution of the devil's empire. No patchwork can possibly remedy the gougings and graft of the market sharks and the profiteers of commercialism. The system is destined to desolation like the prototype of Jerusalem. Thereafter it won't be necessary to pay twenty-five cents for a few leaves of lettuce. This profiteering is a travesty on nature's bounty.

The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand *By Judge J. F. Rutherford*

[This lecture was delivered by Judge Rutherford to a large and attentive audience in Barcelona, Spain, on May 10, 1925. It was the first time such a message had been heard by the Spanish people in their native land. Great interest was aroused by this memorable address which was also published in the newspapers throughout Spain.—Ed.]

THIS subject holds peculiar interest to the people of Spain. What I shall tell you on this occasion should thrill the heart of every Spaniard.

History records that more than four hundred years ago all the learned men of Spain believed that there was a fountain of perpetual youth to be found somewhere in the vicinity of the Bahama Islands, off the southeastern coast of America. Ponce de Leon, a noted Spanish discoverer who was a companion of Columbus on his second voyage of discovery, had been appointed by the King of Spain to the position of governor of Porto Rico. He was growing old, and was anxious to find the much-talked-of fountain of eternal youth. With this object in mind he set sail to find it. On Easter Sunday, March 27th, 1512, he landed on a distant coast covered with evergreen forests and blanketed with beautiful flowers. The air was scented with the perfume from the flowers, and the numerous birds sang the praises of the Creator. It reminded De Leon of the description of the garden of Eden. He was certain that he was in the land containing the fountain of eternal youth. He named the land Florida.

De Leon was not the only one who has vainly sought the place and condition of perpetual life in happiness. For more than six thousand years this has been the hope and dream of man. Why? Because life is the dearest thing to mankind. The mere fact that the great Creator planted this desire in the heart of man is proof that some day God would lead all the peoples of earth to know how they might live on earth forever.

When Jesus was on earth He said to the people: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."—John 17:3.

How do we know the people may actually find the fountain of perpetual youth? The Scriptures answer: 'It is the will of God that all men shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth and that in God's due time.' (1 Timothy 2:3-6) We may be sure then that in God's due time the people will be given such knowledge. My purpose is to prove to you that we are now entering that wonderful time when the knowledge of the Lord shall begin to fill the earth that the people may learn how they may obtain peace, happiness and everlasting life. I come to bring you a message of good news, which will give you joy in your hearts if you will receive it.

The Scriptures

THE sacred Scriptures constitute God's Word of Truth given to man for his instruction in righteousness. Why have the people been kept in ignorance of God's wonderful arrangement to give them life? The Scriptures answer: Because 'Satan, the god of this world, hath blinded the minds [of the people] lest the glorious good news of Jesus Christ should shine into their hearts.' (2 Corinthians 4:3, 4) The prophet of God then tells us that gradually the light shall increase until that perfect day when all shall know the Lord and His ways of righteousness and life. If this is the due time for us to understand the Scriptures, then we should all be glad and give thanks to the Lord. My purpose here is to tell you that the time has come for the Bible to be understood, and that it is the only source of knowledge concerning man's eternal happiness.

Creation

THE Scriptures show that God created Adam a perfect man and placed him in Eden, a perfect home; that had Adam remained in harmony with God he would have lived on the earth forever, and that his children would have been perfect and would have enjoyed the blessings of earth, because God made the earth for man to live on.

Adam and Eve violated God's law, and they were sentenced to death. (Genesis 3:15-24) They were expelled from their perfect home; they were gradually put to death by being compelled to eat the poisonous foods of the earth. They had no children until after they were expelled from Eden. Their children were therefore born in sin and shapen in iniquity, as the Prophet tells us in Psalm 51:5. St. Paul says this same thing; that is, that by Adam's disobedience sin entered into the world and death as a result of sin, and for this reason all the human race has been dying.—Romans 5:12.

God is just; and He could do nothing else but sentence Adam to death for the violation of His law. God is love; and His loving heart caused Him to make provision for the redemption and restoration of man, that man might yet have an opportunity for everlasting life. He has permitted man to suffer in body and in mind for many centuries in order that he might have a full and complete lesson in the baneful effects of sin; but now the time has come for him to show the peoples of the world that if they obey Him they shall live.

To Abraham God made the promise: "In thy seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed." (Gen. 12:3) The apostle Paul tells us that this promised blessing means an opportunity to have everlasting life. How would it be possible for Adam and his children to be blessed when they were sinners? The answer is that God's law provided that another perfect man, equal to Adam, might be permitted to die in Adam's place, and the value of his sacrifice be a purchase price for the human family.

God made a promise that He would redeem man from death and ransom him from the power of the grave. This promise reads as follows: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death." (Hosea 13:14) The Psalmist tells us that there has been no man on earth who could redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him. (Psalm 49:7) The reason of this is because all of the human family descended from Adam and were therefore imperfect and incapable of redeeming the race.

The promise that God made to Abraham was renewed to Isaac to Jacob and to the prophets, and the Jewish nation looked forward to the time coming when they should have a kingdom through which the blessings would come to all people. Two thousand years after the promise was made, Jesus came to earth. All of you are familiar with the Biblical story of the birth of Jesus.

Mary was Jesus' mother, but Joseph was not His real father. He was the Son of God, and His mother Mary, was a virgin. She went to Bethlehem to give birth to the child. On the night of the birth an angel appeared unto the shepherds watching their flocks and said: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people, for unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord." (Luke 2:9-11) Here again was the promise of God reiterated in this message that some day all the peoples of earth would know that the birth of Jesus is good news of great joy.

Jesus grew to perfect manhood. When thirty years of age He began His ministry, and for three and one half years He taught the people. Only a few believed Him, the majority rejected Him. Then it was that the Jews caused Him to be put to death on the cross. Three days thereafter God raised Him out of death and He ascended into heaven. St. Peter says that He was put to death as a man and raised from the dead a life-giving spirit being.

The death and resurrection of Jesus was the greatest event in the history of the human race. Why did Jesus come and why did He die? He said that He came to give Himself a ransom for mankind. (Matthew 20:28) This is exactly what God, through the prophet Hosea, promised should be done. Again Jesus said that He came that the people might have life. (John 10:10) How could they get life through him? The apostle Paul answers, in Hebrews 2:9: "We see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels, for the suffering of death, . . . that he by the grace of God might taste death for every man." He died upon the cross. And for whom did he die? The Scriptures answer: "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." (1 Timothy 2:5, 6) So we see that God promised that in due time every one shall hear about the value of Jesus' sacrifice.

After Jesus had ascended into heaven the holy spirit was given to His disciples at Pentecost. There began the selection of the Church, which is the Body of Christ; and when the Church is all selected and glorified with the Lord, God's promised blessings will come to the people.

Before Jesus went away He said to His disciples (John 14:1-4): "I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go . . . I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." He always spoke about the kingdom of God. He taught His disciples to pray: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven." The peoples of Spain and of

every other country where Christ's name has been known have repeatedly offered this prayer. Surely we have all expected this prayer to be fulfilled some time.

The coming of the Lord and the setting up of His kingdom, and the blessing of the families of the earth according to the promise, has been the great hope of Christian people. The question has always been: How might we know when these things would come to pass?

The End of the World

WE HAVE all been taught that this would transpire when the world comes to an end. The Jews had this same thought, as well as the Gentiles. The disciples of Jesus were taught by Him for three and one-half years particularly about the kingdom, the end of the world, and the blessings that should follow. So keenly were they interested in this that one day they came to Him and propounded this question: 'Master, tell us, how may we know when these things shall come and when the world shall end?' (Matthew 24:3) Jesus knew how to answer that question and He did answer; and His answer is in prophetic words. By prophetic words I mean that He foretold a long time in advance what would be the proof when the world would come to an end.

If I should tell you to walk to the East, and to keep on walking for weeks and months, and that at some point in the East you would find a sign-board upon which are written certain things, and that when you found such a sign-board you would know that you had come to a place of great treasure; and then if you should travel East and find this sign-board you would be greatly pleased when you had reached it, and you would begin diligently to seek for the treasure. Jesus told His followers that they should travel on indefinitely, that they would come to such a sign-board or sign of the times, that certain things would happen in the end of the age, and that by these things they would know that the world has come to an end.

Before I read you the answer of Jesus to this question I want to give you some other information that students of prophecy have recently found out. The Jews were God's chosen people for a long time. In the year 606 B. C. God cast off the Jews and permitted the Gentiles to form a universal empire. He then stated through the prophet Ezekiel that the Jews should be trodden down until He comes whose right it is to rule. Through the prophet Jeremiah He showed that the "times of the Gentiles" would be a period of 2520 years; and from 606 B. C. to 1914 A. D. is 2520 years. The careful students of prophecy therefore expected something to transpire in 1914.

Now with this date in mind let us note the answer to the question which the disciples asked of Jesus: 'How may we know when the world comes to an end?' Jesus replied: 'Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; there shall be famines, pestilences, earthquakes in divers parts of the earth, and these things shall be the beginning of sorrows.' (Matthew 24:7, 8) You are all witnesses to the fact that this prophecy began to have its fulfilment in 1914, just at the end of the Gentile times. The war started, then the great famine in Russia and in other parts of the earth, followed shortly afterwards by the great epidemic of Spanish influenza which swept the whole earth; and there have been more earthquakes since 1914 than at any other time prior thereto, including the great earthquake at Lisbon.

We begin to wonder then what is meant by the term "world". Many have thought that the world meant the earth, and that when the world came to an end the earth would be burned up; but the Lord's Word says the earth abideth forever. (Ecclesiastes 1:4) And God made the earth for man's habitation. (Isaiah 45:12, 18) We know that the Greek word from which the word "world" is translated means order of government or society. Then we understand that when the time of the end comes there shall be a gradual change to different conditions among the governments, until the Lord's kingdom is fully in operation.

Jesus further stated, as an evidence of the end of the world, that God's favor would begin to return to the Jews. You all know that after the Paris Conference in 1919 the Jews began to establish themselves in their homeland of Palestine, and that recently they have dedicated their great university, and that the Jews are rapidly rebuilding Palestine; and this is one of the best evidences that the new order is at hand.

Another proof of the end of the world was given by the Lord in answer to the disciples'

question: He said there would be 'distress of nations, with perplexity, men's hearts failing them for fear of what they see coming on the world.' We all bear witness to the fact that the nations and peoples have been in great distress for the last few years and are so now. Then Jesus added: 'When you see these things beginning to come to pass, look up, lift up your heads, the time of deliverance is at hand.' (Luke 21:28) We understand by this that He meant that these things would be evidence that His kingdom is here, and that the time had come for His blessings to be extended to the people.

The Lord then showed that there would be a season of peace between the end of the Great War and the final trouble upon the earth. The war suddenly ended in 1918, and today we see all the nations feverishly preparing for another great war. This is described in the Scriptures as the greatest time of trouble that was ever on earth. Note the words of Jesus, recorded in Matthew 24:21, 22, as follows: "For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be. And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved; but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened." This is in harmony with Daniel's prophecy, chapter twelve, verse one, which reads: "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."

Here then we have strong corroborative proof that the old world has ended, that the kingdom of heaven is at hand, and that the long-promised blessing of the people is soon to take place. This great time of trouble that is just ahead will be short. What should you do during that time of trouble? The Prophet answers: "Before the decree bring forth, before the day pass as the chaff, before the fierce anger of the Lord come upon you, before the day of the Lord's anger come upon you. Seek ye the Lord, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought his judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger." (Zephaniah 2:2, 3) My advice to you is to keep out of all kinds of trouble, to pursue a peaceful course, be law abiding, kind and considerate with your neighbors, and wait upon the Lord. In due time He will give you His blessing.

God's Kingdom

SO THOROUGHLY had the Lord taught His disciples to pray for the coming of God's kingdom and for His will to be done on earth that we may be sure that with the establishment of that kingdom a time of blessing will come to all people.

From the days of Eden there has been but little joy in the earth. The people have suffered sickness, sorrow and death, persecution and much trouble. But the Lord's kingdom will be a kingdom of righteousness. It is written by the prophet of God concerning that kingdom of righteousness, as follows: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and 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, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."—Isa. 9:6, 7.

Now the people of all nations are burdened with taxation to meet the preparation for another terrible war, but under the reign of the great Messiah, the Prince of Peace, wars will cease and the people will settle down to peaceful conditions. Concerning this God's prophet wrote: "And he 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.

Now many peoples of earth are starving for want of food. When the kingdom of God is in full sway this will be changed. Concerning that time the Prophet says: "Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the Lord your God; . . . ye shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you.—Joel 2:23-27.

Now the people find that they must fight against thorns, thistles and weeds in order to grow their crops. When Messiah's kingdom is

in full sway these pestilential things will disappear, as it is written: "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 55:13.

Now comparatively few peoples on earth own their homes and live in happiness. Somebody else owns the home, and they have to pay rent.

But the Lord has promised that under His rule of righteousness these conditions shall change. Of that time the Prophet says: "And they shall dwell safely therein, and shall build houses, and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with confidence, when I have executed judgments upon all those that despise them round about them; and they shall know that I am the Lord their God." (Ezekiel 28:26) And again the Prophet says: "And they shall build homes, 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."—Isaiah 65:21, 22.

Now so many suffer from sickness and disease, but soon conditions will change with the new order, under the care of Messiah, Christ the Lord. The people will learn how to eat, how to sleep, how to take care of themselves, and above all learn how to do right; and then the Lord will bless them with health, as He promised: "Behold, I will bring in health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jeremiah 33:6) "And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." (Isaiah 33:24) The World War destroyed the eyesight of many people. The Lord will restore their sight during His reign. The promise is: "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped."—Isaiah 35:5, 6.

The Scriptures show that Jesus comes to judge the living and the dead. (2 Timothy 4:1) We may be sure then that those who are living will be the first ones to have an opportunity for life. We have come now to the time of the Lord's kingdom, and what blessings shall we expect at that time? The Scriptures answer: "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 prohet 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.

Restitution means to restore to the people the rights which they lost through father Adam. Jesus bought these rights and He will begin to restore these rights to man, and gradually men of the earth will gain health and strength and happiness. These blessings, however, will not result to those who are evil, because those who continue in evil shall be destroyed. But those who want to do right, and will strive to do right, shall be fully restored to perfect manhood. All of the prophets foretold this time of restitution. Prophecy, however, cannot be understood until the time of its fulfilment, and since we have come to that time that is why it can now be understood; and now the message of Jesus' birth and Jesus' kingdom is indeed beginning to be good news to all.

Life

LIFE is a gift from God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, as the Holy Scriptures state in Romans 6:23. Nobody could accept a gift without knowing about it. Therefore the people of the world, before they could be restored, must know that this is what the Lord is going to do for them. They could not know this until God's due time. Now we have come to the end of the world, to the time of the Lord's kingdom, and this is God's due time for the people to know the way that leads to life and happiness. The troubles in the earth, the wars, famines, pestilences, revolutions and earthquakes are for the purpose of awakening the people to a realization that the old order of things is passing away and that God's kingdom is at hand.

Who then will receive the blessings the Lord has promised? Will it be only those who go to heaven? The Scriptures answer, No. Only a small number of people will ever go to heaven,

and that heavenly class is now about completed. But the time has now come for the whole world to begin to get its blessings. God's prophet, writing concerning this time, said: "When a righteous man turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and dieth in them; for his iniquity that he hath done shall he die. Again, when the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive."—Ezekiel 18:26, 27.

The people should now be encouraged to give up wrong and turn to righteousness, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and do right; and the promise is that those who now do so shall not die. Jesus referred to the present time when He said: "Verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." (John 8:51) You could not keep the sayings of the Lord Jesus if you did not know about them; and when you do know about them, and keep them, then this promise will be fulfilled to you. Again Jesus said: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (John 11:26) No man can believe unless he is taught, and then he must exercise faith in the Lord and in His promises. Since these prophecies were to have a fulfilment under the reign of Christ, and since the evidence is clear that the old world has now ended and that Christ's kingdom is here, it can truly be said now that there are millions of people living on earth who will never die if they are obedient to the Lord. It has not been God's due time for the people to know about this until these recent years, and now the knowledge is being brought to them.

Why was Ponce de Leon and all other wise men of Spain looking for a fountain of eternal youth? Had they found anything in the Holy Scriptures about man returning to his youth? I answer, Yes. It has been in the Scriptures all the time, but it was not God's due time for it to be fully understood. These prophecies could not be understood and their true meaning disclosed until the Lord's due time.

In the 33rd chapter of Job we read a prophetic description of the miserable condition in which the people now find themselves. The Prophet describes it in these words: "He [man] is chastened also with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain: so that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat. His flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen; and his bones that were not seen, stick out." Then we notice that there is a promise of a change of conditions. The Prophet mentions the messenger and interpreter. The prophet Isaiah says that the Messenger and Interpreter is Christ, the great Teacher and Lifegiver.

Continuing, the prophecy in Job says: "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one among a thousand, to show unto man his uprightness." The Lord will teach the people to be righteous and they shall learn righteousness. And then God, being gracious to mankind, says: "Deliver him from going down to the grave." As the people begin to learn that this is true they will respond in the language of the Prophet: "I have found a ransom," I know my redeemer. Note then the wonderful promise the Lord, through His prophet, gives to His people, and what shall be the coming condition of man: "His flesh shall be fresher than a child's; *he shall return to the days of his youth.*" —Job 33:19-26.

Here then is where man will find the fountain of eternal youth. In this coming kingdom the dream of the wise men of Spain and of the great explorers and discoverers who went out from Spain, will be realized. The peoples living in Spain and those in all other parts of the earth will then learn of this way of eternal youth through the ministration of Messiah's kingdom.

Your wise men who looked for that fountain of youth have been dead for many years. They are in the grave, unconscious; but they will be brought out. Jesus said: "Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of judgment." (John 5:28, 29) Again the Scriptures say: "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust."—Acts 24:15.

Those living on the earth when the kingdom is set up will be the first ones to have an opportunity to obey the Lord and live and be restored to their days of their youth. Then the dead will be brought forth and given an opportunity for life. Your loved ones that have gone from you will be restored; and that will be a happy, blessed time when all of these shall come to life

through Christ and His righteous kingdom. Then indeed it will be true that the birth of Jesus is good news to all, which shall come to all people. God's promises are sure and will be fulfilled. The Apostle states that the reign of Christ shall result in the destroying of all man's enemies, and that the last enemy that will be destroyed is death. (1 Corinthians 15:25, 26) When all the wilfully wicked of the earth are destroyed, when all the obedient ones are restored, then it will be a happy race of people on earth.

Whole Earth to Be Beautiful

GOD'S promise is that the earth itself shall be gradually brought up to a condition of Edenic paradise. The Prophet writes: "And the desolate land shall be tilled, whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that pass 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 36:34, 35.

The blind shall see and the deaf shall hear, and the people shall rejoice. Concerning this the Prophet says: "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 shall 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 habitation of dragons where each lay, shall be grass, with reeds and rushes."—Isaiah 35:5-7.

That the people will then be happy and joyful because their dead friends are returning to them is surely testified to by the Prophet, who says: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—Isaiah 35:10.

The reign of Christ will bring the full desire of every honest man. The final result is beautifully stated by the Revelator in these words: "I saw a new heaven, and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea." Heaven means the invisible ruling powers. Earth means organized society on earth. The devil has been the ruler of the old heavens. The Lord will be the ruler of the new. The devil has been the god of this world. The Lord Jesus Christ is the god of the new. In symbolical phrase the Scriptures describes this, saying: "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, 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, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write: for these words are true and faithful."—Revelation 21:1-5.

Now then, the way to live on earth forever is to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, accept the terms of life offered by Jehovah through Him, and serve Him faithfully. The time for life, liberty, and happiness is here. This surely is good news to your ears. And it being good news you should go tell your neighbor about it and say to him, The kingdom of heaven is at hand, the time for our deliverance is at hand, and we will serve the Lord and do his holy will.

On Faith *By Baroness Heyking*

FAITH is that attitude of mind which reaches beyond material things unto the threshold of the ideal. "Without faith it is impossible to please him [God]: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."

Faith is the key which loosens the shackels of desire which bind soul and sense, and by faith alone is man able to vision worlds unknown and obtain a *true* perspective of the value of the temporal joys of this phase of life in relation to the ultimate plan of God.

The Anglo-Catholic High Church Hell

A NEW volume put out by the Anglo-Catholic or High Church branch of the Church of England has the following to say about the daily diet and apparel in what may be called the ecclesiastical hell. Of course there is no connection between this and the Bible hell, as any of our readers can ascertain by addressing us on the subject. The money must be coming harder than usual, or modern ecclesiastics would never resort to this effusion of the dark ages. The title of the book is the "Blessed Sacrament". Please find the blessedness in what follows:

"When they who have led lives of pleasure, of covetousness, of self-willed sin come to be upon their deathbeds . . . they may perhaps wish to pass into nothing, for to be nothing were better than to be in the strong grip of Satan and the intolerable heats of hell . . . the living in fire, the feeding on fire, the breathing fire, the being clothed in fire, the thirsting for cool water where all, all, all is fire—above, beneath, on this side, on that side, a far-stretching country of burning fire."

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts
New York Daylight-Saving Time

Sunday Morning, July 19
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:15 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:20 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, July 19
9:00 Choral Singers.
9:15 Violin Choir.
9:25 Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:10 Choral Singers.
10:15 Violin Choir.
10:20 Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, July 20
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:25 Vocal Duets—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Franz.
8:35 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Fred Franz, tenor.

Thursday Evening, July 23
8:00 Piano Recital—Mrs. Hans Haag.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for July 26—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.

Saturday Evening, July 25
8:00 Fred Ehrenberg, Musical Saw.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:45 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:55 Fred Ehrenberg, Musical Saw.

Sunday Morning, July 26
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:15 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, July 26
9:00 Choral Singers.
9:10 Instrumental Selections.
9:20 Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:10 Choral Singers.
10:20 Instrumental Selections.
10:25 Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, July 27
8:00 Barbara Jonasch, soprano.
8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:25 Vocal Duets—Barbara and Rudolph Jonasch.
8:35 Bible Instructions from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Vocal Selections—Rudolph Jonasch.

Thursday Evening, July 30
8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Malcolm Carment.
8:10 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for August 1—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, August 1
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:15 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:45 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.

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.

SCOFFERS

426 It might be reasonably expected that the clergy of various denominations would be anxious to know and anxious to tell the people about the presence of the Lord, and would therefore joyfully receive any news concerning His presence. We find the facts to be just to the contrary, however; and we again notice that this is one of the evidences given by Jesus Himself marking His second presence. He said: "But as the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming [presence] of the Son of man be. For as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and knew not, until the flood came, and took them all away: so shall also the coming [presence] of the Son of man be." (Matthew 24:37-39) Instead of joining in the proclamation, 'Behold the Bridegroom! the Lord has returned, the kingdom is at hand,' these clergymen as a class scoff and jeer; and if they say anything concerning the Lord's second presence, even though they get all their information from what Pastor Russell wrote, they discredit him and mock and scoff at what he wrote or said. Of course the Lord foreknew this; and therefore He caused the Apostle under inspiration to write: "There shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming [presence]? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation."—2 Peter 3:3, 4.

END OF THE WORLD

427 Jesus having taught His disciples concerning His second coming, and having informed them that the world would end at or during that time, they desired to know how they might be able to ascertain the fact of His presence and what would be the indication or proof of it to them or to any one. He was sitting on the side of the Mount of Olives when His disciples came to Him privately and propounded the question: "Tell us, *when* shall these things be? and *what* shall be the sign [proof or indication] of thy presence, and of the end of the world?" (Matthew 24:3) The word world as here used does not mean the earth. The earth will never end or pass away; for "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 45:18) "The earth abideth for ever."—Ecclesiastes 1:4.

428 The word world means the social and political order or rule governing the people. From Adam to the time of the great deluge was the first world or social order of government, which was under the administration of angels (Hebrews 2:5), and which passed away in a great flood, during which only Noah and his family, consisting in all of eight persons, were carried over from the old to the other or newer world, and were saved. (2 Peter 3:6; 1 Peter 3:20) There began with Noah and his family a new order or world, which in the time of the Apostle's day and before that time had grown evil, and which he designated as "this present evil world." (Galatians 1:4) The Apostle clearly shows that that world must pass away to make way for the new and righteous kingdom, which will rule and govern and bless the people.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Do we find the clergy of various denominations anxious to tell of the Lord's second presence? and if not, why not? ¶ 426.

Why do these distinguished gentlemen scoff and jeer at those who teach the Lord is now present? ¶ 426.

Did the Lord foretell this? Quote the Apostle's language with reference to it. ¶ 426.

Why did the disciples want to know what would be the proof of the Lord's presence and of the end of the world? ¶ 427.

Repeat the question that they propounded to Jesus on the Mount of Olives. ¶ 427.

Will the physical earth ever be destroyed? Give Scriptural proof for answer. ¶ 427.

What is meant, then, by the end of the world? ¶ 428.

What became of the first world? ¶ 428.

What period of time is designated in the Scriptures as the present evil world? ¶ 428.

What Scriptural proof is there as to how the present evil world shall pass away? ¶ 428.

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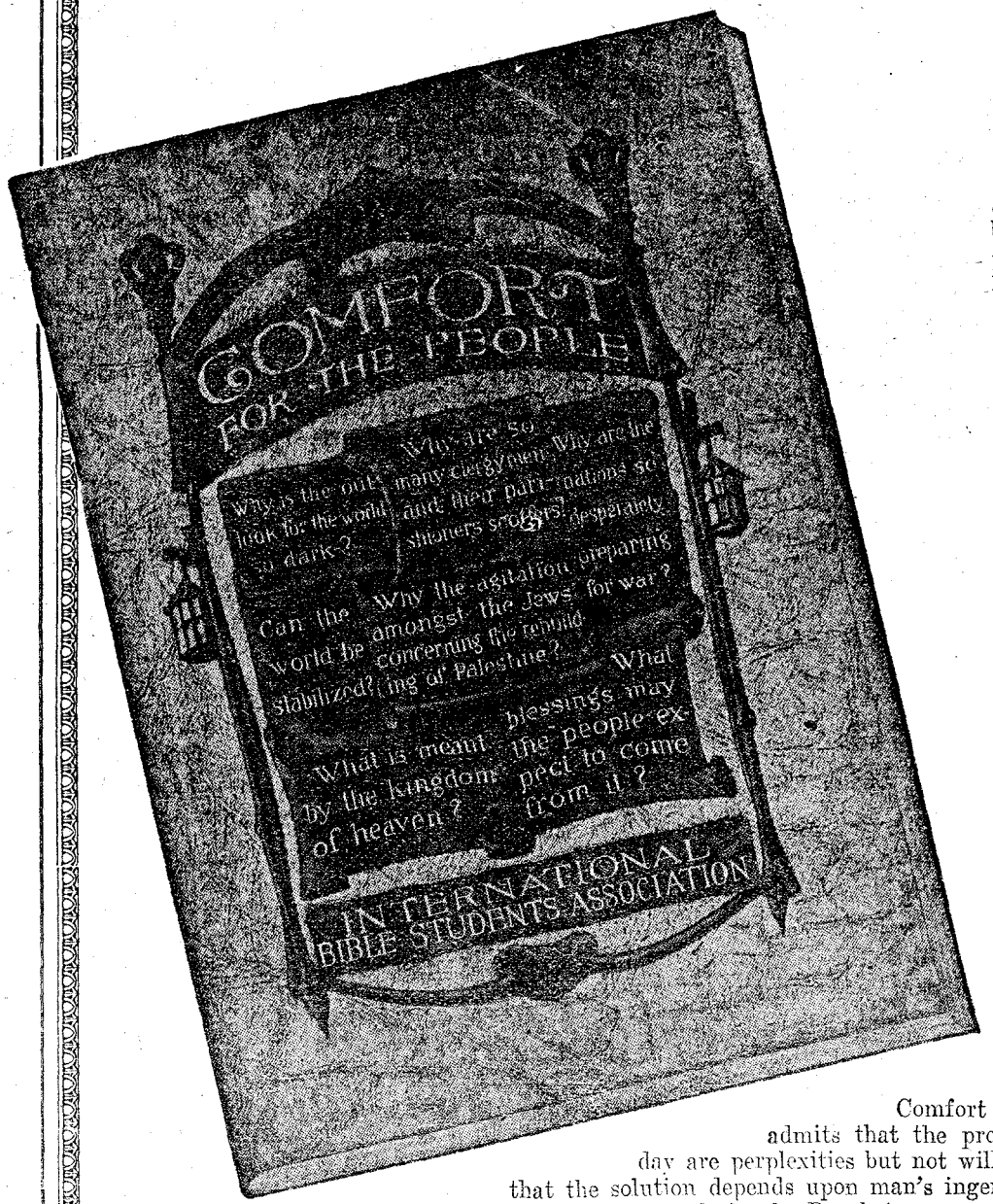

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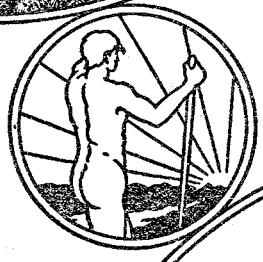
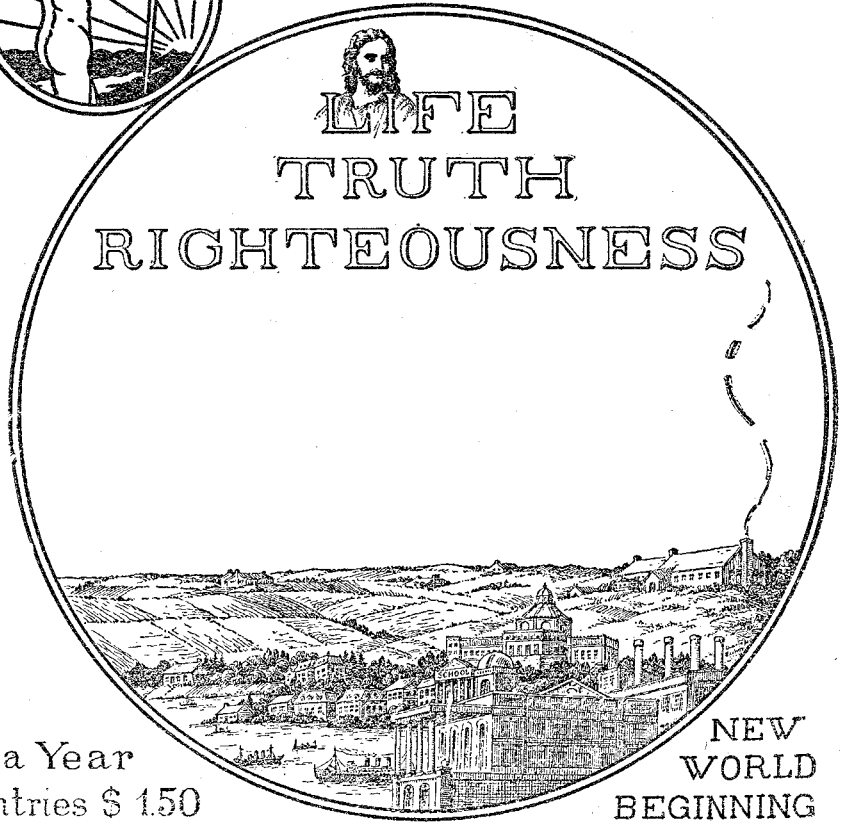


Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 153
July 29, 1925

THE MAJESTY OF THE TREES

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES

A STANDARD FOR THE PEOPLE



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The Golden Age

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The Majesty of the Trees

IN THE northeastern part of Pennsylvania, in a narrow defile in the mountains, lies a tract of several hundred acres of timber land which has never been cut over. There are many trees on the tract which are several feet in diameter and of prodigious height, straight as an arrow. The man who owns this tract of timber land is a well-to-do farmer, the owner of a valuable city property, but so much a lover of nature that he goes bareheaded and barefooted most of the year.

He refuses to sell a foot of the immensely valuable timber growing upon the place, which he inherited from his father; and by way of explanation he said to the Editor: "I do not need to cut any of these trees in order to live, and I do not purpose to see anybody else do it. These trees make me think of God. When I think of the fact that they have stood here for centuries, lifting their giant heads into the sunlight far above these deep valleys, I feel that it would be wrong for me to take their lives and thus to destroy what I cannot hope to see replaced."

In America we are suffering from the fact that our immediate ancestors considered the forests their enemies instead of their friends. When they landed on these shores, they found the Atlantic seaboard virtually one vast primeval forest. Before they could till the soil it was necessary to make a "clearing". Thousands of square miles of land were cleared by cutting the timber, piling it and burning it. There are men still living in Indiana who can remember when lands heavily timbered with black walnut were thus cleared in order to prepare for tillage lands which have since afforded a scant living for their owners. If those owners could have found some way to have retained the lands and let the timber stand, they would today be independently wealthy.

Except in the parks and cemeteries and the remote outskirts there are very few trees in New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. But Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Rochester and Los Angeles seem to have given more attention to this subject. In the British Isles, determined effort is made to preserve tree life as much as possible throughout the cities and throughout the country as a whole. A Frenchman, when asked his opinion of New York, made the astonishing but pointed comparison between New York and Paris: "New York has its bath tubs, but we have our boulevards and trees." The transplanting of mature shade trees in England and France is a common practice, and tends to the constant beautifying of drives and grounds.

Oldest and Tallest Living Things

WHILE it is said that some of the eucalyptus trees in the forests near Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, are the tallest trees in the world, yet the redwood trees of California are very nearly, if not quite, as tall and are unquestionably the oldest living things upon the earth. There are trees in the California redwood region that were nearly a thousand years old before Romulus and Remus had their first meal. They were 500 years old before history had even deigned to notice that there was such a country as Greece. The General Sherman sequoia tree standing in the Sequoia National Park is thirty-seven feet in diameter, and is supposed to have been planted sometime during the life of Moses. One was recently blown down which had 4,000 rings. This means it was contemporaneous with Abraham, and had lived during nearly all the period of human history which either the Lord or man has considered worthy of preservation.

It is believed that the only thing that would cause the death of a sequoia tree is to have its root system undermined through the gradual removal of the soil by water. Some of the sequoia trees attain a height of more than 350

feet. While this timber is classed as soft timber, it is nevertheless very strong, and has such fire-resisting qualities that fire insurance companies accept it for fire walls. Few woods equal it in durability.

The sequoias have been mercilessly cut to provide homes for California's population, and stakes for their grape vines; but the genus has been protected against wholesale destruction in middle California by the creation of the Sequoia National Park, containing 237 square miles and having more than one million of these great trees. We read with some surprise, however, that even the greatest of the American sequoias are exceeded in diameter by some of the chestnut trees of Sicily.

It is not always possible to determine the age of human beings, especially the ladies; they have discovered ways and means of covering it up. But with trees it is different. Nature compels them to disclose their age frankly by means of ring-growths, one ring for each year of their life. These rings are caused by the seasons. In Spring and Summer their growth is rapid, but when Winter comes their growth is stunted, resulting in a comparatively hard and somewhat snarly fibrous ring. If a perfectly even temperature should prevail from one year's end to the other these seasonal ring-growths would not appear. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that most of the coal deposits, formed of course from the great trees of the carboniferous era long before man inhabited the planet, do not contain these ring-growths. This is a confirmation of the Valian theory of creation, which holds that the antediluvian earth was blanketed with a canopy which maintained a comparatively even temperature throughout the year. Where ring-growths do appear in certain strata of coal, they are generally irregular throughout, showing that the dwarfing of the growth of these trees at certain periods was due to local conditions of temporary and shifting nature, and not to periodic winters such as now prevail.

Who's Who in Trees

WITH the commendable purpose of increasing public interest in trees, the American Forestry Association has been cataloguing the trees, historical and otherwise, which are most worthy of public attention. Many of those which they list are famous landmarks:

The first Bible printed in America was a Bible in an Indian language which no one now living can read, the work of John Eliot, missionary to the Indians in Massachusetts; and the oak tree at South Natick, Mass., under which he preached to the Indians, is still standing.

There are about twenty historical elms in Massachusetts. One of the most famous of these, the so-called Washington Elm, under which General Washington stood when he took command of the Continental army, died in the Summer of 1923.

There is still standing on the campus of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, a tree under which a treaty with the Indians was signed in 1652.

The Daniel Boone Judgment Tree at Defiance, Missouri, under which the famous frontiersman gathered the pioneer settlers to arbitrate their disputes, now measures sixteen feet six inches in circumference; but it is decaying, and may not last long.

It is claimed for the Hooker Oak, at Bidwell Park, Chico, California, that it is the largest oak tree in the world. The Hooker is 101 feet high, has a spread of branches 147 feet, trunk diameter of nine feet, and a circumference of twenty-eight feet two inches.

An elm on the property of Dumont Kennedy, Crawfordsville, Indiana, has a spread of ninety feet.

Chicago has a giant white maple tree eighty feet high, nine feet in circumference at the base, and estimated to be a thousand years old.

Four other trees of noteworthy size are the old sycamore on the place of James Hill at Wheatley, Long Island; an elm at Huntington, Indiana, with a spread of seventy-five feet; a similar tree at Framingham, Mass.; and the Wye Mills Oak near Easton, Md., which is said to cover an area of eight average trees and to afford shelter beneath its branches for all the people that can be crowded upon an area one-third of an acre in extent.

Noteworthy Trees in Foreign Lands

AT TULE in southern Mexico is a cypress tree called "The Ahuehuetl" by the Indians and "Our Lady of Thule" by the Spaniards, which is estimated to be about two thousand years old. Under the tree the Toltec chieftains have held their powwows for centuries.

There are many oak trees standing in England's parks which are believed to have been living throughout the whole period of British history.

There is a rose tree in Cologne which has blossomed every year for ten centuries. There are many fir trees in the forests of Wuerzburg which are thought to be over 700 years of age.

In the vicinity of Jerusalem there are olive trees which are credited with being in existence in the time of Christ. In the plain of Mamre, in the place where Abraham built an altar to the Lord (Genesis 13:8), there is standing a great oak tree venerated alike by Christians, Jews and Mohammedans. The preservation of this tree for centuries, in a region cleared of almost all trees by the improvident Turks, is remarkable.

Napoleon Bonaparte on one occasion altered his plans for a military road in order to save a single notable tree.

Trees do not seem to thrive in the famous Central Park, New York. It is supposed that this is partly due to the poor soil and partly to the auto gases which have made many of the streets of New York intolerable for pedestrians, no less than for the passengers in the autos. The average mortality of the trees in Central Park is 3,500 per year, the average number replanted annually being about 2,500. The law of mortality is especially large among evergreens, due to the fact that the leaves of the evergreens are permanent and that when the breathing pores become choked with soot the tree is stifled from lack of air.

Great cities are abominations and excrescences upon the face of the earth; and we may be sure that when the Lord's kingdom is established some better way will be found for providing the people with supplies and necessities than by polluting the atmosphere, the trees, the grass, the soil, and the water by gas and soot and by the convergence of millions of people living over one another like bees in a hive.

The New York *Times* traces the "Christmas" tree back to Norse mythology. The ancient Scandinavian legend is that the first Christmas tree was one that grew from the blood of two lovers foully killed, and that when it had attained maturity lights sprang from it which no wind could extinguish. The *Times* adds: "To this, perhaps, may be traced the present practice of illuminating the Christmas tree." Uncle Sam uses each year 5,000,000 Christmas trees. About the same number is used in the British Isles, and three-fourths as many in Germany.

The Trees of the Garden

THE Bible account of the life-giving trees in the garden of Eden is readily comprehended when we look about us today and see some of the benefits which trees confer on man. Hundreds of varieties of fruits and nuts delight the eye and please the palate. Almost every person eats a little of some sort of fruit almost every day of his life.

All have heard of the bread tree. But there is a milk tree, too. We do not refer to cocoanut milk. The milk tree grows in South America. Its sap strongly resembles rich cows' milk, and the natives enjoy it immensely. Then there is a butter tree in Africa which yields 100 pounds of good butter at a time. After a few months a fresh supply is ready. When hardened and salted, this product is said to taste very much like fresh, sweet butter.

There are certain trees in the tropics which furnish fabrics for clothing. The inner bark of others, just in its natural state, makes good writing-paper. There is an ash in Sicily which manufactures sugar. One of the fir-tree family in British Columbia also yields a rare variety of sugar; and in our own clime we have the sugar maple.

There is a lace tree in the West Indies, the bark of which resembles an exquisite lace, and is worn as such by women of good social standing. The seeds of an Arabian tree, when pounded and swallowed, give the user an overdose of laughing gas, and cause him to act ridiculously until the effect has worn off.

In one of the driest of the Canary Islands, there is said to be a rain tree, which collects moisture from the atmosphere so rapidly and sheds it so quickly that a cistern placed beneath it is never empty. Mexico is said to have a similar tree (only one) near Tehuantepec. The Turks make soap and coffee from horse chestnuts, besides a household remedy, and also a form of liquor.

From the white birch the Russian people make medicine, liquor, syrup, and vinegar. From its midsummer leaves they make a beautiful yellow dye, and from the autumn leaves a stuffing for pillows and cushions. From its

bark they make shoes, spoons, bowls, horns, and canoes.

All the turpentines, rosins, gums, varnishes, and a thousand other necessities of life, come from the trees, not to mention the daily paper. An area of trees ten times greater than the combined area of Staten Island and Manhattan Island, New York city, is cut every year to supply the material required for the pulp and paper industry of the United States.

The Black Walnut Passing

ONE of the most valuable of American woods is the black walnut, which is now passing away. Experts tell us that at the present rate of cutting, the black walnut will be gone in twenty years. It was once plentiful; and in the days of generous supply it constituted one of the principal woods used in the making of furniture.

The husk of the black walnut contains a dye which, when it gets on the skin, will come off when the skin comes off, but not before. This dye is a base for much tanning material, stains, hair dyes, etc. The shells make good fuel, of which the resultant ash is valuable.

The black walnut was once called the Liberty Tree, because it so well represented the whole country. But now it is rarely to be found. Not only has the fruit of the black walnut generally disappeared from the stock of the nut dealer, but the wood is rarely to be found at the cabinet-makers, where once it held almost the highest place. The thin-bark Persian walnut (miscalled English walnut) has generally taken the place of the much harder-shelled American black walnut in the nut markets of the world.

On the Pacific slopes there are great areas which have been planted with Persian walnuts, the price per acre running $300 to $400. In the year 1924 the crop was all sold within a few hours after it was placed on sale, so great is the demand. No doubt Persian walnuts could be raised in certain parts of the eastern states.

The Cedars of Lebanon

PERHAPS the most famous forest in the world is that of the cedars of Lebanon, from which King Solomon obtained the timber for the construction of the temple. This wood is so durable that timbers which lay buried in the ruins of Assyrian cities for upwards of two thousand years were as good as ever when brought to light. Pliny, the Roman historian, declared that this wood is everlasting. The ancients made their idols from it.

The cedars of Lebanon seem to thrive best in their native environment, but they are to be found elsewhere. There is one of them at Flushing, Long Island. It is sixty-five feet high, seventy-five feet spread, with a trunk diameter of five feet at the base. This tree is preserved by means of a special park or arboretum built about it.

The thing which makes the cedars of Lebanon so long-lived is the oil with which they abound. This fragrant oil is thought to have curative properties, and as such was applied to the bodies of those suffering with leprosy. The Romans used the oil for preserving their manuscripts.

Of the original forest at Lebanon there now remain but 389 trees, only fifteen of which are of large size; but some of these have a girth of forty-two feet and a height of ninety feet, and the limbs of one single specimen are great enough to cover four ordinary city lots. Some of these magnificent cedars of Lebanon, old before the opening of the Christian era, were cut during the World War to supply fuel for military locomotives.

Akin to cedar is cypress, of which the Carthaginians and Phœnicians built their ships, on which the Romans engraved their laws, in which the Egyptians encased their mummies, and of which Noah built the ark. Gopher wood and cypress wood are one and the same thing, in the opinion of commentators. Like the cedars of Lebanon, cypress is reputed to be everlasting.

Tree Planting

MORE and more attention is being paid to the planting of trees. Several states have Arbor Days, the exact date being fixed by proclamation of the governor. In hundreds of schools there are tree-planting associations. In one year recently, two thousand elm trees were planted along the principal highways between Syracuse and Utica, as a memorial to New York soldiers who died in the World War.

American seedlings are fast healing the war-scarred areas of Europe. The slopes once gouged by the tide of battle are now covered with blossoming orchards which had their start in American nurseries. Large areas in France, Belgium, Britain and Ireland have been planted with these imported seedlings.

A tree must be adapted to the climate and to the soil on which it is to be grown. For use under city conditions it must have healthy foliage that withstands dust and smoke, and a root system not easily affected by unusual soil conditions, by restricted feeding areas, or by root pruning when street improvements are made.

Trees that bear showy flowers, fruits, or nuts are not considered desirable for street planting. Just why this is we do not know. It is the custom in Germany to line the roads with fruit trees; but our Department of Agriculture recommends otherwise. Some trees are objectionable because their roots penetrate sewers; others because they heave up sidewalks. Oaks are considered more generally satisfactory for planting than any other group of trees, followed closely by elms and sycamores.

The American Forestry Association gives the following suggestions for tree planting: Dig a hole eighteen inches or more deep, then fill to the lower root level with a mixture of three-fourths good soil and one-fourth rotted manure. Set the tree so that it stands two inches deeper than it did in the nursery. If the tree is planted in a sidewalk, the opening should be at least six feet square. Keep the top soil pulverized. The tree stake should be two and one-half inches in diameter and ten feet long, driven two feet into the ground and secured with rubber-covered wire or with canvass. The tree should have a well-developed head, with a strong leader and branches set at wide, not close, angles. Before setting, the tree should be pruned so that the base of the temporary crown will be seven feet above the pavement. The base of the permanent crown should be ten feet. Cut off smooth every broken root. Preserve the fibrous roots. Rich earth should be packed firmly about the roots.

The Care of Trees

THE time to begin to care for a tree is before it is planted. Trees should be taken out of their boxes promptly upon arrival from the nursery. The trees should be untied and heeled in. This is done by digging a shallow trench from five to six inches deep, depending upon the size of the trees, and placing the trees therein at an angle of about forty degrees, leaning the tops of the trees toward the sun. The trees should be spread rather thinly.

The trees should then be covered with moist earth up to within two or three inches of the top. It is well to heel the plants in a cool and shady spot in moist earth. It is also advisable to water them somewhat, but care should be taken that they are not watered too heavily; for if they are, they may heat. In this way they will keep several days; but it is always best to plant small trees as soon as possible after their arrival.

A tree must be planted in good soil. The tree can survive bad pruning, old age, dust, insects, lack of moisture and cultivation, if it has good soil, but if it does not have proper soil any or all of these causes will kill it. So the first requisite for the tree is proper food, good soil.

And a tree must have water, plenty of it, once a week. During the Spring and Summer, if the weather is dry, each young tree should have five or six pailfuls at a time, once a week. Watering a little each day is injurious. Nature's way is to give the roots a thorough soaking periodically. After the roots are thoroughly soaked the soil should be broken up to a depth of two or three inches, in order to conserve the moisture, permit aeration and allow the rain to enter. A young tree can be thoroughly cultivated in about five minutes. Cultivation aids the health, benefits the tree, and increases appreciation of it. Trees near radio plants are markedly benefited by the radio waves.

Trees That Seem Almost Human

THERE is a species of acacia in Nevada which makes preparations to sleep at night. The leaves shut together at sundown, and the twigs coil up at the end. If the twigs are uncoiled, the tree flutters and moves uneasily and seems to be agitated, at the same time sending out a nauseating odor. It takes an hour or two for the tree to regain its equilibrium.

A story comes from Scotland of the roots of a poplar tree going down under a house and up on the other side, a total distance of ninety feet, and then penetrating the points of a waste pipe until the rootlets completely blocked the pipe. Query: How did the poplar know where to look for the drain pipe? James Rodway, the curator of the British Guiana Museum, declares that in British Guiana there are trees which exhibit feeling and taste, and that some of them seem unquestionably to be able to smell water at a distance. Possibly the poplar, famous for choking sewers, has this faculty.

That plants can be acclimated has been proven in Spain. In a certain district where the snow lies on the mountain tops most of the year, the monks have been carrying the growth of the orange higher and higher every generation, until at last this tree now produces its sweet fruit at the very summit of the mountain where the monastery is located.

One of the curious trees of Java is that which is sometimes called the deadly upas. Whether or not this tree is as deadly to humans who come within the range of its odors as is popularly supposed, is questionable. But it is certain that the natives are afraid of it, and will not rest beneath it or even pass to leeward of it. The sap is poisonous; but the wood is harmless, and is used for furniture.

Sundry Odd Items About Trees

NEAR Belfast, Maine, some fifty years ago, a pine tree was cut down, leaving a stump three feet high and thirty inches in diameter. Some seeds of the birch fell on the top of the stump; and by a strange freak of nature they lived and thrived. Today there is a clump of fine young birch trees growing on that pine stump, supported by twenty-nine roots encircling the stump, varying from one-half to three and one-half inches in thickness.

About three years ago a German engineer named Reimann announced that he had found a satisfactory process for coloring living trees. By the use of aniline dyes, thirty-two different shades are produced, including olive green, apple green, ebony, weathered oak, and salmon pink. Reports say that trees of any degree of hardness will respond to the treatment, and that the tallest of them will be permeated in two days.

The Cambridgeshire Forestry Association, Cambridge, England, is said to believe that by a certain method, not stated in the report, it is possible to grow square trees, producing wood of better quality and in greater quantity. It is admitted that this can be done only in certain kinds of trees susceptible to rapid or forced growth. Lumbermen near Tacoma, upon felling a fir 250 feet tall, found that it had bark twenty-three inches thick. The tree was estimated to be 2,200 years old.

A farmer near Reading, Pa., had grafted a late autumn variety of apple upon a sweet summer apple tree. In the Fall of 1920, while the tree was well filled with ripened apples the other side of it burst into full bloom. Fall blooming of certain fruit trees and bushes sometimes happens, but in such case there is no crop the following year.

Trees Make the World a Better Place

AN ILLINOIS farmer named Abbott had on his farm about seventy-five acres of barren, sandy soil, entirely devoid of vegetation except for one cottonwood tree. That tree gave him an idea. He planted the entire seventy-five acres to cottonwood, walnut, and locust. Today he has a fine stand of young trees that is causing his farm to increase in value every year.

Harvard University is favored with the ownership of what is called the Arnold Arboretum. This is a farm of 240 acres of hill, valley and meadow in which the students of Harvard may study forestry and botany. In the arboretum are planted trees from every country. The arboretum contains 700 distinct species of the hawthorn, previously supposed to be limited to sixteen varieties.

Trees have played their part in love and war. The hanging gardens of Babylon, built by a king to please his queen, is a case in point. A somewhat similar story comes from China where the Great Khan built a hill park for his favorite wife, homesick for mountain scenery. In building this park, the Khan used elephants to carry great trees from their old haunts to the new location. The modern moving of large trees is a business in itself. The famous Duke's Park, at Somerville, N. J., contains various artifically constructed hills, on top of which have been planted many large trees, moved there in their natural state, by the ingenuity of man and the wealth of a great tobacco magnate.

We conclude with a poem from the pen of Joyce Kilmer:

I think that I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree:
A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast:
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray:
A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair:
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me;
But only God can make a tree.

Flotsam and Jetsam

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

Bisbee, Arizona, Never Recovered

BISBEE, Arizona, has never recovered from her foolishness in loading all the union men of the town on a freight train and dropping them out on the desert of New Mexico. It all looked like a bright thing at the time, but labor has dodged the town ever since and it has so filled up with cheap Mexican labor as practically to ruin it for business purposes.

A Felt-Wire-Cement Wall

COLUMBIA University has recently tested a new form of wall for partitions. It is four and one-half inches thick, made of felt-wire reinforcement, and cement mortar shot into place instead of laid up or poured. The appearance is that of any highly finished wall, the cost is said to be less, as one coat of plaster is saved, and the strength is doubled. The walls are hollow.

Interior Wiring May Cease

MR. BERNAYS JOHNSON, a radio engineer and inventor, whose home is in the United States, but who is now in France purchasing chemicals for use in connection with his invention, is said to have announced that by a new process it will not be necessary to bring the electric wires further than the entrance to any building, the actual illumination taking place by radio, with the lamps capable of being illuminated anywhere within the building.

Fishing with a Ferryboat

FISHING with a ferryboat off Staten Island, in New York bay, is a new sport. So far as we know it never worked but once; but it did work the other day when one of the little private ferry boats hit a 400 pound sturgeon, which was later captured and dispatched. This is the largest sturgeon caught in New York waters in a quarter of a century. The fish sold for $218.

Street and Highway Safety

THE Committee on Enforcement of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety has had its first meeting. Judge McAdoo, the chairman, proposes jail sentences for intoxicated drivers, with severe fines for reckless driving or leaving the scene of an accident without identification. A plan for revocation or suspension of licenses is being worked out which it is believed will be one of the greatest deterrents to reckless driving. On the large margins of London drivers' licenses the police note every infraction of rules; and when the license gets well marked up it is revoked and the driver is out of a job.

What War Does to a Mob

WHAT war does to a mob was illustrated in the battle which took place recently in New Waterford, Nova Scotia. Eight hundred miners had been on strike for five months. An attempt was made to reopen the mines with non-union help; fifty policemen protected them. The eight hundred miners, all trained in the World War, marched on the mines, and in a trice captured everything in sight. The police were wounded and either put to flight or thrown into jail. Since then company stores containing goods to the value of $250,000 have been entirely cleaned out. Troops have been dispatched from Halifax and Toronto.

Mother of Six Shot in Own Yard

AT CAMP DIX, New Jersey, four tanks of the First Tank Company were engaged in manœuvres practising with machine guns, with the result that Mrs. Archie Sprague, mother of six children, was shot and killed while walking in her own yard. And this is in a time of peace.

Mayor Hylan's Start in Life

MAYOR HYLAN was born on a farm and came to New York with $1.50 in his pocket. His first job was laying rails in the Brooklyn elevated; subsequently he became a fireman on the same system. Against tremendous pressure he has succeeded in keeping subway fares down to a nickel. He is popularly considered the best mayor New York ever had.

Girls Administer Nyack's Affairs

FOLLOWING the excellent custom set in several cities of letting the boys serve for one day each year as Mayor, Chief of Police, and in other important executive positions, Nyack, New York, has given the girls a chance. For a whole week the girls managed banks, trust companies, the hospital, public library and other institutions of the city.

Rum Row Moves to Boston

DISPATCHES from Boston state that Rum Row, driven from the vicinity of New York, is now stationed twenty-two miles off shore from Boston and that three destroyers and a seaplane have been requisitioned to encourage the Row to keep on moving.

Bad Liquor Causes Insanity

ANY intoxicated man is temporarily insane, but there comes a time, with certain types of minds, when the temporary insanity becomes permanent. The worse the liquor the greater the danger of permanency. Since prohibition went into effect the number of cases of alcoholic insanity in New York state has increased over threefold, numbering from 122 to 375 cases last year.

Elizabeth City's War Monument

FOR ages monuments have been erected to war heroes. The martial figure, weapons in hand, is to be seen in every large community. Elizabeth City, North Carolina, proposed a monument to the first boy from that section who fell in the World War; and the veterans in that community have startled everybody by asking that the monument take the form of a grim skeleton, pointing out to future generations the horrors and folly of armed conflict between men. Lions will not kill lions; tigers will not kill tigers; hyenas will not kill hyenas. So why should men kill men?

A New Use for Fountains

MAYOR HYLAN, of New York, never forgets that he was one of the common people, and hence takes a most sympathetic interest in the boys and girls who live in the homes where the heat is felt the most on account of overcrowding. He has given orders that the street showers are to play all summer and that the police are not to interfere when in the hottest weather the boys take dips in the pools and fountains in the parks.

Heat Causes Disappearances

IN THE early part of June the weather in New York city was extremely hot, with the odd result that on June 11th the greatest number of disappearances was recorded of any one day in the history of the Bureau of Missing Persons, sixty-three persons, all told. Twenty of these were found dead with the heat; twenty-three were boys and girls under sixteen years of age. The second week of July bore similar fruit.

Evidences of Humanity's Degeneracy

TWO boys, one six and one eight years of age, threw a nineteen months old baby into a Massachusetts stream, drowned it, and then threw stones at its little body when it came to the surface. A gang of boys eight to fourteen years of age in Wichita, Kansas, was found to be a well-organized burglary company. A six foot World War veteran, in Los Angeles, went to the police and asked to be locked up because of the overmastering desire to kill, which had been trained into him during the war. He did not hate anybody; he merely wanted to wound, maim and slay for the thrill of it, and to see human blood flow as it did during the great conflict.

A New Form of War

BROOK, Indiana, a town of 1200 people, was visited early one morning recently by ten men who cut all telephone and telegraph wires, smashed the doors of the Brook State Bank, opened the bank vault with a blast of nitroglycerine that shook the whole town, cleaned out its contents and then escaped. What is this but a new form of war?

Wipes Out Nine Square Miles

THE New York *American* says that there are already in existence gas bombs of a type such as when manufactured in large size for carrying by one of the new weight lifting planes, and dropped in the heart of any big city, would liberate an amount of low-lying poison gas sufficient to cause death over an area of nine square miles.

Weehawken's Bootleg Ring

WEEHAWKEN'S alleged bootleg ring is up for another trial. The members of the ring were Weehawken's police force; the captain of the ring was the Commissioner of Police. Nine of the twelve defendants are members of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church of Weehawken, N. J. Father Bennett, rector of the church, is a star witness for the state, but has asked his congregation to pray for acquittal of the men. Judge Charles Egan presides at the trial.

The Fatal Mule Kick

IN THE year 1923 in the coal mines of the United States ten men lost their lives as a result of kicks by mules; many more were seriously injured by the same means. There are five thousand coal mines in the United States in which mules are used for bringing the coal to the surface. These mines comprise about seventy percent of the coal tonnage of the country.

Lost Use of Left Arm By Vaccination

ALEXANDER KARELY, formerly aviator in the French army, and now resident in the United States, has just been awarded $10,000 damages in the Superior Court of White Plains, N. Y., in an action against the Cunard Line. Karely alleged that he had lost the use of his left arm through vaccination enforced upon him by physicians of the shipping company before he was permitted to sail from Cherbourg in 1920.

Peculiar Tragedy in Mexico

MEXICO has been the scene of an unusually distressing tragedy. Bandits had been ravaging the neighborhood of Chihuatlan. An armed band of farmers went out to look for them; at about the same time a band of soldiers was also sent out on the same errand. The two bands, each mistaking the other for the bandits, opened fire on each other; and after a two-hour battle seventeen were killed, while the bandits escaped uninjured.

Radio Aid to Explorers

CAPTAIN A. W. STEVENS, United States army air service photographer, connected with the Hamilton Rice expedition in South America, has returned to America after nine months service with the expedition. He reports that at all times the expedition was in contact by radio with New York, San Francisco, New Zealand and London.

Gives Eleven Gallons of Blood

MR. B. W. TIBBLE, of London, England, has on forty-five different occasions given a pint of blood, for transfusion to patients in the London Hospital. The usual fee is five guineas, twenty-five dollars, but Tibble has always refused to receive any pay for his services. He has been made a life governor of the hospital and been honored with an Order by the king.

Banker Reports Hungary Sound

BARON Jules de Madarassy-Beck, one of Hungary's bankers and industrial leaders, on a three weeks visit to the United States, declares that Hungary is now in a better position than at any time since the war. He claims that Hungary has only 30,000 men in the army, has no thoughts of war, and no desire for or interest in communism.

Serious Earthquake in China

FIVE thousand persons lost their lives when the almost inaccessible city of Talifu, China, was destroyed by an earthquake early this Spring. It took many weeks for news of the disaster to reach Peking. Flames followed the earthquake, and only a few houses in the city escaped destruction. Hundreds were entrapped by the flames.

Babies Work New Jersey Farms

NEW JERSEY'S State Director of Employment, on a tour of the truck farms of southern New Jersey, begun on May 20th, reported that on the farms which he visited ten percent of the children working in the fields were under ten years of age. The New Jersey law requires that until sixteen years old these children should be in school. It is alleged that the little folks are brought into New Jersey by padrones who have their headquarters in Philadelphia.

Hard Times in Clothing Industry

THE cloak, suit and skirt industry of New York has been having hard going of late. Times are not so good, and people are wearing their old things rather than buying new. As a result the unemployment insurance fund of the workers is now being drawn upon to prevent total loss of income. The fund provides $10 a week for not more than twelve weeks in a year, and is made up during busy periods, one-third by workers and two-thirds by employers.

Easton Trousers Last 41 Years

A MAN in Washington, N. J., now 74 years of age, boasts that when he was a young man of 33 years of age he bought a pair of trousers in Easton, Pa., and has used them for his best trousers regularly every Sunday from that time to this. The next time you want anything good go to Easton for it.

Alberta's Sunflower Crop

Alberta has added a new crop to her list, that of raising sunflowers for silage. Last year she raised 160,650 tons for cattle feeding, and the Alberta dairy industry is coming to be of great importance. England offers to buy all her surplus butter for a long time to come.

Murder Committed in an Airplane

THE New York *Times* contains reports of a diamond merchant slain by his private secretary while in the air, in Austria. The body was thrown overboard and subsequently the airplane was destroyed. The secretary is said to have escaped with the diamonds, valued at 2,000,000 francs, and is believed to have slain the pilot also to avoid sharing the proceeds of the robbery.

A Shipload of Ivory Soap

THE Proctor and Gamble Company, manufacturers of Ivory Soap, have just distinguished themselves by buying a shipload of whale oil, 19,000 barrels, recently brought into New York by a Norwegian ship that caught and killed three hundred whales in the Antarctic during the past eight and one-half months. After a visit to Norway the ship will go back for more soap.

Czech Sets an Extraordinary Example

PETER DUTKO, a Czecho-Slovakian, landed penniless in Philadelphia two years ago, not able to speak English. This Spring he was graduated with honors from Pennsylvania State College, receiving the degree of Master of Science in Animal Husbandry. This was accomplished by sheer industry and self-sacrifice. In this time Dutko has averaged less than three hours sleep a night. He was a graduate of an agricultural college in Czecho-Slovakia.

"The War to End War"

Under the heading "Consequences of the War to end Wars" the Saskatoon *Western Producer* comments on the invention by Sir Robert Hadfield of Sheffield, England, of a new 16-inch shell which will crash its way through the thickest and toughest armor plate yet applied to battleships and thereafter explode its hundreds of pounds of high explosive bursting charge. Now all that is needed is a war in which to try it out. No doubt the munition makers will arrange that little detail.

Raising Potatoes and Selling Them

IT IS one thing to raise potatoes and another thing to sell them. In the Red River Valley of Minnesota, in 1923 the farmers received thirty-five cents a hundred pounds for potatoes. It was found that these potatoes were sold in Salina, Kansas; and some interesting things were discovered.

The freight from where the potatoes were raised to Salina was fifty-five cents a hundred. The farmer got thirty-five cents, the railroads fifty-five cents. Out of the thirty-five cents the farmer paid his taxes and his help, and supported his family. Out of the fifty-five cents the railroads had to pay wages, carrying charges and profits. The totals paid to the farmer and the railroads were ninety cents.

But the potatoes actually sold at wholesale in Salina for $1.50, and the retail price was still higher. In other words the wholesalers took a profit of 60 cents per bushel, which was almost twice what the farmer received. No fair-minded person can believe that there is anything fair in such a division.

The Purgatory Scheme Hopelessly Outclassed *By F. M. Robinson*

A CANVASSER recently learned of a unique method for ushering one into the heavenly host, as developed by the pastor of a church in a Colorado town.

A prominent townsman, who could not be persuaded to make any pretense of religion, died recently "without benefit of clergy". On the Sunday following, this pastor put to a vote of his congregation a proposition to elect the deceased a member of the church, which proposal carried.

Feeling possibly that this vote was not sufficiently authoritative, the pastor put the same proposal to a vote of the audience at the funeral, and it again carried.

Thus the man was catapulted into eternal bliss, regardless of his personal wishes. This is a long step forward from praying one out of purgatory, and is much cheaper.

Items of Interest from Our Canadian Correspondent

TRANSPORTATION problems, both on sea and land, are receiving much attention at the present time, the Petersen subsidy and Crow's Nest Rate agreement taking up time in the Ottawa legislature, and the tentative proposals for C. P. R. and C. N. R. cooperation taking up the time and attention of the directorates of these two Canadian roads.

The latter is a proposition which with proper development might do much to help the shipper. Amalgamation of the two roads is urged in some quarters, and some interesting figures are produced to show great potential savings. In the legislature, for instance, the Saskatoon *Western Producer*, reports:

"Mr. Euler again endorsed Mr. MacLean's scheme for the amalgamation of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. He urged that this would enable the Government to reduce taxation by nearly one-third, that it would stimulate trade and lower the cost of living and at once solve our ocean freight rate problem and, greatest of all, that it would lead to the extinction of our enormous public debt. Some figures are worth reporting. The investment in road and equipment of the Canadian National is about $1,837,000,000, the total assets about $2,074,000,000, loans from the Government amount to $560,397,957.64. The interest on these loans amounted last year to $31,000,000; the debt to the public of Canada, not the Government but outside bond-holders, is $913,913,082.80, involving fixed charges of interest of $38,361,704.14. That is a total, in round numbers, of fixed charges on the Canadian National Railway of $69,000,000. Deducting the operating revenue of $17,000,000, we have a net deficit of $52,000,000.

"Mr. Euler showed the duplication and competition that existed between the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, and stated that he had it on the highest possible authority that if the two roads could be amalgamated there would be saved the colossal sum of $100,000,000 a year."

On the contrary, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, does not see such great savings. As reported in the Moose Jaw *Evening Times*:

"Adressing the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the annual meeting here this afternoon, E.W. Beatty, President of the Company, declared that although the Canadian Pacific was in favor of a cooperative policy which would eliminate as far as possible duplicate train services on the lines of that railway system and of the Canadian National Railways, such a policy was not sufficient to constitute a solution of Canada's railway difficulties.

"This, he said, was the only proposal that had been discussed between the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Government, and no situation had arisen which should give the shareholders of the company any reason 'to believe that their interests would be adversely affected in finding a solution to Canada's problems as regards the Canadian National Railways'."

That even a more efficient operation of the Canadian National Railway has not produced a solution of the problems of railway management by Government ownership is shown in the following culled from the Montreal *Weekly Star:*

"How many Canadians try to realize what is implied in the statement made a few days ago by the Minister of Railways, that the railway debt of the Dominion had increased by $116,292,696 in 1923, by $59,621,818 in 1922 and by $133,192,254 in 1921?

"Year after year we are assured in Parliament that operating expenses are reduced or that profit has been earned by railway operations; and yet all the time, by bond issues to cover deficiencies, our debt is increasing to mountainous proportions!

"Budget speeches tell us absolutely nothing of the true financial position of the country, but are evidently framed for effect upon the destiny of the political party in power at the moment.

"Of course the enormous interest charges upon these bonds have to be met. It would be bad enough if we had to pay them out of the taxes. But the misery of it all is that we are not meeting these interest charges out of the country's revenue, but by issuing further bonds adding to our interest-bearing debts! What mercantile concern could go on doing business that way? Last year's interest charges came to over $65,000,000. That, presumably, or the greater part of it, will also be added to our funded debt!

"Yet there are those who pretend that the country is prospering, and doing so well that it can afford to run into further indebtedness. The undoubted fact is that at present our richly endowed though sparsely settled country is not paying its way, in spite of the taxation which is crippling trade and of the money spent outside in luxuries.

"We are running deeper and deeper into debt and our politicians with their party cries are so beclouding the issue that the bulk of our population is asleep to the fact.

"What, one wonders, will be the effect of an awakening? Or which way shall we turn when settling time comes, and our credit can be extended no further? That time must come, sooner or later!"

The Hamilton *Herald* reports the frantic police investigation into the recent burglary of the Duro Manufacturing Company of that city, when desks were systematically ransacked and $1.50 in cash and a number of metal slugs were

stolen. A police detective, after following up certain clues that might have evaded the eagle eye of Sherlock Holmes himself, trailed the bold bad burglar to his lair and caught him red-handed in his mother's kitchen! He was six years old. Later a five-year-old was picked up and held as a "vag" after five days absence from home. The police inspector sees dark days ahead for the "forces". "Pretty soon they will toddle into police court and put their baby milk bottles on the table as they plead to arson, dynamiting and murder. We'll have to have a nurse as well as a matron," he added in despair.

Canada's northern garden of Eden is to be explored. In northwest British Columbia a sub-tropical region of valleys has been found which the discoverer says is always warm, watered by rivers of warm water and producing immense ferns, rosebushes as thick as a man's wrist and of great height, willow trees three feet thick. Animals are fat and tame and increase enormously, owing to the all year round warm climate and lush growth of grasses on which they feed. The Vancouver *Daily Province,* reports that the discoverer of the region, Mr. George Perry, and Mr. George Platzer, who is financing the expedition, are leaving Vancouver by airplane to examine the ground thoroughly.

The Vancouver *Morning Sun,* under the title "America's Food Drunks", editorially quotes the famous American, Chauncey Depew, on the subject of eating:

"Drinking was never really the curse of America. Eating was and is. Ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans go to the cemetery from twenty-five to fifty years before their allotted time because of gluttonous eating. Longevity is largely a matter of curbing appetites until temperance and moderation become habits."

The *Sun's* editor then comments:

"Millions of people on this continent are food drunk. They have gorged themselves until their insides are producing chemicals infinitely more poisonous than pure grain alcohol. Chauncey Depew is not a theorist; for sixty years he was a glutton himself. Then he realized that if he wanted to live longer he would have to eat sensibly, and that idea has worked for thirty-one years. Today he says he enjoys life to the full."

Not in decades has there been such a concentration of public opinion on the need for more sensible eating habits, and slowly but surely the people are learning the value of foodstuffs.

A peculiar situation has developed in Ontario over a notorious bootlegger, Cecil R. Smith, engaged in the illicit booze-running business to United States points, who has resisted an assessment of his $100,000 income for tax purposes on the grounds that as his business is not recognized as legal it is not assessable for taxation.

In the Exchequer Court his defense was rejected; but in the Supreme Court, to which he appealed, his defense was sustained. Mr. Justice Mignault rendered a considered judgment which shows the devious reasoning of the legal mind as against the judgment of honest common sense. As reported in the Toronto *Sentinel,* he said:

"If the gains derived from crime are within the contemplation of the statute, then the expense incurred in making the gains, that is in the employment of criminal agents, would be chargeable as reductions against them, and as to all information furnished by the wrongdoer, there would be a promise of secrecy for his protection."

"Truly," comments the *Sentinel,* "in Canada the wicked flourish like the green bay tree."

When "justice is laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet" the legal aspect of things will have its corkscrew twists straightened out and pure justice will replace the application of law.

The coal war in Nova Scotia is still on. A dispatch from Sydney, N. S., intimates that three hundred mines are now closed down, 70,000 men idle and more mines closing all the time. The war entered its second stage recently when picketing was commenced, and officials driven from pump houses, pumps and fans shut down and mines allowed to fill with water and gas.

For this fifteen ringleaders were arrested and lodged in jail. The next logical move will be acts of actual sabotage, probably (as has been proven in many similar cases) done by thugs hired by the Coal Companies and charged to the strikers, the calling in of militia to defend property, the militia fired on by other hired thugs, and a state of martial law declared. Then comes the last act of the tragedy, wholesale arrests, shutting down of all relief, starvation of the intimidated workers, eviction of the people, employment of alien labor and forcible smashing of the strike.

Significance of the Recent American Earthquakes *By J. L. Bolling*

NEW YORK'S great skyscrapers were swayed, and the city's congested population was much alarmed when on the last day of February the northeastern corner of the United States, covering a territory of 1,000 miles, including Washington, D. C., was visited with earth tremors said to have been the most severe in the memory of Easterners. The tremors began at 9:21 p. m., and continued until 10:30. The center of disturbance was about 500 miles from the Federal City. Northern Maine experienced the most severe shock. The quake was felt at Dayton, Detroit and Chicago, and as far north as Montreal. No casualties were reported, but electric lights and means of communication suffered.

In Washington, the District Building and many other downtown structures were shaken slightly, but escaped serious injury; but in nearby sections the quake was sufficiently violent to rock chairs and disturb pictures on the walls of residences. At Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., the experts declared that the seismograph had recorded only one shock of equal severity in the past, the needle being completely thrown off the scale sheet twice during the registration. The other similar occurrence was several years ago, during the great earthquake in Turkestan. The machine recorded "violent vertical actions", and the registrations were in an "East-to-West" component. The seismograph in Washington is the most sensitive of its kind in the world.

In New York city, where the skyscrapers swayed perceptibly, the quakes were so apparent that they were misunderstood as terrific explosions. Two distinct tremors were felt. The first lasted five seconds. It seemed that the buildings gently swayed back and forth. A moment later came a second quake, shorter in duration. The seismograph in New York's Museum of Natural History literally danced.

In Montreal, hundreds fled from their homes, telephone exchanges were put out of commission, and pleasure-seekers in dance halls and cabarets were panic-stricken when the walls trembled and floors shook. At Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a panic was narrowly averted in the crowded auditorium. In Cleveland, buildings rocked and tenants fled into the streets. Residents of Buffalo, Philadelphia and Boston noticed the tremors, which were less severe than in New York city and Cleveland. Mount Vernon and Haverstraw, N. Y., "waved gently as in a breeze." Other small towns reported tremors. Filaments of light-bulbs in many homes were broken.

Broadcasting stations in the East were overwhelmed with requests for announcements on the air regarding the quake. Police were called out to quiet the Italian section of Jersey City. Over 2000 people rushed from a theatre in Bloomfield, N. J., thinking that it was another munitions explosion. A large theatre in Syracuse, N. Y., was emptied, the quake there being quite severe; and heroic measures were necessary to quell the fears of the crowd. Rochester, N. Y., was shaken, and buildings rocked in the nearby town of Irondequoit. Tall buildings in Canton, Ohio, trembled, and night workers rushed into the streets in fear. Pittsburgh was alarmed in like manner. The telephone exchange building at Titusville, Pa., was hurriedly vacated, and communication with Jamestown, N. Y. was severed. Guests in the upper stories of hotels in Atlantic City were frightened. Reading, Pa., was shaken. In Detroit, in police headquarters, the clocks stopped. South Bend, Ind., felt the earth tremor, and there was much alarm in the business section.

Some authorities believe that this quake was actually a gigantic "slip" in the ocean bed, about 500 miles off the North American coast; for the more violent shocks were felt in the extreme northeastern part of the United States, along the Atlantic coastline.

Symbolic Earthquake Imminent

IT IS a very significant fact, overlooked by the press, that this earthquake affected only the area embraced by the recent eclipse of the sun. This may be taken as symbolic of two things: First, the darkening of the sun immediately prior to the shaking of the physical earth aptly illustrates and calls attention to the fact that the American nation collectively is in the dark concerning the meaning of the signs of the times, that it is groping in darkness brought on by the beclouding of the sunlight of Gospel truth by so-called higher critics. The darkness of infidelity has invaded the minds of the people, blinding them to the glorious things in store for them.

Second, the quaking of the earth signifies that

American institutions, manned for the most part by those who have accepted the evolutionary teachings, and who have ceased to trust in God or look for His guidance, are about to be overthrown in the coming "earthquake" or social revolution predicted in Scripture. The greatest contributing cause of its overthrow will be loss of faith in God, selfishness, egotism and pride. 'Everything will be shaken which can be shaken' is the substance of the Scriptural warning in this connection.

"And there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great." (Revelation 16:18) The earth is getting ready for a great symbolic earthquake, a quake which will shake society to the foundations. This may be preceded by a universal earthquake, literal in character. It is to be remembered that symbolical scriptures often have a literal fulfilment also.

The quake above recorded was probably a culmination of numerous slight seismic disturbances which have been noted in press dispatches at frequent intervals ever since the Japanese catastrophe of 1923. Yet, in a relative sense, they constitute but the premonitory click of the divinely-provided alarm clock, apprizing earth's inhabitants of an unparalleled disturbance about to take place in the earth's crust, which will further prepare the planet for man's eternal abode.

We are entering a great and wonderful epoch in earth's history, and spectacular changes will accompany the ushering in of Messiah's kingdom, the Golden Age. Many of these changes will, of necessity, be physical; others will result in great upheavels in human society; but both are often described under one and the same symbol. It is so in this case; a great social revolution is imminent, which is the harbinger of God's kingdom. It can be seen rapidly shaping and assuming form in the murk.

The hitherto dim outlines of that "time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation", have grown more and more distinct with the passing days and months and years, since the winds of strife began their deadly work in 1914. And with the coming of this great social upheaval we may logically look for and expect the physical earth also to "reel to and fro like a drunkard", awakening all mankind and informing them in no uncertain tones that a great change is imminent in human affairs and that the planet, long the abode of wicked men and evil spirits, is about to come under the control of Him "whose right it is"—our Lord Jesus.

The world is still asleep. It is yet in the dark regarding the true meaning of the signs of the times. It knows not of the presence of Christ in the earth at this time, and with it "all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation". This is especially true of the leaders. They are benefited by the present order of things and do not desire a change. They wish to keep the masses under their control, and to retain their influence over them. This class is the antitype of the Jewish Pharisees and, like them, have surrendered to the devil, obey his commands and execute his will, while pretending to be believers in God and servants of the people, whom they are exploiting and gradually, but surely, bringing into slavery.

There is an organized, intelligent effort now under way to reduce the American people to serfdom. It is the same in other countries. The ruling factors regard the earth as you would an orange—something to squeeze the juice out of. But a mighty change is impending. Do we need proof that the Millennium is dawning? Why, the facts are on every hand!

Since 1874 the earth has become crowded with miracles and wonders; they are everywhere to be seen—great railway systems, horseless vehicles, and ocean liners which are literally floating palaces; aerial navigation, telephone, radio, and wireless photography; miracles in chemistry and in physics, all within the limits of this generation. And still they continue to accumulate, falling all around us like gentle snowflakes, for the blessing of mankind. Mountains of books, an ocean of literature, thousands of colleges and other institutions of learning, mankind literally running to and fro! The world is on wheels. Air navigation is now being commercialized; trains will become obsolete, and the earth will become a whispering gallery. And yet the world is dumb and refuses to believe that these things, foretold in prophecy, mark "the time of the end".—Daniel 12.

The stupidity of the present generation will be a subject of comment and criticism a hundred years hence. The resurrected millions will look back to this time, and wonder that both leaders and people were so utterly blind to the significance of present-day events. And then they will

know, and the present living nations will know, that we of this time were given the most tremendous shaking of the physical earth, as well as a mighty symbolic upheaval to awaken us to a realization of the facts, and to prepare all mankind for the New Order. It is coming. It is near. The time draweth on when "the cities of the nations" will fall, literally, actually fall; and "Great Babylon" will suddenly 'come in remembrance before God', that Mighty Monarch who will give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath! After this the nations will become calm, humbled in the dust, and willing to accept God's help in their unparalleled difficulties.

The 46th Psalm is very comforting and assuring to God's people, in view of these expectations: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." We are therefore bidden not to fear, even though "the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea". The river of truth will gladden our hearts, regardless of what happens; and we can have great confidence in God, who is all-powerful, full of love, kindness and mercy; yea, "His tender mercies are over all his works." Following the shaking of the earth, literal and figurative, God will 'make wars to cease'. The desire of all nations for peace and happiness and life everlasting will come, and the earth shall be filled with God's glory. "O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph. For the Lord most high . . . is a great King over all the earth!"—Psalm 47:1, 2; Haggai 2:7.

Earthquake Precedes Revolutions

IT IS a noteworthy fact that in 1755, about one decade before the American Revolution, and thirty-four years prior to the French Revolution, under the opening of the sixth seal of Revelation, there was a great earthquake, which particularly affected Lisbon, Portugal, covering 4,000,000 square miles (6,500,000 square kilometers). Lisbon was almost totally destroyed. Its population at the time of the earthquake was 150,000; and according to the "Encyclopedia Britannica", 90,000 persons perished on that occasion.

"The shock of the earthquake," wrote an eyewitness, "was instantly followed by the fall of every church and convent, almost all the large public buildings, and one-fourth of the houses. In about two hours afterwards, fires broke out in different quarters, and raged with such violence for the space of nearly three days that the city was completely desolated. The earthquake happened on a holy day, when the churches and convents were full of people, very few of whom escaped. The terror of the people was beyond description. Nobody wept; the trouble was beyond tears. They ran hither and thither, delirious with horror and astonishment, beating their faces and breasts, crying, 'Misericordia! the world's at an end!' Mothers forgot their children, and ran about loaded down with crucifixed images. Unfortunately, many ran to the churches for protection; but in vain. People, priests, altars, and images were all buried in one common ruin. Ninety thousand persons are supposed to have been lost on that fatal day."

A great tidal wave added to the horror of the Lisbon earthquake, and the shock was so severe at sea that sailors were thrown to the decks. Mountains were split wide open, from top to bottom. It is said to have been the most severe earthquake shock ever felt on this earth. Symbolically, the French Revolution is in the same category. Nothing like it had ever before occurred; and if God saw fit to permit an unprecedented literal quaking of the earth before the French Revolution, with much more reason may we expect a similar occurrence preceding the impending upheaval in human society; for it will far eclipse all previous revolutions and will never have a parallel.

Santa Barbara Quake

THE severe earthquake shocks which wrecked the beautiful city of Santa Barbara, Calif., on June 29 were not unexpected among seismological experts. There have been repeated tremors in that region since the San Francisco quake of 1906, but particularly during the past seven years at San Jacinto, Inglewood, Elinore and San Bernardino. The system of earthquake faults outlines the San Gabriel range and extends west through the Santa Paula Valley. The Gaviota Peak has moved northward 24 feet in the past thirty years. The general movement of the earth's surface during the recent quake was from south to north, amounting to 16 inches at Santa Barbara. The last great quake there was in 1857. Geologists believe that the rocks have now returned to their normal condition of elastic strain and that there is no immediate danger of further severe shocks in that region. The Santa Barbara quake caused much loss and much suffering, but it did not cover a wide area and was actually less destructive than some seismologists had feared it might be.

Competition Versus Cooperation *By Charles Henry East*

COMPETITION, the system of aristocracy, contradictions, confusion, selfishness and death, is today arrayed in the last great struggle of the age against Cooperation, which is the system of brotherhood, oneness, adhesion, love and life.

Any government of people which practises competition is of necessity an aristocracy. It may clothe itself with another name, such as "republic", but the competitive system fastened upon it leads to the creation of an aristocracy—an imperial aristocracy.

In the so-called republics of today there are the money lords—the coal, steel, sugar barons, etc.; while we see, in the nascent stage, the water and air barons. The competitive system is a psychological seesaw. The horse may be likened to doctrines, principles or fundamentals of the system; while the board and its riders may be likened to society.

In the center of the board is a standing giant. This is Satan's trinity number two—Big Business, Big Politics and Big Church. One end of the board can go up only as the other goes down. In between the two ends of society, the crafty manipulators sway the cause and effect of industry and finance. Likewise, this trinitarian monster hides Mr. Parasite from Mr. Producer and prevents him from seeing the great fact proclaimed by honest, faithful Peter: "Stand up. I myself also am a man." While the Bible plainly shows the competitive system to be of Satanic origin, materialists, aristocrats and parasites hail it as Christ's kingdom on earth—Christendom. They conveniently overlook His plain words on the subject: "My kingdom is not of this world."

One of the bitterest enemies of cooperation, brotherhood, socialism (the word socialism is derived from the Latin word, *socius,* meaning a comrade— brother), was Friedrich Nietzsche. He, the world's haughtiest aristocrat, champion of higher criticism, the survival of the fittest (?), advocate of superman and hater of pity, studied to become a parson and died a madman. His father, grandfather, great grandfather were all parsons. Undoubtedly the writings of this madman, son of parsons, was partially responsible in bringing on the Great War. A very significant thing about his writings is that there is scarcely a statement in it that he does not himself contradict.

True to the competitive system for which he fought, he was full of contradictions and complexities. The contradictions of self and system are equaled only by those of Beelzebub—god of the fly. This parson, son of a line of parsons, while advocating extinction of the weak and the lovers of pity, irreverently said of St. Paul: "Paul, the appalling imposter, pandered to the instincts of Chandala morality in those paltry people when he said, 'Not many noble are called,' etc. (1 Corinthians 1:26 plus), when he himself was a physical weakling and worse —a madman and son of a madman."

And this was the world's foremost advocate of competition, and hater of cooperation; the world's foremost advocate of superman, and hater of the weak; the world's foremost advocate of aristocracy, and hater of socialism. He has sung his song of competition, hate and death, and the aristocratic world applauds; while another has sung the song of cooperation, love and life, and the aristocratic world hears it not, thought the "common people" are beginning to hear it gladly.

"War," said this apostle of competition, "is a biological necessity, an indispensable regulator in the life of mankind, failing which would result a course of evolution deleterious to the species and, too, utterly antagonistic to culture."

And what was the end of this haughty aristocrat? In the early part of 1889 he went mad. He marched about with a banner and proudly proclaimed himself to be God, saying to curious listeners: "This caricature upon which you gaze is the work of my hands. Come, be joyful with me!" In this pitiful predicament he remained for more than nine years, until it was mercifully terminated, in 1900, by death.

Some might contend that in a democracy such as the United States that Nietzsche has no following. Let us see about this. Last Fall the American people returned Mr. Coolidge to the presidency by an overwhelming majority as their choice of representative and spokesman. It is to be supposed that the people are familiar with Mr. Coolidge's views, three extracts of which follow. These views have had wide publicity, and they show plainly whether or not Nietzsche has a following:

"Men struggle for material success because that is the path, the process, to development of character."—Statement April 11, 1916.

"We are coming to see that we are depending upon commercial and industrial prosperity, not only for the creation of wealth, but for the solving of the great problem of distribution of wealth. There is just one condition on which men can secure employment and a living, nourishing, profitable wage; for whatever they are to the enterprise, be it labor or capital, that condition is that someone make a profit by it. That is the sound basis for the distribution of wealth and the only one. It cannot be done by law; it cannot be done by public ownership; it cannot be done by socialism [cooperation]. When you deny the right to profit [the competitive system] you deny the right of reward to thrift and industry."—Statement December 15, 1916.

"The individual may not require the higher institutions of learning, but society does. Without them, civilization as we know it would fall from mankind in a night."—Statement March 15, 1918.

However, let the reader bear in mind that there was a candidate standing for the cooperative principles of government in the election, and that this candidate, the now greatly lamented Hon. Robert M. LaFollette polled, with no organization to insure and secure a correct tabulation of results, upwards of five millions of votes. This test served to show a gradual ripening of sentiment preparatory to the new day now rapidly approaching.

It will be seen upon a little reflection that the terms "competition", "selfishness" and "death" are synonymous; and, before quoting a few of the sayings of Jesus, the great Apostle of Cooperation, let us remember that these terms and their application in the lives of men are of Satanic origin. They came into use with the first lie, "Ye shall not surely die," uttered by Satan, the father of liars, and have since been prepetuated by his faithful sons.—John 8:44.

Nevertheless man did die, as God said he would; and we may trace death as the origin of selfishness; and likewise, selfishness as the origin of competition. The fear of death and its consequences, as regarding man's loved ones, has led him to take selfish advantage of his fellow man; for selfishness is better served by competition.

Competition, selfishness and death are the very opposites of cooperation, love and life (which also are synonymous terms). Jesus said: "I am the resurrection and the life," and that life was the light of men. Likewise, we know, "God is love"; and that between God and Christ is unity of purpose; they cooperate and are at one.

When life is given or seen by faith, love results, and "perfect love casteth out fear". Love lives and lets live, resulting in cooperation. So on these things, life, love and cooperation, is the coming kingdom of Christ to be founded.

Christ came proclaiming the message, "Think differently, for the kingdom of love is at hand." (See Strong's Exhaustive Concordance.) The chiefest of His commandments was: "Love the Lord thy God . . . and thy neighbor as thyself." Can man do so if he must compete with his neighbor? Hardly. But he may do so if he cooperates with him. True brotherhood can be founded only on mutual respect and mutual action.

Competition may be "the life of trade" (?), but it is the death of love, the seed of selfishness and war. Therefore, "let no man deceive himself. If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool, that he may be wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God: for it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness"; for "the Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are vain. Therefore let no man glory in men."—St. Paul in 1 Corinthians 3:18-21.

Peru Has Highest Railway Station *By E. S. Claussen*

IN THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 144, page 391, in an article on tunnels, the statement is made that "Corona, 10,000 feet above sea level," is "the highest point in the world where there is a standard gauge railway."

The writer of that article is, to use the expressive current parlance, "away off" in making this particular statement. If he will extend the range of his vision beyond the borders of Uncle Sam's domain southwards, he will find that there is a standard gauge railway in South America at least a mile higher than Corona's, and others higher than 10,000 feet in the same country.

The Central Railway of Peru, a standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) line, built largely by an

American, Henry Meiggs, of California, reaches an altitude of 15,665 feet at Ticlio, a station in the Andes mountains; and at Morococha, another station, the elevation of 15,865 feet is claimed. On the Trans-Andine railway there are also high points reached; for instance, Ascotan, 13,000 feet, Ollague, 15,809 feet; and doubtless there are other excessively high points besides these.

According to Chas. Domville-Fife, in his book, "The Real South America," accessible in any first-class library, Ticlio, 15,665 feet elevation, is the "loftiest station in the world"; the Central Railway of Peru, on which this station is located, is a standard-gauge line throughout, running from Lima to Oroya (over 11,000 feet), over the Andes mountains. Even the last-named station has a higher elevation than Corona, which is the highest station in the United States. The Peruvian railway named was built between the years 1869 and 1893.

[Article should have said "in America" not "in the world". —Ed.]

Bible Translations and Interpolations *By Arthur E. Vallance (England)*

OF ALL the blessings which the dawning of the Golden Age has brought, the Christian should recognize that the flood of light which is thrown on the Bible is amongst the most important. A comparison of the foundation truths of Christianity, as understood in the twentieth century by the up-to-date student of the Scriptures, with the fog-bound superstitions and weird interpretations of preceding centuries, will readily show the progress which has been made.

It is to be regretted that the ordinary Bible, commonly known as the Authorized Version, lends a considerable amount of support to these false views, by its mistranslations, interpolations, lack of uniformity, and inconsistencies.

The English Revised Version, whilst it is a most valuable step forward, has much room for improvement. The first rule which the Revised Version translators adopted for their guidance was: "To introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the Authorized Version, consistently with faithfulness."

This rule seems to have had the effect of allowing many incorrect translations to remain, simply because they appear in the Authorized Version.

The second rule was: "To limit, as far as possible, the expression of such alterations to the language of the Authorized Version, and earlier versions."

This rule, too, has permitted many words which are not understood, or perhaps generally misunderstood by ordinary people, to remain in the text.

There seems to be a superstitious reverence in the minds of most people for the Authorized Version, which is not at all justified by the facts. The Authorized Version is no more inspired by God than the Revised Version, or any other translated, either by a company of men or by an individual. The Scriptures, as originally written in the Hebrew, Chaldee and Greek languages, are inspired by God.

When the proposition to revise the Bible was made, prior to 1870, an outcry was raised by some that the Authorized Version should not be disturbed because of its "antique charm" of language, etc. It *has* antique charm. So have crinolines, Victorian ruffs, Wellington boots, cravats, and ladies' sewing-meetings. But crinolines would "cut no ice" with the average modern business woman today, who wants a dress which is handy and useful. And the up-to-date student of the Bible, wishing to know just what God's purposes are at this time concerning himself and to locate the evidences of the establishment of God's kingdom on earth, requires a Bible which can "deliver the goods".

The writer notices that in some cases the marginal reading of the English Revised Version gives the correct thought of the original, whilst the text itself is inaccurate, as, for example: Matthew 24:3. "Presence" is the correct meaning of the Greek word *parousia;* "coming" is incorrect. In this same verse "consummation of the age" is correct, instead of "end of the world". These remarks apply to all other passages where "end of the world" occurs, and most of the passages where the "coming" of Christ is spoken of.

In several places in the Revised Version, the Greek word *Gehenna* appears in the margin,

whilst the word "hell" remains in the text. The usual idea of "hell" makes the word quite inappropriate, as a translation of any Hebrew or Greek word in the Bible. The word "devils" has usually an alternative in the Revised margin "demons". No genuine reason can be given why the marginal reading should not be placed in the text in these and other cases.

Sheol and Hades, the Death Condition

THE American Standard Revised Version has removed some of the inconsistencies of the English Revised Version, notable examples being the employment of the word "demons" instead of "devils" in the New Testament, and the use of the Divine Name "Jehovah" wherever it occurs in the Old Testament. Wherever the word *sheol* occurs in the Hebrew Old Testament, the A. S. R. V. always uses it in the text, in place of either "grave", "pit" or "hell", neither of which is an accurate rendering of the Hebrew word. *Sheol* means "the unseen state", and usually refers to the grave, or the condition of death. The fact, too, that the American Revisers always used the expression "Holy Spirit", instead of "Holy Ghost", is highly commendable, and should have been adopted by the English Revisers, since there is no warrant whatever for the expression "Holy Ghost".

Quite a number of translations, commentaries, etc., of the Old and New Testaments have appeared within recent years, all of which are a great improvement on the usual version.

1 Timothy 3:16, "God" should read, "He who."

Amongst other translations, the "Emphatic Diaglott" has some splendid features. It contains the Greek text with a word-for-word translation, and also an arranged translation. The translation is very good, but the Greek text not one of the best. The English words show the emphasis, just as it is in the Greek. An appendix of useful Biblical information is given at the end of the work. The author is Mr. Benjamin Wilson, of America.

Dr. J. B. Rotherham's translation, both of the Old and New Testaments, has many good features, particularly the emphasis, which brings out the beauty of many passages; and which, the writer thinks, is shown more forcefully than in the "Emphatic Diaglott". The translation is fairly faithful, but rather too literal for general use, although scholarly. It is based on the Greek text of Dr. S. P. Tregelles.

Ferrar Fenton's translation of the whole Bible, into "Modern English", is very helpful, particularly on the Old Testament, although showing perhaps a tendency towards higher criticism. The language in places is very vivid. The version of the New Testament is based on Westcott & Hort's Greek Text. There is a slight difference in the order of the Books in the New Testament, and a much greater difference in the order of the Old Testament. It is remarkable that Mr. Fenton translates: "This was the close and the dawn of the first *period,*" (Genesis 1:5), where the usual version has; "And the evening and the morning were the first *day.*" And so with the other five "days".

Dr. Robert Young some years ago issued a "Literal Translation of the Bible"; but this work is rather too literal to take the place of our present Bible. Although Dr. Young was justly renowned as a thoroughgoing, reliable, consistent, and untrammelled Bible scholar, his translation would perhaps be more useful to ordinary readers if it conformed to modern speech more. But his other works, the Analytical Concordance (Hebrew, Greek and English), his Concise Commentary, Variations of Manuscripts, etc., show his unbiased love for the Scriptures in their purity. It is to be regretted that in his translation Dr. Young does not deal with interpolations.

A work exists, called the "Corrected English New Testament", issued by Samuel Lloyd, which is "corrected" much more than would be expected, since it claims to be a revision of the Authorized Version. It is based on Dr. Nestle's Greek Text, which is a good text. The language is more modern than the Authorized Version.

All Translations Faulty

THE "Twentieth Century New Testament" is a Modern English translation, based on Westcott & Hort's Greek Testament, and fairly accurate throughout. But the fact of its being worded in everyday language seems to have laid the translators (who do not affix their names to the work) open to the error of inserting one or two expressions which are current amongst certain religious parties, but which are not the exact meaning of the original word or passage. This, of course, could to some extent be charged to most translators. The

order of the Books is difficult to follow, if anyone is accustomed to the usual Bible. A chronological arrangement of the classes of books has been attempted.

Another translation into "Modern Speech" (Dr. Weymouth's New Testament) is certainly valuable for its beautiful style of language and method of expression; but the text on which it is based (Dr. Weymouth's own Resultant Greek Testament) is not quite so trustworthy as some other modern texts. The translator pays considerable attention to the tenses and moods and other details of the Greek, a good point, which others would do well to copy.

Still another Modern English translation, that of Dr. James Moffat, is based on the Greek Text of Von Soden, and is noted for its grandeur of style in many passages.

The writer has seen Part One of a New Testament, by Edward A. Guy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, containing Matthew's Gospel, and was struck by its accuracy and literalness, although the style of language is not harsh.

The Rheims New Testament (and its companion, the Douay translation of the Old Testament) no doubt has good points, compared to our ordinary Bible, but has blemishes which seem to arise from the sectarian views of its authors. It is accorded considerable respect in the Roman Catholic Church, the tenets of which it seems to wish to favor. In the event of its being consistently revised, its votaries might feel as sorry to lose the idea of "doing penance" as certain Protestants are to lose the idea of "hell-fire", both of which theories are foreign to the Scriptures.

There are two translations of the Old Testament alone, known to the writer, both from Jewish sources: One known as "Leeser's translation"; and the other, the "Margolis Translation". Both these throw interesting light on many individual passages of the Old Testament.

The only translation of the Septuagint (the Old Testament in Greek) that has come to the writer's notice, is that of Sir Charles L. Brenton, from the Vatican Manuscript. But the Septuagint has quite a host of readings differing from the Hebrew Massoretic Text. But the Septuagint cannot be allowed much weight in forming an English Old Testament, although the Septuagint was used exclusively by Jesus and the apostles in their Old Testament quotations.

Suggested Textual Improvements

THE writer suggests a few amendments to the ordinary Bible, which have had attention from most of the translators above enumerated:

In the Old Testament, Far be it should be read, instead of God forbid!

In the Old Testament, food should be read instead of meat.

In the Old Testament, lamp should be read, instead of candle.

In the Old Testament, kindness should be read, instead of mercy, etc.

In the New Testament, messenger should be read, instead of angel.

In the New Testament, overseer should be read, instead of bishop.

In the New Testament, love should be read, instead of charity.

In the New Testament, presence should be read, instead of coming (very often).

In the New Testament, behavior should be read, instead of conversation (often).

In the New Testament, judgment should be read, instead of damnation.

In the New Testament, demons should be read, instead of devils.

In the New Testament, Passover should be read, instead of Easter (Acts 12:4).

In the New Testament, lasting should be read, instead of eternal.

In the New Testament, lasting should be read, instead of everlasting.

In the New Testament, Holy Spirit should be read, instead of Holy Ghost.

In the New Testament, let it not be! should be read, instead of God forbid!

In the New Testament, glad tidings should be read, instead of gospel.

In the New Testament, nations should be read, instead of heathen.

In the New Testament, Hades, or unseen state should be read, instead of hell (where Greek is *hades*).

In the New Testament, Gehenna should be read, instead of hell (where Greek is *Gehenna*).

In the New Testament, desire should be read, instead of lust (often).

In the New Testament, deacon should be read, instead of minister.

In the New Testament, suffering should be read, instead of passion (Acts 1:3).

In the New Testament, sixpence should be read, instead of penny (often).

In the New Testament, authority should be read, instead of power (where Greek is *exousia*).

In the New Testament, life should be read, instead of soul (often).

In the New Testament, covenant should be read, instead of testament.

In the New Testament, divinity should be read, instead of Godhead.

In the New Testament, patient endurance should be read, instead of patience.

In the New Testament, age should be read, instead of world (often).

In the New Testament, destruction should be read, instead of perdition.

Billy Sunday's Brand of Religion *By J. R. Goranflo*

QUITE often we hear the question asked: "What do you think of Billy Sunday and his methods?" This proves that there is a general feeling even among Christian people that his methods are not beyond question.

In Binghamton, N. Y., is located a modern evangelist factory where young people are prepared for evangelistic work. It may differ from ordinary preaching in some ways; but there is one way, at least, in which it evidently is like any other present-day religious work, in that there seems to be a chronic shortage of funds.

It must be hard to work for such a poor master that one must keep begging all the while for him; and it seems right here is a good test for honest people in such matters, because the Good Book says that God is rich, that all the gold and silver belong to Him, and the cattle on a thousand hills. If God really needs money as badly as some of these people think He does, it seems probable that He would slaughter some of these cattle and send them to market so that His work might prosper.

At any rate, this evangelist factory tried for several years to get Billy Sunday to come to Binghamton; and at last he agreed to come for one night, after closing a campaign at Dayton, Ohio. The arrangements were made through Jack Cardiff, whom they call his manager, he being in the city for several weeks prior to the date assigned, so that evidently the arrangements and methods bear the stamp of the Sunday outfit in general.

The Method

IT WAS announced that admission would be free, but that as the State Armory, in which the meeting was to be held, would not hold all the people desiring to attend, admission would be by ticket. So the people began inquiring for the pasteboards. This was just the scheme to get the people to come to the meetings; and they did.

It seems very strange after having this prince of evangelists with us for now some few years and hearing above the roar of the sawdust trail the din and the rattle of the shekels as they strike the tin dishpan, that the people should expect to hear or see him perform for nothing. But they did; and right there is where they were stung.

They were informed by circular letter that the method was to favor those with tickets who supported the School; and that, to quote the letter, "we are desperately in need of $21,000 to carry the School through the year, which amount must be raised before Sunday comes," so as to give him the whole evening and, I suppose, not to bother him with such a trifling matter as raising $21,000.

Inquirers were further informed that to every one who raised or contributed $21.00 they hoped to allot from three to five tickets. People soon got the idea; and on every hand was heard, "You must pay $21.00 to hear Billy Sunday." This was, however, denied in the press in big headlines.

Of course it would be ridiculous to take up a collection after charging admission; and so it was stated that the tickets were free. Thus was left open the way to take up a collection.

The Meeting

LONG before time to open the doors, the streets were crowded; and when the doors were opened people rushed in and filled the house. The newspapers stated that many who

held tickets got no nearer than the sidewalk, however, while many who had no tickets were on the inside. One can well imagine how some of them must have felt after raising $21.00 for Jesus(?), and then being denied admission. Of course, those on the inside who had bought no tickets would feel more generous when the collection was taken.

There exists a combination of Big Business, Big Politics, and Big Preachers. This was demonstrated in a measure on this occasion when Billy failed to make train connections from Dayton to Binghamton, and the railroad presidents furnished special trains so as to get him there on time; and further, when it was announced that a prominent millionaire shoe manufacturer who had met Sunday while at his winter home in Florida would be asked to introduce him. They well know that just as soon as a crisis arises Billy will preach war, liberty bonds, or anything they want him to preach.

The Principle Involved

IT IS admitted by all that there are only two principles; viz., good and evil. This being true, everything we do, say or think can be lined up under one or the other of these two heads. It is impossible to use methods lined under one head and expect to get opposite results; in other words, to do evil that good may come. Here is the answer to the whole question as regards Billy Sunday. The question is not, Does he do some good? but, Does the good overbalance the evil and lack of reverence his methods produce?

Reverence and respect lie at the very foundation of all that is good. It is a lack of respect for the rights of his fellow man that causes the footpad to knock down his fellow man with a black-jack or revolver butt and to take that which does not belong to him. It is a lack of reverence by children for their parents that causes them to speak of their elders as "the old man", "old woman," etc. The wonder is that Billy himself does not realize that by calling God "an old scout", "old pal," etc., he is undermining the very basis of a true religious life, which it is claimed he is starting when he gets the people to "hit the trail".

Billy says that if he were God for fifteen minutes he would put all the bootleggers in hell. We presume that he means eternal torment. Here, then, he admits that his methods differ from God's in that this should be done and that God is not doing what He ought to do. Billy is trying to bring about the enforcement of the old blue laws. Strange that he can not see that the very nature of the old Puritans who enacted those laws was very reverential, and that it was their misconception of what constitutes true reverence which caused them to try to legislate reverence into the people.

So it would seem to the average layman that Billy Sunday is undermining the very principle which he hopes to establish in others. We wonder whether Billy has ever read that wonderful prayer our Lord taught His disciples to pray, the very beginning of which expresses reverence: "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed [reverenced] be thy name."

His Text

THE text which Billy used for this particular discourse he announced as 1 Peter 3:15: "And be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you." It was his examples of how this text applied, etc., that the press referred to as his "deadly logic". He said: "Be ready to give a reason why you are a Democrat. I am a Republican because I was born and reared at the breast of Republicanism. I am a Presbyterian because Mrs. Sunday is a Presbyterian."

Following out this line of logic, why should the majority of people who were born of parents who were not members of any church, ever join any church at all? We wonder whether it has ever occurred to Billy that if Presbyterianism (which is a sort of election) is true, some of the others who believe in free grace must be wrong; or that he should look into the Presbyterian doctrine and see whether it is taught in the Bible, or whether the believers in free grace are right and he wrong; for as these doctrines are taught, they surely conflict. But Billy says that this is not important, anyway.

Just how Mr. Sunday thought one could give a reason for the hope a Christian has in the Bible without studying, and thus doing as he is admonished—"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, *rightly dividing the word of truth*"—it seems hard to understand; for he said: "Some people try to jimmy and squeeze God, trying to get an answer to their questions. Don't do that, but wait till you get to heaven, and God will tell you all about it. He is a good old Scout."

Here is the very principle upon which the spirit of the dark ages prospered; viz., ignorance. It seems clear that Billy, however conscientious he may be, is surely promoting the principles of the kingdom of Satan, instead of the kingdom of God, under whose banner he is sailing. And while here and there he may get one to forsake bootlegging, burglary, or other crime, we know that a great many who "hit the trail" under an impulse of excitement, when they get away from his influence and in their saner moments, think and say: "How foolish I have been!" The result is that they believe that this is all there is to religion, and never have anything more to do with it.

Results of Evangelistic Campaigns

PEOPLE are generally agreed that Billy Sunday is the chief of all modern evangelists, and that others are merely amateurs or mimics. Yet I think that the general results from all religious campaigns are about the same, as are the openings of them. At least those I have heard were, in that they opened up by berating Pastor Russell and closed by leaving town for a vacation by special train, Pullman or luxurious automobile, with their pockets full of shekels, leaving the spoils—trail-hitters—to be followed up and gotten into one or another of the creedal enclosures, to be starved to death spiritually by the clergy.

One of these, a prominent clergyman, told me that he had been given about sixty cards or names of those who had hit the trail, which he had followed up; and that the final net result was that one of them, he thought, would join his church! But, taking it for granted that the thousands who are reported as "hitting the trail" were converted to the same degree of reverence and spirituality that the evangelist has—and I do not see how he could lift them up any higher— it seems to the average student of the lowly Nazarene that it would leave much to be desired; and that were even the whole world brought to that same degree, instead of the earth resembling heaven, it would more nearly correspond to the conditions named in the Bible that were just to precede the establishment of the Golden Age, as a parallel of the days of Noah, of which period we read, "And the earth was filled with violence."

A Greenlander's Reply to a Missionary *By Thomas Lister (Deceased, 1876)*

IT IS true we were ignorant heathens, and knew nothing of a God or a Savior; and indeed, who should tell us of Him until you came? But you must not think that no Greenlander thinks about these things. I myself have often thought a kajak [a boat] with its tackle does not grow into existence of itself, but must be made by the labor and ingenuity of man; and one that does not understand it, would directly spoil it.

Now, the meanest bird has far more skill displayed in its structure than the best kajak, and no man can make a bird. But there is still far greater art shown in the formation of man than of any other creature. Who was it that made him?

I bethought me he proceeded from his parents, and they from their parents; but whence did they come? Common report tells me they sprang out of the earth; but if so, why does it not still happen that men grow out of the earth? And whence did this same earth, sea, sun, moon and stars arise into existence?

Certainly there must be some Being that made all these things, a Being that always was, and can never cease to be. He must be inexpressibly more mighty, knowing, and wise, than the wisest of men. He must be very good, too; for everything He has made is good, useful and necessary for us.

Ah! did I but know Him, how would I love Him and honor Him! But who has seen Him? Who has ever conversed with Him? None of us poor men. Yet there may be men, too, who know something of Him. Oh, could I but speak with such! Therefore, as soon as I heard you speak of this great Being, I believed it directly, with all my heart, because I had so long desired to hear it."

[Compare the sound reasoning of this poor heathen with that of any modern evolutionist, in the pulpit or out.—Ed.]

A Standard for the People

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THE enemy of mankind is Satan, the Devil. Within the meaning of Isaiah 59:19, the enemy includes not only the Devil, but all of his instruments used by him and his organization. From the time of Adam until now Satan's great desire and ambition has been and is to be worshiped by others. He has resorted to the wickedest possible methods in order to accomplish his purposes. He observed that the obedient creatures of heaven and earth loved and worshiped Jehovah God.

When man was in Eden, Satan set about to arrange matters so that he would be like the Most High God. His ambitious desire is recorded by the prophet in these words: 'I will exalt my throne above others of heaven; I will be like the Most High.'

Satan's original name was Lucifer. As such, he held a high official position by appointment from Jehovah. He was made overlord or overseer of man in Eden. The prophet Ezekiel refers to him as being in the garden of the Lord and describes him as wonderfully beautiful.

Adam and Eve were the only ones of the human race then on earth. Lucifer knew that they worshiped God. He knew that they had been clothed with power and authority to produce their own kind, and that in the course of time the earth would be filled with a great and noble race of people who would worship Jehovah. He concluded that by alienating the affections of Adam and Eve from Jehovah he would be able to induce them to worship him, and that in the course of time all of their offspring would worship him, and that he would have a realm of his own like Jehovah God and would be like the Most High.

That Lucifer might accomplish his wicked purpose he betrayed his sacred trust. God did not take away from him his right to lordship over the human race, nor prevent him from going on with his wicked purpose. Jehovah changed Lucifer's name to that of the Dragon, Satan, the Serpent, the Devil. Each one of these names indicates the wicked disposition of the Evil One.

The apostle Paul states that by the disobedience of man sin entered into the world and death by sin; and that death is passed upon all men, for all are sinners. (Romans 5:12) Since Satan induced man to sin and thereby led to his downfall, Satan thereby became man's great enemy. His turning away man from Jehovah, and resorting to fraud and deception to accomplish it, prove the wickedness of this enemy. He is really responsible for the death of the human race. Again the apostle Paul speaks of the great enemy death in 1 Corinthians 15: 25 and 26, and assures man that in due time God will destroy both death and the one who instigated it, Satan the Devil.

The word god means mighty one or ruler. Satan, having formed his organization and by this ruled man, became the god of this world or order of things. His organization also consists in many beings invisible to man, namely, wicked angels who have operated with him; and Satan himself is called the prince, which means ruler, of the powers invisible. Therefore the wicked heavens and earth have long been under the dominion of Satan, the Devil.

God's Organization

THE nation of Israel was for many centuries a part of God's organization. That nation constituted His people on earth. Because of disobedience to their covenant with God that nation was overthrown. At the time of this overthrow the Gentiles were permitted to organize a world power, and the Lord through His prophet declared that they should continue until "he come whose right it is". By this prophecy is meant that the Devil's organization would be overthrown until the coming of the great Messiah and the setting up of his kingdom.

At the time of the expulsion of man from Eden and the rendering of judgment against him God also said concerning Satan that there would be enmity between him and his seed and the "seed of promise", which is the Messiah. From then till now Satan has endeavored to destroy everyone that has diligently sought to obey the Lord. He caused the death of Abel and the persecution and death of many of the prophets; he tried to destroy the babe Jesus even before His birth; many times he sought Jesus' destruction while on earth; and he has sought the destruction of every one who has consecrated himself to the Lord and faithfully followed in the Lord's footsteps. He has at all times tried to turn the minds of the people a-

way from Jehovah and from the Lord Jesus. Now a crisis has come; the Devil knows that his time is short and that the great and final conflict between him and the Lord must shortly take place. And why should he know this?

The Kingdom

SATAN must of necessity be familiar with the Word of the Lord as expressed by the prophets. Long ago through the prophet Daniel God foreshadowed that the world powers should sometime go down. These world powers are under Satan's dominion, and the prophet foretold that the Lord would cause the falling of these world powers. The words of Daniel are: "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) Therefore Satan knows that the kingdom of the Lord is his great antagonist and that with the coming of that kingdom the final battle between him and the Lord must be fought.

End of the World

ALL the prophecies pointed to the fulfilment of God's promises in the establishment of Messiah's kingdom at the end of the world. By the end of the world is meant the end of Satan's rule in establishing and maintaining an order of things upon the earth. The prophecy made through Ezekiel and Jeremiah concerning the Gentile times must have its fulfilment sometime, and the facts show that its fulfilment was due to begin in 1914. The Jews were overthrown in the year 606 B. C.; and the Gentiles, under Satan's dominion, were to continue without interruption for 2520 years. Therefore the period must end in the year 1914.

The Scriptures show in Revelation 11:17,18 that when that period of time is reached the nation will become angry and God's wrath will come, meaning the wrath of God upon Satan's organization. The Lord Jesus answered that the World War, the famines, the pestilences and revolutions would mark the beginning of the sorrows upon the earth, indicating the end of the world. The physical facts show that the end began in 1914 and that the old order is going down. Hence Satan knows that his time is short. We should therefore expect that he, as the great enemy, would come in like a flood upon the people at or during this period of time, particularly after 1914.

The Flood

THE natural tendency of man is to worship a greater one. To this end all peoples at all times have had some kind of religion. Satan, being the god of this world, has established various false religions amongst the heathen and the peoples of earth, causing them to worship images and anything except Jehovah, thereby expecting to accomplish his purpose of turning all creatures away from Jehovah that he might have them himself to pay homage to him. That which has been the thorn in the Devil's side, and his real opponent, has been and is the true worship of Jehovah God, and in the Gospel Age particularly the following in the footsteps of Christ Jesus. The Lord established His true Church; and early Satan by his machinations, defiled it. For a long time the Papacy ruled the earth, and its rule was wicked beyond description. I have just visited the old churchyard and ground in Barcelona, Spain, where many people were condemned to death after being brought before a court of inquisition, compelled to take the mass administered by men, and then burned at the stake because they would not support a wicked and unrighteous system. No one can deny that this was of the Devil.

Protestantism made a great progress for a time for righteousness, and then it fell to the seductive influences of the Devil. And now coming down to the period of time, particularly since 1914, we see that the enemy has come in like a great flood to turn the minds of the people entirely from God, from the Bible, from the Lord Jesus, and from His kingdom. The people have looked upon the Christian religion as their bulwark, as their shield, and place of safety. Now to their utter astonishment the major portion of their ministers in the Protestant church have openly denied the Bible, denied the Lord Jehovah God, denied the blood of Jesus that bought them, and denied the kingdom, through which the blessings shall come to the people. These call themselves Modernists. I am not attacking men personally, but I am attacking their teachings, and the teachings of the Modernists tend to destroy faith in God and in His kingdom. It is admitted that by far a majority

of the ministers in the nominal church are of the Modernist type.

It may be said that the Fundamentalists are standing for the truth, but not so. The great Fundamentalist preachers of the earth, who claim to believe the Word of God, at the same time willingly join hands with the political and financial giants of the earth, and rule the people, and maintain the present evil order. They deny the kingdom of heaven, which is at hand, and fail and refuse to tell the people about it. At the same time the Devil has come forth with seductive doctrines of spiritism, divine healing so-called, and every conceivable method to divert the attention of the people from Jehovah and from the Lord Jesus Christ. Like a mighty flood the enemy has launched these errors upon the nations and peoples of the earth. And why is it so? Because the world is at an end; Satan's organization has reached a crisis and must fall; and the time has come for the establishment of the kingdom of God, particularly pointed out by the prophet Daniel in the scripture above quoted. It is a time of tremendous battle in which error, headed by Satan, seeks to overwhelm and drive the truth from the earth. He will not succeed.

The Spirit of the Lord

CLEARLY comes the prophetic statement to man that the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against the enemy. This means that the Lord Jesus Christ himself present is leading His forces of truth against Satan. This conflict is described in Revelation the 19th chapter, verses 11 to 15 as follows: "And I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew but he himself. And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called The Word of God. And the armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean."

The armies described by the Revelator here include those on earth who are the truly consecrated followers of the Lord Jesus and who have His spirit. Of all the millions of people on earth there are a few whose allegiance to the Lord is unswerving and beyond question. These are His witnesses, as the prophet puts it in Isaiah 43:10-12: "Ye are my witnesses that I am God."

It is only those who have the spirit of the Lord that will participate in lifting up the standard against the enemy. It follows then that in this time of crisis those who do have the spirit of the Lord will lift up the standard against the enemy. It is not men in their own strength lifting up the standard, but it is men and women who are moved by the spirit of the Lord to do this. They are not engaged in any carnal conflict. They are to testify to the world what constitutes its hope of relief and deliverance into liberty, peace and happiness.

The Standard

WHAT then is the standard? I answer: It is the great truths pertaining to the kingdom, and the blessings that the kingdom will bring to the people. All who love the Lord and who are devoted to Him at this time will have boldness in bringing this message of consolation to their fellow creatures; and all who give heed to the message will not worship the Devil nor his institutions. The issue therefore is squarely drawn. Let every one who loves the Lord and loves his fellow man point now to the kingdom of Messiah and the blessings that it will bring to mankind.

At the birth of our Lord the messenger of heaven declared: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people." This was a positive promise from the Lord that the time would come when the name of Jesus would be good news to all. The angels furthermore at that time said that His kingdom should give good will toward men and peace on earth. The nations of earth are torn with war and distress. Another terrible war is threatening. The people are burdened with taxation to prepare for the war. Fear has taken hold upon them. It should be good news to all order-loving people then when Jesus said that with the coming of this impending trouble, that will be the last, and with the establishment of His kingdom in full power and authority wars will cease forever and no more will the people make war one against another. The prophet Isaiah in 2:2-4 declares that the Lord shall rule in righteousness and the people will learn peace and

righteousness and they will beat their instruments of war into instruments of industry and they shall not learn war any more.

Now millions of people are in great distress for want of food, many of them starving to death. The Lord promises that under His kingdom their granaries shall be full of wheat, their vats overflow with wine and oil. (Joel 2:23, 24) In other words, the Lord will make provision that all shall have that which is required.

Thorns and thistles have encumbered the ground, and man has been caused to battle against them in order to produce what food he has had. But with the Lord's kingdom in full sway He will teach man how to destroy the thorns, weeds and thistles. As the prophet Isaiah in 55:13 says: "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."

Under our Lord's righteous reign the earth shall yield her increase, as stated by the Psalmist in 67:6, 7: "Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us. God shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall fear him."

There are millions of people having no houses in which to live. They are moved from pillar to post, and many live in hovels not sufficient for beasts of burden. It shall be different under Messiah's rule, because the Prophet says: "And 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 the work of their hands."—Isaiah 65:21, 22.

Now the people are sick; and many deceive them by fraudulently representing that they can be cured. But no one has the power to restore life fully to another. Only the Lord, through His kingdom, can accomplish this. His kingdom is at hand, and it will bring the desired blessings. God's prophet says: "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.

"And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isaiah 33:24.

The governments of earth, now under the supervision of the god of this world, are oppressive and unrighteous. With the new order of things fully established under the Messianic reign it shall be different. The prophet of God says (Isaiah 32:1): "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment."

Now the judgments rendered in the courts are seldom in harmony with truth and righteousness. The poor have little show; and officers who pretend to be protectors of the people unjustly arrest men, throw them into prison and take advantage of their official position to beat the poor unfortunate ones often into insensibility. Such a wicked thing was only a few weeks ago practised in an adjoining state. It shall not be so under the righteous reign of the Messiah; for the prophet says: "But with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth: . . . and 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: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."—Isaiah 11:4, 5, 9.

Under the righteous reign of Messiah there will be no profiteers, because they will not be permitted to prey upon the people. There will be no corruption in public office. War and famine will cease. These things should constitute good news to every honest heart regardless of creed, denomination, color or previous condition of servitude. That which is dearest to the heart of man is life, liberty and happiness. When the Evil One is restrained and his evil agencies destroyed and righteousness prevalent in the earth, then the people will enjoy liberty. It should not be understood that liberty means license. Liberty means that they who have and exercise it are moved by unselfishness to do good to their fellow creature.

The people under the Messianic reign will learn how to deal justly and honestly with one another, because it is written in the prophecy of Isaiah that when the judgments of the Lord are in the earth, the people will learn righteousness.—Isaiah 26:9.

The Lord Jesus promised that a time would come when those who would keep His sayings

would never die. That must come under His reign. His kingdom is here. Restoration blessings must soon begin; and then the promise of Jesus made in John 8:51 and 11:26 must be and will be fulfilled.

When the people enjoy peace and quietude, when honesty and truth are everywhere known, then they will be happy. Their happiness will be increased when they enjoy health and life, and do not fear death. These are things that God's kingdom will give to the people.

Now let the people take sides. Let them consider and answer this question: Do I see any relief for us offered in the many doctrines and teachings put forth by Modernists, Fundamentalists, heathen and other religions? Do I see any hope of relief, life, liberty and happiness in the present order of things on earth? Surely no one can truly answer this in the affirmative.

Then the question: Do I see any hope of relief and enjoyment of peace, prosperity, life, liberty and happiness under the righteous reign of the great Messiah? Everyone who believes the Bible and who reads the prophecy in the light of present events must answer this question in the affirmative. Then if we see hope here for our fellow creatures let us have the boldness and the courage to manifest the spirit of the Lord and hold forth His standard of righteousness that the people might be comforted in this hour of stress. Thus we shall be witnesses for the Lord and a comfort to our fellow man.

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts
New York Daylight-Saving Time

Sunday Morning, August 2
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:20 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, August 2
9:00 Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower Violin Choir.
9:20 Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 Choral Singers.
10:10 Violin Choir.
10:20 Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, August 3
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Charles Kenny, dulcet soloist.
8:20 World News Digest by Editor of GOLDEN AGE
8:35 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:45 Bible Instruction from THE HARP OF GOD.
8:55 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.

Thursday Evening, August 6
8:00 Instrumental Selections.
8:10 Mrs. Benjamin Brown, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for August 9—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Mrs. Benjamin Brown, soprano.
8:50 Instrumental Selections.

Saturday Evening, August 8
8:00 George Twaroschk, violinist.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 George Twaroschk, violinist.

Sunday Morning, August 9
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:15 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, August 9
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Instrumental Selections.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Instrumental Selections.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, August 10
8:00 Syrian Oriental Musicians—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:15 World News Digest by Editor of GOLDEN AGE
8:25 Instrumental Selections.
8:35 Bible Instruction from the HARP OF GOD.
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Evening, August 13
8:00 Hawaiian Quintette.
8:10 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for August 16—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:50 Hawaiian Quintette.

Saturday Evening, August 15
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.

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.

[429]It was during the early part of this world that God made promise to Abraham that through his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed. Later, at the death of Jacob, God organized the nation of Israel or the Jews into a nation and at Mount Sinai made a covenant with them. Jehovah dealt with the nation of Israel exclusive of all other nations for a number of years. They had many kings, some good and some bad. Zedekiah was their last king; and because of his wickedness God said concerning him: "Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Because ye have made your iniquity to be remembered, in that your transgressions are discovered, so that in all your doings your sins do appear; because, I say, that ye are come to remembrance, ye shall be taken with the hand. 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 [to] him."—Ezekiel 21:24-27.

[430]In the year 606 B. C. Zedekiah was overthrown. He was taken a prisoner, carried away to Babylon, and Nebuchadnezzar established in the earth the first universal empire; and the Gentile times dated from that time forward. The length of the Gentile times is definitely fixed in the Scriptures as a period of seven symbolic times of 360 years each, or a total of 2,520 years. This period beginning with the year 606 B. C. necessarily must end in 1914 A. D. God had declared that He would overturn the right of the descendants of Abraham to rule, thereby permitting the Gentiles to have an uninterrupted sway until He should come whose right it is. The One whose right it is is the great Messiah, Christ Jesus the Lord. It would be reasonable to expect Him to be present some time before He would take unto Himself His great power to reign. His presence beginning in 1874, He has carried on His harvest work from 1878 forward, but has not interrupted the Gentile dominion until that dominion should end. The end of the Gentile rule, therefore, would mark necessarily the end of the present order; therefore, the end of the world. We should expect, then, to find 1914 as the beginning of the end of the old world or order of government. And that this would take place during the presence of the Lord He definitely stated.

[431]When the Gentile dominion legally ends, the order being a wicked one under the supervision of Satan, the god of this evil world (2 Corinthians 4:3, 4), and all these nations lying in the wicked one (1 John 5:19), it would be expected that the Gentile kingdoms and nations would strive to hold on to their power. But when the proper time should come it would also be expected that the Lord, whose right it is, would take over the affairs into His own hands. And so He said: "We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which art, and wast, and art to come; because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned. And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great; and shouldest destroy them which destroy the earth."—Revelation 11:17, 18.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

In what world and what part of that world did God make the promise to Abraham that in his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed? ¶ 429.

When was Zedekiah overthrown? ¶ 430.

Who established the universal Gentile empire then?

When did the "Gentile times" begin? and how long must that period last? ¶ 430.

Who is the one spoken of by the Prophet here as "he whose right it is"? ¶ 430.

Would it be reasonable, then, to expect the presence of this mighty One before the overthrow of the old order or present evil world? ¶ 430.

What would be reasonably expected to be the conduct of the Gentile nations after 1914 with reference to continuing in power? ¶ 431.

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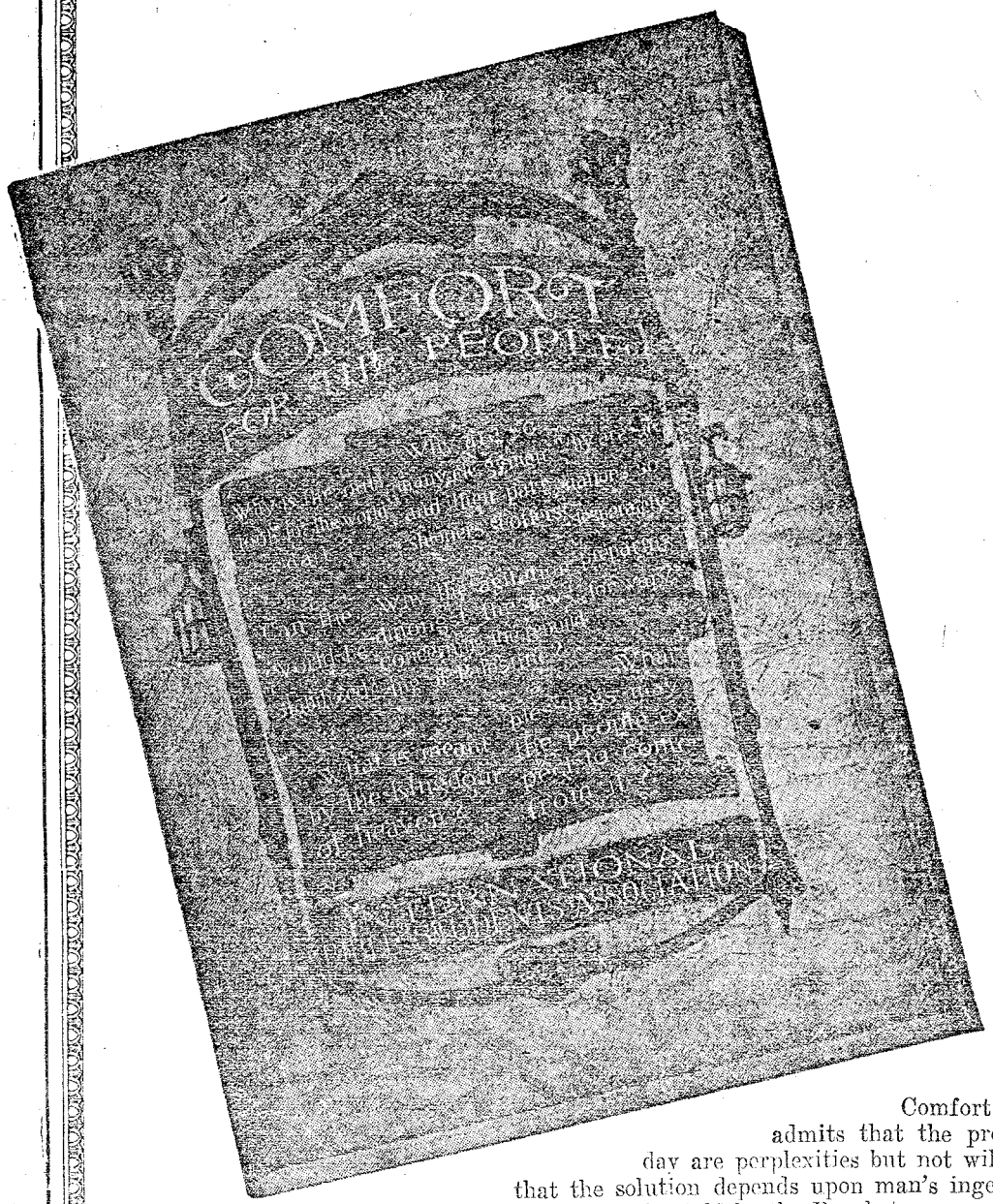

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The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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August 12, 1925

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

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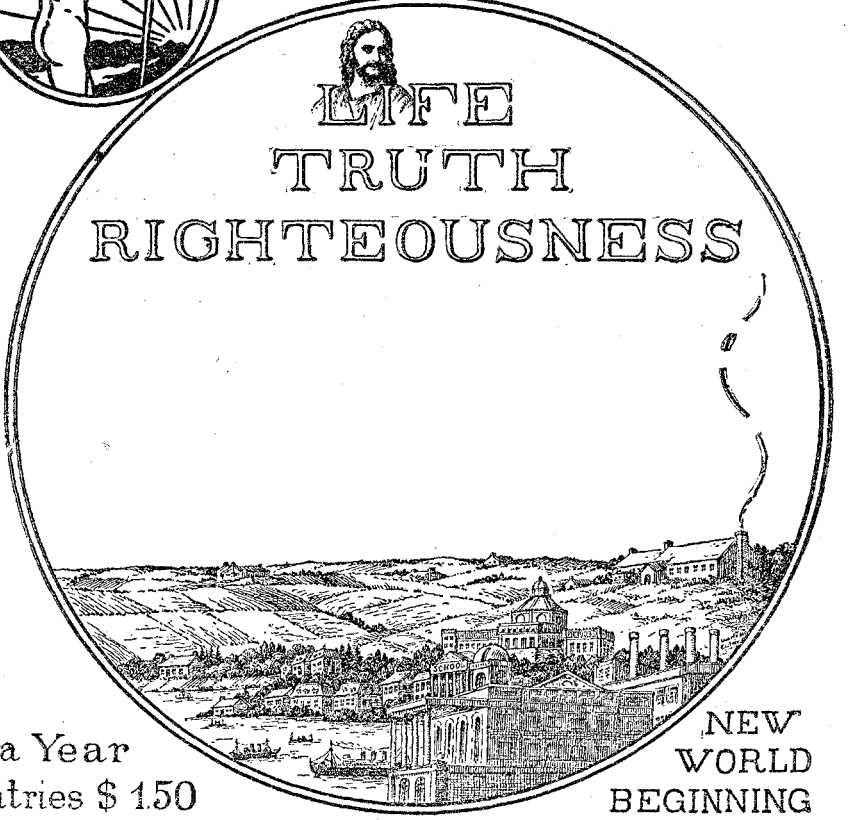

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Our Feathered Friends

THIS is not an article about angels. We make this explanation at the outset, because we just heard that a priest, returned from the holy show at Rome, expressed himself as greatly dissatisfied with some of the relics on exhibition there, particularly a feather from the wing of the Angel Gabriel. He seemed to think it a fake, and that Gabriel was not moulting at the time of his last visit here, as alleged. This article is about birds.

Birds are queer. There is no getting away from it. The slang phrase that a certain man is "a queer bird" conveys the idea that it is hard to understand him. There are many things about birds that we cannot understand, and for that reason, and because they are so much like human beings, they interest us.

The higher types of birds are like the higher types of human beings. They select their mates and remain true to them throughout life. The qualities common among men are common among birds—love, jealousy, vanity, fear, courage, cowardice, sociability, playfulness, gluttony, and devotion to the home.

The study of bird life is as innocent a diversion and as fascinating as any in which humans engage; yet one who stands and watches the birds for a few minutes is often thought to be unbalanced. One gentleman in a town, suburban to New York, was questioned by a policeman concerning his peculiar conduct. The officer confided in him that the residents of the little town thought him so queer as to require watching. "Do they?" exclaimed the amazed old gentleman, "How very extraordinary! Here is my card. It may explain matters." The card read, "Professor Malcolm Ogilvie, New York Ornithological Society, 53 Jane Street, New York."

Government experts estimate that Maryland has the most numerous bird life, with an average of seven pairs to the acre, while the arid lands of the Southwest have the smallest bird population. The eastern states are estimated to harbor over two billion native field birds.

The Bronx Zoo, in New York city, contains 800 varieties, ranging in size from the tiny humming bird, but little over an inch in length, to the ostrich, seven feet in height.

What They Do for Us

THE birds give us food to eat and clothes to wear. Without them successful agriculture would be an impossibility. They insure the growth of our shade trees, and dispose of the caterpillars which otherwise would drop down the backs of our necks when we walked beneath.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the passage of the Migratory Bird Law, which forbids the shooting of game birds in the spring, has already gained in food to the nation not less than $20,000,000. In some districts where the birds had become almost extinct the numbers are rapidly increasing.

From a purely economic standpoint it may be said that there are six classes of birds which are useful to mankind; those that destroy insects, those that destroy weed seed, those that destroy small rodents, those that serve as scavengers, those that serve as game, and those that supply eggs.

From the standpoint of the satisfaction of our senses of sight and sound there are few more pleasant things in nature than birds. They are graceful in repose and in flight, many of them beautifully colored and some of them with happy little songs that cheer the heart.

Knowledge of the value of birds has so progressed in the North that songbirds are regarded as an asset, and farmers do not permit the killing of them on their lands. In the South there is much killing of birds for food and for sport, and some regard this as one explanation for the spread of the boll weevil, which has done so much to destroy the South's best crop.

Realizing that cats are the natural enemies of birds and do more than any other creatures to decimate bird life, some bird lovers are carrying on a campaign for the extermination of all the cats in the world. Their claim is that cats never kill insects, and that but for the birds the insects would in a few years destroy all crops and all green things.

But there are other foes to birds. The Marquis of Ripon, reputed to be the best shot in the world, killed 88,355 birds in the years 1889-1894 and was stricken with death at the end of a morning's shooting in which he had bagged fifty-six brace of grouse. Perhaps He who marks the sparrow's fall gave the marquis something of poetic justice. When he awakens in the resurrection he will be less eager to take what he cannot give.

What We Can Do for the Birds

THERE are several things which almost any person can do for the birds. Winter birds can be fed; fruit-bearing shrubs can be planted that will furnish food for the birds, as well as be attractive in themselves; pans of water can be put out for the birds in times of drought; cats and air guns can be reduced in number or controlled; and nesting boxes can be put up for bluebirds, wrens, martins, tree swallows and other hole-nesting birds.

The tendency to drain every marsh and clean up every bit of underbrush can be restrained somewhat. If overdone it would leave almost no place in which the birds could find a natural home. It is getting harder and harder every year for the birds to find nesting places and feeding grounds.

The New York State College of Forestry recommends the native red cedar as not only an excellent tree for ornamental purposes, but as also providing an excellent shelter and nesting site for birds. They also find food in the berries and insects commonly found on the tree.

The native flowering dogwood and the Chinese flowering crab-apple are two particularly beautiful trees that are favorites with the birds. The grey-stemmed dogwood, honeysuckle, American elder and sheepberry are also serviceable to the birds and ornamental. The Virginia creeper, one of the most popular vines, furnishes nesting sites for birds and draws the attention of the birds away from grapes, apples and peaches.

Teachers are doing something for the birds by teaching the young the value, the preciousness of each little individual life, how easy it is to take it and how impossible to give it back. Children can be taught that it is a crime to molest the homes and steal and destroy the young of defenceless fellow creatures.

Unnecessary Slaughter of Birds

OLDER persons can be taught by precept and example the unfairness and the unwisdom of slaying birds for food, or for sport so-called or for vanity. Millions of beautiful birds have died unnecessarily to supply feathers for women's hats. It is not the uncivilized women that are responsible for these slaughters, but the supposedly civilized ones.

Legislatures can do something. President Roosevelt was a great bird-lover and was responsible for several bird reservations, at the mouth of the Mississippi, in Florida, in Oregon, in the Aleutian islands and elsewhere. Audubon societies for the preservation of birds have been formed in forty states. London is the headquarters of an international committee for carrying on propaganda for the preservation of birds. One of its proposals is governmental prohibition of the sale of feathers of rare birds.

The American Ornithologists' Union, with 1600 members, maintains a bird magazine, *The Auk*, which investigates the problems of migration and nesting of birds. It advises grown people and others to mix in the affairs of young birds as little as possible. Avoid frequent or close approach to the nest. Enemies of various kinds often follow the trail. Also, the young may leave the nest prematurely, with fatal results.

Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand became so attached to the birds of Piny Branch Valley, Washington, that on their return to France they sent to the valley, as a permanent expression of gratitude to the songsters, a stone bird-bath, the work of French artists.

Many Bird Catastrophes

A BIRD lover says: "Many perils beset the bird—cats, wild beasts, snakes, boys, gunners, parasites, disease, famine, thirst, wind storms, hail, sleet and snow storms, forest fires, brush fires, and bandit birds, such as owls, hawks, crows, jays and other feathered pillagers that eat the eggs of other birds and kill fledg-

lings and full grown birds. Millions of land birds—the sparrows, warblers, redstarts, indigo buntings and all the other migrants—lose their lives in storms at sea."

In order to avoid the larger birds, most of the smaller ones make their migrations at night. In the darkness they have several foes. Winds blow them out of their course. Tall, dark objects across their paths are not seen. As many as 150 bird corpses have been found at the base of Washington monument in a single morning. Lighthouses with a steady white light bewilder them; they turn aside and weary themselves going around and around the light until they fall to the ground or into the sea. Bird deaths at the Statue of Liberty run to 700 per month. English lighthouses are equipped with perches for the convenience of bewildered birds attracted by the lights. Many lives are thus saved. A flashing light frightens the birds away; they will not come near a red one.

Bird catastrophes are sometimes witnessed. In September, 1879, a violent storm over Lake Michigan strewed the eastern shore of the lake with about a half million dead birds, as nearly as could be estimated. On one occasion passengers on a vessel thirty miles off the mouth of the Mississippi river witnessed the death of hundreds of birds. They had been flying north across the Gulf of Mexico, but encountered a "norther" with which they were unable to contend, and were compelled to drop into the gulf and drown.

In November, 1923, thousands of birds, blown out to sea by unfavorable winds, landed on the Cunard liner Scythia and stayed on board until she docked in Liverpool. These birds were probably migrating from the North Atlantic states to the northern shores of South America.

Birds have some means of notifying each other of districts to be avoided. In the Sandwich Islands are certain caves filled with volcanic gases. These caves are deadly to all life; but it is a noteworthy fact that no birds are ever seen in that vicinity, though everywhere else in the islands they are extremely plentiful.

Migrations of Birds

UNLIKE man, who seems more ready to shift his home to where he is afforded the most favorable conditions for existence, most birds cling tenaciously to the immediate surroundings in which they were cradled, when it comes to a selection of a nesting site. This fact was first demonstrated by sea birds known to breed on certain islands, and on these only. More recently it has been shown that many of the lesser birds cling persistently to their nesting site; and it has even been found that some not only seek the same general region, but the same shelf of rocks and even the same nest year after year.

It is only a few hundred years since people believed that the birds which disappeared on the edge of winter flew to some undiscovered satellite near the earth. Now the summer and winter habitats of many birds are known. Certain birds travel unerringly between certain portions of Chile and places in the United States. The winter resorts of Europe's birds are the valleys of the Nile and Congo. Canadian birds are found in Brazil.

In Europe there are now some twenty organizations interested in bird banding. The device finally settled upon as most satisfactory is a numbered aluminum band or ring, attached to the tarsus, or bare portion of the leg. By this means much valuable information has been collected.

The greater number of birds migrate at distances about 3,000 feet above the earth, although by means of instruments so fixed as to scan the surface of the moon some have been discerned at 15,100 feet. The density of the air at such a height is only half what it is at sea level. In the South it is observed that birds which go north latest in the spring return earliest in the fall.

Migration is for food. Robins and certain other birds will not migrate from Connecticut to the South if fed regularly all winter. Birds are great eaters, many breeds eating several times the weight of their bodies in the course of a day. They can do this because much of their food consists of insects and worms, composed largely of water, which imposes very little tax on the digestive organs. Some birds in the Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, will eat nothing but snakes.

From A to Z Among Birds

THE albatross, with a wing expanse of twelve feet, is the largest of the web-footed birds. Sometimes flocks of fifteen or twenty of these follow ships from San Francisco for thousands of miles.

Blackbirds to the number of hundreds fell suddenly to earth lifeless in March, 1924, on the

farm of J. R. Lippincott, Burlington, N. J. The bodies showed no signs of poison, and it is conjectured that in some manner they were slain by conflicting radio currents.

The bobolink, a bird common everywhere in the eastern part of the United States, starts south in August, at which time he changes his feathers, his character and even his name, and becomes the low-voiced, dull-colored reed-bird of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay region.

The bluebird is a bird to make you glad you are alive to see it and to hear its melodious song. Some one has said: "To associate with him and to gaze on his tender little ones is to give your broken spirit such a bath of beauty and wholesomeness, and to create such a consuming interest in the general plan of things in the world, that you are completely overwhelmed by everything as the Creator has made it."

The bower bird of Australia and neighboring islands is so called because the males build bowers or play houses, dome-shaped, a few inches long, floored with twigs. The ornaments are bright feathers, bits of glass or anything bright. One variety builds a run three feet long, a platform of twigs with a hedge of upright twigs at either side.

Canary, Condor, Cormorant

THE canary is the prize of songbirds, but has to be trained. There are several schools in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, where by means of a bird organ the canary is taught first one note and then another. The ideal training gives the bird four distinct notes: the water note, which, as its name implies, is a rippling gurgle like the murmur of a rill; the whistling note; the flute note; and the rolling note, which is a continuous melody, splendidly rising and falling. The canary is a wonderful imitator and therefore an excellent student.

Henschel, the ornithologist, tells of a bullfinch which had been taught to pipe the tune "God Save the King", and of a young canary which learned it from him. At length the canary became so proficient that when the bullfinch, whose cage was an an adjoining room, stopped after the first half a little longer than the proper rhythm warranted, the canary took up the tune where the bullfinch had stopped and finished it. This happened several times.

There is a bird tavern in New York, where choice birds are provided with fresh fruit, vegetables and salads, and entertained with dolls, bells and balls. One of the guests is a cockatoo, with a white coat, a beautiful crest and a salmon chest. This bird, Coca, laughs at a funny story, drinks from a glass, swears, washes and feeds a china doll, and wraps himself in a newspaper when he sleeps.

The condor is the largest bird that flies. The true condor is a native of the South American Andes, but specimens have been known to visit California and Europe. In 1922, high in the Alps mountains a mother engaged in weeding the garden left her baby sitting on a blanket on the grass. A condor swooped down and seized the child. Its father saw the act, ran for his gun and, being an expert shot, brought the bird to the ground. It fell so slowly that the child was only slightly injured. The wing spread of this bird was found to be seventeen feet and five inches. Condors fly at enormous altitudes, and have wonderful eyes and keen sense of smell. The name is derived from an old Indian word meaning a good smeller.

The cormorant is the prize fish catcher, and pursues fish under water with inconceivable rapidity. Chinese fishermen train cormorants to catch fish. A ring on the neck prevents the bird from swallowing the fish until the owner is satisfied. Cormorants find pleasure in playing with live fish in the same way that a cat plays with a mouse. The fish is tossed into the air and caught again and again in the spacious bill.

Cowbird, Cuckoo, Crow, Dove

THE cowbird and the cuckoo are spongers. They build no nests of their own, but deposit their eggs among those of other birds, which do their work for them and furnish the home free of charge.

The crow is the acme of craft, cunning and cruelty. He can count to three. If three persons enter a cornfield to lie in wait with guns, the crows will remain in distant tree tops until three persons have gone out before they will enter the field; but if four persons enter and three go out, the crows miss their count and return to the field.

In the crow language there is one cry for "danger ahead", another for "let's go", while a still different cry declares that "all's well". The average crow takes delight in perching on the tattered hat or shoulders of a scarecrow. He is

a great weather prophet. If rain is imminent he will rise from his nest, wheel about overhead and return. If his stay in the air is short the storm is nigh; if he remains some time in the air the storm will be slow in coming; if he remains long in the air and at the same time is very noisy, the disturbance will be severe.

The crow's appetite for the eyes of animals is particularly atrocious. He will eat the eyes of live kids, lambs and fawns, and has even been known to pick out the eyes of small children. Instances are on record where crows have been seen to alight on the ears of a deer and peck at its eyes. While a hawk or an owl will endeavor to kill its prey as quickly as possible, the crow will leisurely eat its victims alive.

Crows are sometimes kept for pets and become quiet and peaceful. They have even been known to talk. Jaco, a crow that has been exhibited at the New York Hippodrome, is so valuable that an insurance of $50,000 is carried upon his life.

The dove is the opposite of the crow, so much so that the Lord made choice of this beautiful, innocent, gentle creature to represent the holy spirit. It was the dove that was sent forth from the ark, the dove that was acceptable as a burnt offering, the dove that was honored in the writings of David and Solomon, and the dove that rested upon the Lord at the time of his baptism. The dove is so affectionate that if placed in a sick room it will manifest such sympathy for the ailing person as to cause its own death.

The American Eagle

TIME was when the American eagle was to be found almost everywhere on this continent; and it is still plentiful in Alaska, where approximately 25,000 were killed during the years 1917 to 1923, on the ground that eagles were seriously affecting the salmon supply by destroying the fish while spawning in the small streams, also that they kill a great many fawns of deer, and young forest and shore birds, as well as ducks and geese.

The eagle is a bird that is naturally shy and wary, clean and handsome, swift in flight and strong in body. He is as formidable as any creature of the wild, being more than a match for any animal of his size. He stands firm before every bird or animal that can come against him excepting only man. Eagles mate for life and remain together year after year. The same is true of swans and geese.

On the same day, in January, 1921, two boys in Depere, Wis., had a thrilling battle with an eagle that attempted to carry one of them away, while in Tampa, Florida, two other children were attacked. In the latter instance the bird was shot and killed, measuring six feet from tip to tip. In July of the same year two women of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, succeeded, after a desperate battle, in recovering from an eagle's talons a three-year-old child just as the eagle was about to fly away with the little one. In November of the following year New York crowds along Riverside Drive were thrilled by the sight of an eagle 1,500 feet in the air, flying along with a dog in its talons. Pedestrians at first supposed it to be an airplane.

Near Santiago, Chile, in February, 1922, a soldier shot an eagle and supposed that he had killed it. When he approached, the bird attacked him furiously. In the struggle which followed, one of the eagle's claws clutched the trigger of the gun, which was discharged, the bullet entering the man's body. He died in the arms of his companions.

Eagles, buzzards and cranes fly through the air for minutes and even for hours without moving their wings. Their broad, light wings are spread to catch the upward moving currents of air; and with their wonderful wings, steering tail-feathers and marvelous muscular and nervous systems they are able to sail forward in any direction, propelled by the powers of nature.

From a thousand feet in the air the eagle sees the hare, a mere speck, and falls upon him like a thunderbolt.

An eagle recently tied up communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for a short time. She built her nest on the transcontinental telephone line. Not content with sagebrush and survey stakes she put in some pieces of wire and spare automobile parts and caused a short circuit.

Flamingo, Gardiner, Gull

THE flamingo is a splendid flame-colored bird that is now extinct except in the Bahamas. The flamingo is easy to see, easy to kill and easy to eat; and nothing but careful protection on a bird reservation can save it. When an intruder approaches the nests of the flamingoes they utter a deep, trumpet-like call, and at a signal

from the leader spring into the air, a flaming mass, soaring away until they become a mere rosy cloud on the horizon.

The gardiner bird of New Guinea clears a space about a small tree and erects a circular wigwam of twigs with a cone of moss inside it. There are two doors to this little house; and in front of one of them a carpet of moss is laid, which is kept very clean and made attractive with bright-colored insects, fruits and flowers. When the flowers become withered, the bird exchanges them for fresh ones.

The gull has the distinction of being able to fly over great spaces of water, and to keep going longer without stop or rest than any other known creature. On a trip across the Atlantic Ocean there is only one day when gulls are not seen. When weary the gull tucks its head under its wing and sleeps, riding the waves like a ship. The gull is a simple-minded bird; hence the term "gullible" as applied to men.

Now that oil-burning vessels are becoming common, many gulls, auks, puffins, loons and other sea birds, pounce down upon oil patches on the waters, only to find themselves coated with a substance which they cannot remove. The oil bunches the feathers together, allowing the cold water to penetrate to their skins. They catch cold and die. The gulls are learning to avoid the oil patches, but the slower-witted auks and loons are fast disappearing.

Hawk, Hoactzin, Loon, Macaw

THE hawk is the natural foe of the poultry yard, but eats other birds too. Wild birds pursued by hawks always fly upwards. As long as they fly upward the hawk cannot catch them; but if they make a mistake and try to escape by flying downward, the hawk soon overtakes them. Hawks are valuable in keeping fields free from destructive animals.

The hoactzin of Brazil is a bird about the size of a chicken, able to fly short distances, to swim short distances, and to climb trees. It thrives only on the leaf of the aninga tree. None have ever been transported any great distance successfully, because of the futility of trying to keep on hand a supply of fresh aninga leaves.

The loon, or great northern diver, is a magnificent bird some thirty inches in length. It has a wing stretch of four feet, and lives on fish, which it pursues by diving. The weird laughter of the loon is akin to the cry of a maniac and has given rise to the expression "crazy as a loon".

The macaw is sometimes trained as a pet. A lady in New York had one of these birds, known to his friends as Major Teuber. The Major got into his mistress' dressing room, and ate a quarter-pound box of lip salve. They saved his life by rushing him to New York's bird hospital, more generally known as the Virginia Pope hotel.

Nightingale, Ostrich, Owl

THE nightingale is considered the most beautiful of all the singers. As its name implies, its song comes in the night. It is not the song of a lady bird, as most of the poets have it, but is the song of joy of the male at having finished his migratory flight from far-off southern climes.

The ostrich is the largest, strongest and fleetest of the flightless birds. The males reach a height of eight feet, weigh 300 pounds, and can run up to twenty-seven miles per hour. Contrary to general belief, the ostrich never buries its head in the sand. It has an exceptionally keen eye; and when it discerns a foe at a distance it lies down, in which position at a distance it may be easily mistaken for an ant hill. Its object in lying down is to get measurably out of sight.

When an ostrich settles itself to run, it holds its head lower than usual and a little forward, with a deep loop in the neck. The neck vibrates sinuously; but the head remains steady, thus enabling the bird, even at top speed, to look around with unshaken glance in any direction. The wings are held loosely just free of the plunging thigh. There is no attempt to hold them extended or to derive any assistance from them as organs of flight.

There are ostrich farms in South Africa, at Pasadena and Los Angeles, California, Jacksonville, Fla., Hot Springs, Ark., and in Oregon. Near Phoenix, Arizona, there is an ostrich farm with 3,000 birds. Each bird yields about one and one-half pounds of feathers, worth about $20.00. The New Zealand ostrich, now extinct, had a height of twelve feet.

The owl is a bird of prey, and quite a savage one at that. A pair of barn owls is considered better than a cat to rid the premises of rats and mice. They also eat rabbits, woodchucks, squirrels, chipmunks, rats, and gophers. Not long

ago the city of Conneaut, Ohio, had a plague of owls. They were not content merely to roost in the trees and salute pedestrians with their "whoo, whoo", but in several instances flew from their perches and attacked persons passing below, probably mistaking them for other animals. They have been known to attack hunters. At Turner, Maine, a horned owl more than three feet in length picked up a 50-pound calf and flew over a stone wall with it.

Paradise, Parrot, Pelican

THE bird of paradise is the most beautiful and perhaps the vainest of all the birds. He comes from New Guinea and neighboring islands. The beautiful plumage is confined to the adult males, nature's method of preserving the species. The males have a peculiar way of causing waves to go over their bodies, thus showing off their plumage. One of these males, at the height of his beauty display, was observed in the New York Zoo to hang head downward and go through various contortions, all to attract the admiration of the crowds.

The parrot is considered the most intelligent among the birds. Of the 500 odd species the best talker is the red-tailed gray parrot of Africa; next is the yellow-headed one of Mexico. Either of these can be taught fifty or more words. They are quite affectionate, but changeable and quick tempered. In Paris a parrot is alleged to have given the police the name of his master, causing the latter's arrest and conviction as a thief.

The Pittsburgh *Press* tells the shameful tale that at Nice, where in winter the idle from all over the world walk on the Promenade des Anglais, men sell tiny birds like parrots, beautifully colored, wonderfully tame. These birds sit on a little stick held in your fingers, and never fly away. A woman discovered that the entire taming process consists in putting out the poor creatures' eyes. Seeing nothing, they fear everything, and especially to lose their hold on that little stick. Would you think that any man could be so mean?

Study of the pelican has disclosed that it is a friend of man. It eats no fish that are useful for human food, but it does eat fish that frequently go in great schools into the nets and sometimes tangle the nets up so that they have to be cut to get the fish out.

A writer in the New York *American* calls attention to the interesting fact that the phoebe perches familiarly on the clothesline and makes its nest anywhere about the premises of human beings, while other birds that look so much like it that only an expert can tell the difference, avoid human beings as they would the plague. The question naturally arises as to why this should be so, and it still awaits an answer.

Pigeon, Plover, Sparrow

THE pigeon family numbers several hundred species. One of these, the passenger pigeon, which within a few years existed in the United States by the million, is now supposed to be nearly or quite extinct. Only a generation ago a flock of these birds would fall upon a wheat field and devastate it in a few minutes. The front birds dropped at the first sight of food, the others settling beyond them in regular order, the last birds settling farthest at the front. In a few minutes the first birds would be again at the front and thus the entire flock, revolving like a cylinder, cleaned the field of all it possessed.

Another well-known member of the pigeon family is the homing pigeon. In Europe, and to some extent in America, the releasing of homing pigeons at a distance is a popular sport. Of five thousand pigeons released at Washington in September, 1921, the first to arrive home at a distance of 204 miles consumed six hours on the trip, or about thirty-four miles per hour. In a short flight a homing pigeon will sometimes fly at a speed of eighty miles an hour.

The golden plover is the prince of travelers among birds. In the spring he comes overland from South America by way of the Mississippi valley and lands at length in Nova Scotia; but when fall comes he disdains to return by the way he came and sets sail direct from Nova Scotia to the coasts of South America, a distance of 2,400 miles. How he can do this year after year without losing his way is stated by Sir Alfred Newton to be the greatest mystery which the whole animal kingdom presents. The suggestion has been made that the golden plover is sensibly affected by the lines of magnetic force and is thus a living compass.

Of the plover family is the crocodile's dentist, the Egyptian plover. When the crocodile leaves the water he holds his mouth open, facing the

breeze. At such times the plover goes into his mouth, picking the leeches and other parasites from his teeth, lips and gums. This dental operation occurs once a year.

The most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow. The latter was brought into the United States in 1851 and liberated in the parks of Boston and New York. Being a stranger, and therefore without any natural enemies, he throve so remarkably as to threaten America's own song birds with destruction. Today there are millions of these little fellows in all parts of the United States; but the crows and blackbirds have discovered that the sparrows make good eating, and are now giving them their undivided attention with the result that it looks bad for the English sparrow. This little bird averages to eat about a hundred insects a day. There are about 500 varieties of sparrows.

Four Bird Stories

THE London *Daily Herald* contains the following story about a sparrow:

"Whilst at my work in a railway signal box at Burnley, Lancs., I happened to have occasion to go out of the box, and I saw a hedge-sparrow apparently feeding another one. I paused for a few moments, and the sparrow flew away, and then I saw that the remaining one had been injured, presumably by a goods train which had recently passed. You can imagine my amazement, when, after a minute or so, the sparrow which had previously flown away returned, bringing more food to the injured one. After a few minutes the injured bird tried to hop away, and eventually managed, after much resting—and with the other, which I took to be its mate, constantly hopping attendance upon it—to get to the hedge side. I came to the conclusion that it was in much more capable, if not more sympathetic, hands than mine, and proceeded towards the water well, marveling at the lesson which these little sparrows could teach to mankind."

One of our contributors, Susan E. Clark, gives us a somewhat similar story:

"One day the family noticed a young chipping sparrow following a female English sparrow about; and fearing that the older bird might turn and fight the little one, they watched them. To their surprise they saw the young bird hop on the back of the other, which made no objection; and soon the English sparrow began picking up the crumbs about the door and feeding the little chippie. This was amazing enough, but later it was observed that the whole brood of chippies was about, which the parents were feeding, while the English sparrow was helping them. One was found to be a cripple, and was watched over by the house people for several days to save it from prowling cats. The English sparrow gave special attention to the little invalid; and finally the parents left him entirely to the care of the nurse-maid, and devoted themselves to feeding their healthy offspring. The faithful nurse watched and fed her charge for several days, until one night a drenching rain proved too much for the frail birdling on the ground, and in the morning it was found dead. The family buried it, and soon the English sparrow came to the spot with food in her mouth for her charge. Not finding him, she continued to come at intervals for several days, and waited around mournfully with food in her bill. But the parents of the little one never appeared to look for him."

While we are about it we give a third bird story, this one from the New York *Times*:

"Paris.—Long voyages of migrating birds are well known, yet it is not always easy to obtain tangible evidence of their journeys, and bird lovers will be interested in the story from Alsace about a swallow's water travels and sojourn. Last fall a resident of Ostheim captured a swallow nesting in a gable and released it, with the following message on parchment attached: 'During the summer of 1921 I lived with ——, at Ostheim. He would be glad to learn where I passed the winter when I return.' The bird now returns to its Alsatian home, bearing the following inscription: 'Have been staying with a shoemaker, Joseph Bady, on the Island of Martinique, who salutes my present host.'"

And our last bird story is from the New York *World*. It is so remarkable that if it were not a bird story we would almost be inclined to think it a fish story:

"An army of invading chimney swallows ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 in number will follow their leader down or up a chimney," Dr. F. M. Chatman said yesterday, "This proves that the bird story from Kingston, N. Y., was not a 'fish story'. . . . Frank V. Rice, a shipbuilder, and his wife were the victims of the surprise party. . . . 'When we returned home Tuesday evening the room was filled with birds. The walls were black with the soot from their wings. Some were perched, asleep on the mantel; others had crawled into cream pitchers; still others were flying around and around the room. We opened the windows and the doors; we tried to chase them back up the chimney and down the cellar; but all in vain. They believed that they had found a nesting place for the summer, I guess; for several already had found some thread and string and were weaving these into nests in corners of the ceilings. Finding we could not chase them out, we started action. Chairs, brooms, sticks and anything else we could get were used in sav-

ing what was left of the inside of our home.' Last night Mr. Rice was still counting the dead, which filled two cider barrels and two coal shovels. He estimates that there are 5,000 dead and that 5,000 escaped."

Swan, Tern, Whidah, Woodpecker

THE Dearborn *Independent* tells us that in a lake in one of the western provinces of Canada there are still preserved a few specimens of the trumpeter swan, a beautiful white bird with a wing spread of ten feet, which once ranged from Hudson Bay to the Pacific Coast and south to the Gulf of Mexico and southern California. Until recently this beautiful bird was supposed to be extinct. The Canadian government has appointed a caretaker of the last remaining representatives.

Among the curious acts performed by birds are those of the tailor bird, which forms a nest by sewing together with grass the edges of growing leaves; the weaver birds, which form an association and collect a rainproof roof of leaves, under which they all build; and the brush turkey of Australia, which amasses a heap of several tons of leaves, apparently for the warmth produced, for leaves heat like a hotbed.

The most famous globe trotter is the Arctic tern, which makes its summer home within a short distance from the North Pole and its winter home at the opposite end of the earth. Every six months it takes this journey of something like 10,000 miles, so as to be in the climate which it prefers. It breeds as far north as it can find land for nesting and winters as far south as there is open water for feeding. The scarlet tanager summers in Canada and winters in Peru. A common tern banded in Maine was found four years later in Africa. A wild duck banded in Maine was found two months later in Trinidad.

Polygamy is customary with some birds. One of these natural polygamists is the beautiful long-tailed whidah of Africa. He gathers to himself about six females, which he watches over with as much care as does any sultan over his harem. The grackle is also a polygamist.

Every waterfowl, such as the duck, dresses its feathers with oil which it presses from a gland above the tail. There are two weeks in August in which wild ducks cannot fly. All members of the family lose all their large wing feathers at the same time. Geese also moult in the same way, losing all their large wing feathers at once.

Woodpeckers, of which there are 300 species, are found everywhere except in Australia and Madagascar. A grub is located in a dry tree, either by listening or by inspecting. Straightway the woodpecker drills a hole until the grub is uncovered. A long sticky tongue finishes the job. The woodpecker is considered so valuable as a timber preserver that stringent laws for its protection are common in the West. Woodpeckers have been known to tackle a tin roof or a slate roof in order to try to reach the grubs which they hear in the timbers underneath.

An interesting and curious service which certain birds render in the Thana district of India is to plant the seeds of the tall Palmyra palms in the tops of Bengal fig trees, making it seem as if one variety of tree is growing out of another; and such, in fact, is actually the case. At all times these parasite palms look singular, but especially when young, the foliage being so different from that of the fig.

Chinese Eggs Arrive Too Ripe

MUCH of the cake made by bakers in the United States contains eggs that were laid in China. Millions of such eggs arrive yearly, and in fairly good condition; but a lot valued at $25,000 recently came into San Francisco which, it seems, were stored too close to the boilers. As a result, when the ship arrived at San Francisco the eggs that were not chirping were in a condition where their chirping days were forever past. At least that was what the odor indicated, and Uncle Sam's doughty custom inspectors pitched the whole batch into the Bay. Now there is great excitement in the effort to determine who is to stand the loss; for the shippers claim that they did not understand the steamship company would put the eggs into incubators, and both the shippers and the steamship company think that Uncle Sam could have saved an egg or two if he had tried. But Uncle Sam's defense is that his nostrils were sorely offended as it was, and that he is not in the business of running a chicken farm.

Sundry News Items

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

What Prison Labor Does

PRISON labor closes shoe, shirt and overall factories. It puts on the market annually six million pairs of shoes, twelve million shirts and three and one-half million pairs of workingmen's trousers, at prices with which manufacturers who have to pay wages to their help cannot compete. Secretary of Labor Davis has begun a campaign against the entire system.

Wages of Soft Coal Miners

THE average soft coal miner has work only half the time. When he does work, if he is a union miner his wages average about $1.67½ per ton; if he is not a union miner his wages average about $1 per ton. The soft coal business is in a bad way. For one thing there seems to be too much coal on hand. The market is easily glutted. It seems like a bad time for the anthracite miners to go on strike; for the use of coke is making inroads into the hard coal market, and once a furnace is fitted to the burning of coke it is not likely to be turned back to the use of anthracite.

Woman Advocates Abandoning the Home

THERE have been men theorists who have preached free love and the abandonment of the home as an institution, but we hardly expected to see the day when such disastrous doctrines would be openly advocated by the women. A woman addressing the National Woman's Party at Detroit recently, actually advocated the utter banishment of the home, the doing away with legal marriage, and the care of mothers and children by the state. This is the limit. The seeds of insanity are flourishing.

The Liberals Dying Off

TWO pronounced liberals, friends of the people and defenders of their rights and liberties, passed away within a few days of each other. Senator LaFollette, described by both President Roosevelt and President Wilson as one of the truest Americans and one of the greatest statesmen this country ever produced, was followed in death a few days later by his friend and comrade, Senator Ladd of North Dakota. The passing of these two progressive statesmen is regarded as a death blow to liberalism in this country at this time.

Why Suicide? Move to Chicago

WHY put yourself to all the trouble and inconvenience of committing suicide when there is another way out? That way is simple. Just move to Chicago. Everybody thought that Chicago was "going some" last year when it averaged a murder a day; but 1925 starts off with an even worse showing, namely 170 murders in the first 151 days. Natives of Chicago who wish to live long should move to the headwaters of the Congo or the Amazon.

Automobiles Pollute the Air

DR. BONNERMITZ of the New York Police Department, Aeronautical Division, declares that the congestion of automobile traffic has so poisoned the air of the large cities that correct thinking has become difficult. He recommends the tired business man to take to the airplane. The rarified air will accelerate his pulse, improve his circulation, eliminate his fatigue and rest his nerves and eyes. The aviator has no signboards or other roadside objects upon which to strain his optics.

Pike's Peak Railroad Sold

THE Pike's Peak railroad, completed in 1897 at a cost of one million dollars, has just changed owners. The road is eleven miles long, rising one foot in four throughout its length. The boiler of the locomotive is set level and requires refilling twice on the ascent. The locomotive pushes one observation car up and precedes it down. Not a passenger has ever been hurt.

Woes of Third-Class Travel

THE combined practice of the steamship companies and the government puts a premium on money. The first-class or second-class passenger comes into port with little interference. There is a brief examination on shipboard; that is all. But if a luckless individual wishes to save money and makes the mistake of coming third-class, it is Ellis Island for him, with all its delays and inconveniences, even if he wishes to stay here but a few days. Commissioner Curran of Ellis Island is endeavoring to have Washington change this arrangement. There is no reason why unfair discrimination should be shown against a person who has a slim purse.

Government Loses Teapot Dome Suit

THE Government has lost every point in its Teapot Dome suit, as everybody expected it would. All that the public get out of it is the cost of the suit. That is to say, the Government may pay the costs; but President Harding, Secretary of the Navy Denby, Rear Admiral Robison, Secretary of the Interior Fall, and Mr. Sinclair were all given a clean bill of health. The Government will appeal the case, but it might as well save its money. No chance. The New York *World* has a cartoon showing Denby, Fall and Sinclair as angels, each with a halo over his head and in a prayerful attitude. Fall is smoking a cigar.

Telegraphing of Checks Begun

IT SEEMS probable that one of the principal uses of the newly invented telephotograph will be the immediate cashing of checks between cities that are now as much as five days apart by mail. Several such checks have been transmitted between New York and Chicago successfully, and the practice bids fair to increase into a great volume of business.

Mexico Able to Peg Along

EX-PRESIDENT OBREGON, of Mexico, commenting on Secretary Kellogg's statement that the Mexican government is now on trial before the world, alleged that Mr. Kellogg appears to ignore what past experiences have shown to the world, that in Mexico a government can function and exist normally with a popular vote and without the official support of the White House. The Argentinans also have been offended at the manner of Secretary Kellogg's warning to Mexico. In our opinion nothing is to be gained by causing our neighbors to feel unfriendly to America.

Amundsen's Remarkable Achievements

ROALD AMUNDSEN, now safely returned with his party after flying to within 100 miles of the North Pole, has many other illustrious adventures to his credit. He was the first to reach the South Pole, was the discoverer of the magnetic pole, and was the first to traverse the northwest passage from Greenland to the Bering Sea. The latter trip, made nearly twenty years ago, occupied three years of hardship. Amundsen is now fifty-three years of age.

Longevity in City of London

SIR RONALD ROSS, famous London scientist, from an examination of London vital statistics learned that eighty years ago the average London man lived 34 years, 7 months, and the average London woman 38 years, 4 months. Today the average London man lives 53 years, 9 months, and the average London woman 59 years. Twenty years have been added to the span.

Bitter Contrasts in Britain

THE British newspapers are featuring the races at Ascot, where the titled and monied aristocracy are showing off their best feathers. But at the same time they are also featuring, and sometimes on the same page, the increase in unemployment which, during first week in June added 43,000 to the official total of 1,291,000.

More Sights of the Holy Show

PILGRIMS returning from Rome report having been shown a nail from the cross, the finger of the Apostle Thomas, thorns from Jesus' crown of thorns, a beam from the cross of the repentant thief, part of a chain used to bind both Peter and Paul, marks made in granite by Peter's knees while in prayer, and the marble stairway of twenty-eight steps ascended and descended by Christ in Pilate's palace. Those who go expecting to see hunks of green cheese mined in the moon by some of the new saints will have to look sharply. They may be disappointed.

Spain May End Bull Fighting

THE Iberian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has opened offices in seven of the principal cities of Spain and Portugal and has begun an active campaign to put an end to bull fighting. One of the backers of the movement is the Prince of Asturias, who is reputed to never miss a bull fight when there is an opportunity to see one.

Decorates Herself with Hubby's Skull

WHEN a woman in the Adulman Islands, Bay of Bengal, becomes a widow she carefully cleans the meat off from her husband's skull, paints it with red ochre and white clay, and wears it about her neck as her chief ornament. If she has been married several times she must have a rather awkward necklace.

Quake Opens Subterranean Rivers

WHEN peaceful Santa Barbara was rocked by a terrific earthquake last month, devastating the city, few realized that out of this disaster would come immediate benefits to the California desert regions which would far exceed the property loss in the quake's path. Last week's Associated Press dispatches carried the report of western geologists who declare that the quake has actually opened up unsuspected underground rivers, causing water to spring up all over the surrounding arid belt, and that as a consequence a real estate boom has been started. It is said that the increased water flow in the immediate county alone will cover Santa Barbara's quake loss many times over.

Berthelot Creates Food from Air

A FRENCH scientist, Daniel Berthelot, gives in a recent book, "The Science of Modern Life," the details of a method by which he has created sugar, starch, cellulose and vegetable tissues out of the natural air ingredients of carbonic gas and vapor. This result was achieved by means of an ultra solar ray developed from the ultra violet ray. The commercial exploitation of such a discovery would solve the food question for all time.

What They Teach in Ireland

IT IS astounding what the Roman Catholic Church has the nerve to try to shove over on the people in this year of our Lord 1925. We present herewith some extracts from "A Short History of Ireland" by the Rev. Dennis Murphy, L. L. D., M. R. I. A., which is now being taught in Ireland. It is compulsory instruction in both Catholic and Protestant schools under the new Irish Free State government curriculum. The work is supposed to be a bona fide history of Ireland from the year B. C. 1300 to A. D. 1922. The first extract is from Chap. V:

"St. Patrick goes to Connaught: Passing through Longford he founded a church at Ardagh. He next went to Magh-Slecht in Cavan where Crom Cruach, the chief idol of Ireland, was worshiped. The idol fell to the ground at his approach. From this he went to the royal palace of the King of Connaught at Rathcrogan. Here he met the two daughters of King Zalghaire, Eithne and Fridelm; they had heard the chant of the priests as they were journeying along, and inquired who and what they were. Patrick told them he had come to preach the one true God and His Son who had died to save them. Their hearts were deeply touched and they asked how they could show their gratitude to that great King. He baptized them and they consecrated themselves to God. They told him they desired to see Christ face to face and he said they should first taste death. Soon after they fell asleep in death and were laid together in the same grave. Tradition says that Patrick passed the forty days of Lent on the hill now known as Creaghpatrick: pilgrims still resort there to do him honor.

"Passing through Ossory, he went to Cashel of the Kings, the capital of Munster. Here too at his approach the idols fell to the ground. The king bade him welcome and led him into his dwelling. He and his whole family believed. When the saint was baptizing him the spike of the crozier passed through the king's foot. Patrick asked him why he did not tell him this. 'I thought,' replied the king, 'that it was a rite of the faith.' 'Thou shalt have its reward,' said Patrick, 'thy successors shall not die of a wound from today for ever.' Twenty-seven kings of his race ruled in Cashal.

"He next visited the Deisi in Waterford and Ormand; and having founded churches and cloisters in Munster, and ordained folk of every grade, and healed all manner of sick folk, and raised the dead to life, he bade the Munstermen farewell and left a blessing on them.

"He was at Saul, his favorite retreat, when he felt that his end was approaching. He set out for Armagh, wishing to end his days there, but an angel told him this should not be the place of his resurrection. Trosach, the bishop of Raholp, gave him the Body of Christ on his deathbed. He died on March 17th. This is kept as his feast day."

All Bible students will at once identify the above clumsy plagiarizations of the narrative recorded in 1 Samuel, chapters 5 and 6, and will be aghast at the presumption which does not hesitate to ascribe to a Papal saint incidents connected with the Ark of God. The plagiarism and the fraud are continued in the following, which appears in this modern school-history under date 493 A. D.:

"The burial place of St. Patrick: A contention arose between the men of Uladh and the Hy Neill, each wishing to have the saint's remains laid in their midst, the former because he had died in their territory, the Hy

Neill because he had desired to be buried in the church which was the chief of all the churches of Ireland. An angel bade them yoke two untrained oxen to a cart, on which the body was laid, and where they would stop there the body should be buried. They halted at Dunleithglasse, afterwards called Downpatrick, and there the saint was buried."

The ghastly joke of it all is that there was no Roman Catholic church in existence at the time Patrick did this preaching in Ireland. The Bishop of Rome was gradually intruding his preposterous claims from 325 A. D. onward; but he had no power in Ireland, and was not recognized in Ireland at the time of Patrick's death in 463 A. D. Patrick was a Protestant.

We select one more gem from the Rev. Dennis Murphy's scholarly (?) textbook. This time he is discussing events which are supposed to have happened in A. D. 759. How it is that people who are usually so bright and quick to see advantages or disadvantages in business or politics can stand for such ecclesiastical tommyrot is one of the greatest of enigmas:

"In the beginning of the reign of Niall Frossach there was great famine throughout the land. The king asked God to send relief to his people; and in answer to his prayers great showers of silver, honey and wheat fell, so that there was abundance of every kind of food. After a reign of seven years he resigned his sovereignty and became a monk of Iona."

The Value of Listening at a Keyhole

By Willard Price (in "The Miniature")

A PUBLIC man of America went to call upon Ian MacLaren, the Scotch author. The American talked for an hour and a half, about himself—what he thought, what he had done, what he was going to do, how much the world owed to his services.

When he had gone, Mr. Maclaren said gravely to a friend:

"What a boon it would have been to the Creator if this gentleman could have been present at the creation!"

The world is full of whirling problems and equally full of people who purport to know just how to solve them.

There is need for more men in Congress, and on every street corner, who will confess ignorance as a means toward courting knowledge, who will compromise to the extent of admitting that the other fellow may be at least partly right, and who when they gaze into the well in search of truth will be able to see something there besides their own image.

The best lesson for the conceited person would be, after leaving a room, to listen at the keyhole. He would hear many things good for his soul.

And his greatest surprise, sometimes, would be to hear not a word about himself, either in praise or blame, when he supposed that he had created a sensation.

Not only do some people believe that the world revolves on its axis, but they believe that they are the axis.

They are more sure of things than Webster's unabridged dictionary.

"To realize your own importance," said Robert Burdette, "put your finger into a bowl of water. Take it out and look at the hole."

Napoleon's great mistake was that *he* did not listen at keyholes. He did not hear the murmurs until it was too late. When he had his great opportunity to promote world democracy, he aped Caesar instead of Washington, strutted about in the robes of an emperor, until "God was bored by him", says Hugo, and he was exiled.

And Europe, of which he considered himself the savior, wagged along even better without him. He had forgotten, or had chosen to forget, this great truth: *To do any uplifting, it is necessary to get underneath.*

How much more genuine a greatness is expressed in Carnegie's epitaph, written by himself:

"Here lies a man who was able to enlist in his service men better than himself."

True greatness is humble. The more a man knows, the less he feels he knows. The boy "knows it all" until he begins to know a little. This accounts for the eternal superiority of the younger generation. The malady is not new—evidently even in the time of Pope the world was troubled with the pride of inexperience:

"We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow;
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so."

Bible Students Abroad in 1925

By E. Louise Hamilton

WHEN the Cunard liner Berengaria sailed out of New York harbor on April 15th last, among her passengers was a party of Bible Students who were crossing the sea to attend a series of conventions to be held in Europe during the ensuing six weeks. For five of the number this was the initial trip, and to these all the incidents of the voyage were very interesting. All the way over the weather was typical of April—rain, sunshine, clouds, a mild thunder storm or two, but never a tempest or even a high wind. Our principal occupations were eating, sleeping, letter-writing and conversation.

On the seventh day out we passed Alderney, one of the Channel Islands, with Jersey and Guernsey scarcely visible in the background. Later on we came to Cherbourg, on the French coast. The tide was too low to permit the Berengaria to enter the harbor for several hours. Meantime as we waited for the tide to rise the seagulls sailed gracefully overhead, and fishing smacks came and went. Then the Leviathan appeared on the horizon, but lay out at sea until the Berengaria had left the harbor.

It is customary for those passengers who are going directly to the continent to disembark at Cherbourg. Therefore after we had entered the harbor several lighters came out to the liner, some to bring fresh supplies of food, some to bring passengers for English ports, and some to take passengers to the French city. It was interesting to watch the orderly manner in which the various transfers were made. For this purpose we went to the boat deck, from which we could watch the sailors at work below.

Three or four huge nets were used to lower the trunks from the Berengaria to the lighter. One of these was spread upon the lower deck, and from eighteen to twenty-four trunks of various sizes were placed thereon. Then the four corners of the net were drawn upward by a derrick, operating in accordance with signals given from the officer in charge of the work. Thus the trunks were prevented from falling out of place. The net was hoisted high enough to clear the deck rail, and then was lowered to the deck of the lighter. There willing hands removed the luggage; and the net was swung up to the deck of the Berengaria, where another net was in readiness to be lowered. This process was repeated until all the luggage had been transferred. In another part of the deck the mail was meantime being lowered through two great chutes, apparently made of canvass. Fully a thousand bags were thus transferred, their contents to be distributed throughout the continent.

It was fully six o'clock in the evening before the Berengaria swung around and passed out of harbor for the run across the Channel to Southampton, which lies to the north of Cherbourg. We reached the port in four hours; but as the hour was late we remained on board the liner until morning. When we disembarked, we found a number of our Southampton friends waiting to greet us; and until our train pulled out for London we enjoyed a happy hour of fellowship with them.

An hour's ride brought us to Waterloo Station, where Mr. Hemery, the manager of the London branch of the International Bible Students Association, met us with a group of fine young men from that office. In a short time we had been assigned to our places of abode, and were ready to begin our sightseeing tours. The next two days were spent in seeing somewhat of the great city.

The first of the series of Bible Students conventions was held in London, April 24th to 28th, inclusive. About twenty-four hundred delegates came in from all parts of the British Isles, and a most delightful season of fellowship ensued. The convention was addressed by Messrs. Martin, Salter, Macmillan and Kendall, and Judge Rutherford, all of whom are from America, and by Messrs. Robinson, Scott, Lloyd, Tait, Dey, Senior, Bowland, Burton and Hemery, of Great Britain. The earnest attention and the evident desire of all present to assimilate every item of Biblical truth were indeed refreshing. The British delegates carried little hand-bags containing Bible, hymn book and notebook; and whenever a speaker was discussing a passage of Scripture the audience would follow him carefully with Bible in hand, jotting down any new points which he might make, that they might look into it more closely at leisure. Thus they were enabled to enter fully into every argument of the convention.

Sunday Evening, April 26th, was the time set aside for Judge Rutherford's public address at

the Royal Albert Hall, London's largest auditorium. The day had been one of cloud and shower alternating with sunshine and an occasional flake of snow; but despite the chilly weather and the fact that the meeting was scheduled to begin at 6:30 p. m., long queues began to form at the various entrances of the great building fully an hour before the time. When at last the doors were opened the people rushed into the auditorium, which was filled to capacity in a very few minutes.

Royal Albert Hall is a stately circular building facing Kensington Park, and within easy walking distance of the London I. B. S. A. headquarters. The auditorium is octagonal, contains a wonderful pipe organ, and is said to seat about 12,000 persons. The speaker's platform is at one end of the hall; and behind it were several hundred chairs, on which were seated all the speakers of the convention and also the elders of the various British Bible Students' classes. Before the speaker's stand was a cluster of loud-speaker microphones, and below him were telephones, tables, and reporters from several of the city newspapers.

When Judge Rutherford entered the hall he was greeted with prolonged applause, which was repeated when he came forward to address the audience. After expressing his appreciation he announced his subject, "The Day of Deliverance." Then he began by addressing the many Jews who were present, and in well-chosen words demonstrated that the day had come for the inauguration of their long-expected Messianic kingdom, and that Jesus of Nazareth was their Messiah, whose reign had been foretold by all the holy prophets of Israel. This argument was well sustained by many quotations from the Old Testament scriptures.

The speaker then demonstrated the fact that all forward-looking men are expecting the collapse of our present civilization. He quoted excerpts to this end, especially some from the pen of Mr. W. G. Shepherd, the noted war correspondent, to show that even now the great powers of Europe are preparing for chemical warfare on a colossal scale. He declared that by airplane raids the great cities of the world could be destroyed in a night; and that no flesh could possibly escape from the rain of poison gases which will fall upon the helpless inhabitants of the world's centers of commerce. But it was not his wish, he said, to frighten his audience, but to forewarn them of Christendom's impending doom. He then read scriptures to demonstrate that the fears of the world's foremost statesmen are well-grounded, and that prophecy foretells just such a destruction of the present order of civilization. Among those scriptures read were Isaiah 34 and Jeremiah 25.

Other Old Testament scriptures were then read to show that terrible as the impending disaster will be, yet it will not last long; that millions will survive the catastrophe; and that upon the ruins of the old order of human civilization will be erected the glorious Messianic kingdom for which Christians have long prayed: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as in heaven." Then followed a series of Scriptural citations showing the glory of the incoming Messianic kingdom. Under that beneficent reign there will be lasting peace and plenty. Wars shall be no more. The profiteer and the landlord shall no longer afflict humanity; for "every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree". The earth shall yield her increase. Pain, sorrow, sickness and even death itself shall finally cease to exist. All who come into heart harmony with Messiah's righteous arrangements shall live forever in peace, happiness, prosperity and perpetual youth. Lastly, the dead shall in due time and order be called forth from the tomb to share in the blessings then enjoyed by the living; and to all eternity every creature in heaven and earth shall join in praise to our God and His Christ, through whose self-sacrificing love all these blessings have been made possible.

As the speaker proceeded, he was frequently interrupted with applause. The interest on the part of the audience was intense. During the hour and three-quarters in which Judge Rutherford spoke, comparatively few left the great hall; and these evidently were people from a distance who were desirous of returning home on some particular train. The description of the glorious incoming Messianic kingdom was well received. The people long for peace, plenty, everlasting life and a righteous government—blessings which only the great Messiah can give. This message so thrilled the people that they called for it in printed form, and as a consequence 1469 books were reported as taken after the lecture, some by those in the hall, and others

by those who had not been able to obtain admittance.

Although the public press was well represented at the reporters' tables, and this great meeting was clearly the outstanding news item of the day, yet so thoroughly is the London press dominated by sinister ecclesiastical influence that Judge Rutherford's masterful address was not even mentioned in the great majority of Monday's papers. The London *Daily Herald*, however, printed an interview with Judge Rutherford, herein reproduced in full:

MR. RUTHERFORD EXPLAINS
"Millions Now Living Will Never Die"
THE NEXT WAR
Final Time of Trouble on the Earth

The striking pronouncement, "Millions now living will never die," at the head of an advertisement in Saturday's *Daily Herald*, must have arrested the attention of many readers. Some, no doubt, would be drawn to the lecture it announced at the Albert Hall last night. For the sake of those who could not go, I sought out the lecturer, the Hon. Judge J. F. Rutherford, of New York, and put him a few questions yesterday afternoon.

He received me in one of the more modest apartments of the Hotel Cecil. He is tall and well built, very much the typical American business man, but quiet in speech, and with a hint of the dreamer in his eyes. He told me some interesting things, which I report without comment.

"I believe we may live to see the time of deliverance for the people," he said. "The prophets foretold the world war and the peace following. They said these would be succeeded by a final time of trouble on the earth; and is not this the 'next war' of which your Lloyd Georges and Churchills speak, the last terrible war, which is to be fought in the air? After that is to come the fulfilment of the hopes of Jew and Gentile.

"In 606 B. C. Israel broke her covenant with Jehovah and Nebuchadnezzar carried off Israel's king into the Babylonian captivity. The prophets said that the period of Gentile dominion would be seven 'symbolic times.' As a lunar year has 360 days, a 'symbolic time' has 360 years, and taking seven times 360, you get 2,520. From 606 B. C. count 2,520 years, and you reach 1914, and the outbreak of the first war of the nations—not a war of army against army, but a war in which 'nation rose against nation.'"

Opposed to Violence

I asked the judge why he had set out to be a missionary of these things.

"The people ought to know," he said. "They have had a terrible time in these past ten years, and they should be told that deliverance is at hand. Moreover, the knowledge may keep them from acting violently.

"I am opposed to revolutions, strikes, lockouts. I am opposed to violence in any form."

He has certainly done his best to spread the knowledge. A judge of the Circuit Court in America, he resigned and gave all his time to the work of the International Bible Students' Association, of which he is president. It has made many converts in all Christian countries. Only among the Jews, he confessed, had his propaganda been a failure.

In America he has built two wireless stations, which daily broadcast "these and other good things." One in Chicago is among the most powerful in the United States. His association circulates innumerable books and pamphlets, printed by its own plant in America, Germany, Switzerland, and Rumania.

"But," I suggested, "there must be rich men behind your movement. Your meetings are free, and there is obviously no profit on your books."

"It is all financed by contributions in small amounts. A few of our supporters may be worth a million dollars (£200,000), but that is not much! As for our books, all the people engaged on the printing and binding are volunteers who work for their keep and nothing more. If we had to pay ordinary wages we could not do it."

S. D. X.

Monday was the closing day of the London I. B. S. A. Convention. The addresses of that day were along the line of extending the great work of the Association. Tuesday was "Drive Day", and many of the visiting delegates joined with the London Bible Students in a house-to-house canvass. As a result 1780 books were sold, and many people heard the I. B. S. A. message of the coming kingdom of Messiah. In the evening the workers met at the London Tabernacle, and with joyful faces related their experiences. This meeting marked the end of the London Convention.

Glasgow was scheduled to have the second convention of the series, May 2nd and 3rd. A few days before those dates some of the American party went up to Edinburgh. The east side of England, through which their journey led, is a rich agricultural country. We passed the cathedral towns of Peterbrough, York and Durham, crossed the border into "bonnie Scotland", and reached the Scottish capital. In the evening, Mr. W. B. Salter, manager of the Canadian branch of the I. B. S. A., addressed the Edinburgh Bible Students. The next day, through the kindness of our Scottish friends, we saw the famous Forth Bridge, Edinburgh Castle, Holy-

rood Palace, St. Giles Church, John Knox's house, and other points of historical interest. In the evening we went on to Glasgow.

As there was still a day before the convention began, our Glasgow friends had arranged for a trip to Loch Lomond, the queen of the Scottish lochs. An hour's ride on the train brought us to Balloch, where we took an excursion boat and went to Inversnaid for the remainder of the day. The loch is five miles wide, and possibly thirty miles long, with hills on either side. Among these hills Ben Lomond stands as a sentinel whose watchful eyes followed us wherever we went. The scenery reminded us of the highlands of our own historic Hudson. Everywhere the primroses and the whins were in bloom, thereby illuminating the somber verdure of the hills. After a delightful day spent with nature we returned to Glasgow, where the conventioners were rapidly assembling.

About twelve hundred Bible Students attended the Glasgow Convention. The speakers were Messrs. Tait, Salter and Hemery, and Judge Rutherford. On Sunday evening the public meeting was held in the Coliseum. Although rain was falling, yet long before the appointed hour the people were standing in queues, waiting for admission into the hall. When the doors were opened they rushed in, and the hall was filled fully thirty minutes before the time for the address to begin. As there was no reason why the people should be kept waiting, the Judge then began to speak; and all late comers were sent to the Palace Theatre, where Mr. Salter addressed an overflow meeting of about a thousand people. At the close of the addresses books were taken to the number of 298. We shall long remember the kindness of our Scottish friends.

The next day our entire party met in London, having gone down the west side of the country. The route lies through the great manufacturing district of England, and is in marked contrast to the agricultural district on the east side.

After a day devoted to sightseeing on the part of those of our party who had no business to which to attend, we left on May 6th for Paris by airplane. The airdrome is located at Croydon, Surrey, on the outskirts of London. Our airplane held twelve persons, and traveled at an average rate of ninety miles an hour and at a height of two thousand feet. The speed was hardly noticeable, however, because of the height above surface obstructions. Strange to say, an airplane travels more smoothly over water than over land. Doubtless this is due to the fact that the temperature of the water is uniform, while that over land surfaces is more or less irregular. The weather was ideal, and the trip a delightful experience. Below us lay the beautiful southern part of England. Villages seemed like collections of toys; the cows like red and white ants crawling over the fields; the roads were like ribbons; the streams like silver bands winding through well-cultivated farms or beautiful estates.

We crossed the English Channel at Dover, and in twenty-three minutes were hovering over Calais. The route to Paris lies over an agricultural country, the fields of which looked like patches on a silk quilt—small, irregular in shape, and different in color, according to the crop growing thereon. In three hours we had made the trip from London to Paris. After we had alighted at the airdrome and our baggage and our passports had been inspected, we were taken into the city in one of the huge automobiles provided at all airdromes for that purpose; and soon thereafter we were located in the hotel which was to shelter us for the next few days.

On the evening of our arrival in Paris a public meeting was scheduled to be held. Judge Rutherford had been advertised to speak on the subject, "The Frauds of the Clergy Exposed". At the hour appointed the hall was well filled, probably two thousand persons being present. The meeting had been opened by the French Bible Students, and apparently the audience was much interested in what the chairman was saying. Then occurred an outburst of that excitable spirit which seemingly characterizes the average gathering in the French capital. Suddenly a man in the rear gallery began to harangue. He was immediately answered from the extreme left of the main floor; and in less time than is required to relate the story the entire audience was in an uproar, shouting at one another and paying no attention whatever to the speaker. At this juncture Judge Rutherford came upon the stage for the first time. He began to call the assembly to order; and while they were disposed to quiet down, yet the noisy

man in the rear gallery seemed determined that no one but himself should be heard. After a few minutes of controversy between the contending factions, a Catholic priest in the audience went forward to the platform apparently in hope of restoring quiet; but the factions would not so much as let even his voice be heard. Finally he returned to his seat in disgust.

The writer does not understand French, and therefore could not determine just what was the cause of the excitement. The Judge had not begun his address; and the majority of the audience were clamoring for quiet, in order that he might be heard. Apparently some political faction not permitted to hold public meetings had seized this opportunity to air their views; and those of the opposing party present had taken up the gage of battle. The man in the gallery was said to be the editor of a Parisian newspaper, and apparently was much opposed to the clerical element present.

Wishing to give his address, Judge Rutherford stepped to the loud-speaker and through his interpreter spoke to the audience, which immediately became silent. He asked how many of them wished to hear what he had to say. Fully ninety percent of the audience raised their hands in assent. But the two small factions kept up their controversy. All around the writer people were calling to them to be quiet and to let the Judge speak; but apparently they heard no one except themselves. Finally the Judge respectfully withdrew, after suggesting through his interpreter that those who wished to hear what he had to say should send in their names for printed matter. A considerable number of them did so.

The next two days were spent in sightseeing on the part of those who had nothing else to do, and then we went on our way. The objective of Judge Rutherford's trip abroad was a journey into Spain and Portugal, to give the people of those countries an opportunity to hear the good news of the incoming kingdom of Messiah. The first stop in Spain was made at Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. On Sunday morning, May 10th, more than 2,000 persons assembled to hear his message. Among those present was the deputy govenor, who accompanied Judge Rutherford to the platform and remained there throughout the entire discourse. At the conclusion of the address those who wished further information along these lines were asked to sign cards furnished for the purpose. Over 700 did so; and many of them pressed forward to the platform to thank the speaker for his words of comfort.

That night the party went on to Madrid, the capital of Spain, where they arrived on Monday forenoon. A public meeting had been arranged for that evening. As in Barcelona the deputy governor and a military guard were on hand; and again the deputy governor accompanied Judge Rutherford to the platform, and remained throughout the discourse. Many other notables were present, among whom were the British Ambassador and several Spanish officials. The audience numbered about 1,200. Like that at Barcelona it was quiet and respectful throughout the discourse, at the conclusion of which 400 persons handed in their addresses for literature to be sent them. Among those present was a Catholic priest who seemed to be deeply interested in the message of the hour, and who sought an interview with Judge Rutherford on the day following. The public address was printed in full by one of Madrid's largest newspapers; and in this way the message has reached thousands who were not present at the public meeting.

The next appointment was at Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. Political revolutions are the order of the day there. A few days before the date of Judge Rutherford's lecture there a revolution against the government had been in progress, and a number of people had been killed. As a result the permits for all public gatherings had been canceled, including our meeting, which was to have been held in one of the theaters. But later our representative, Mr. George Young, obtained permission from the governor to hold the public meeting in a governmental hall.

It is customary in Lisbon for a delegation of citizens to meet at the station any distinguished personage who is about to visit the city; and skyrockets are then sent up in his honor. As our party alighted from the train, skyrockets were fired off without any apparent reason except a welcome to Judge Rutherford. The Lord often so overrules the affairs of men that they unwittingly encourage His faithful servants.

Long before the time for the Lisbon lecture to begin the hall, which has a capacity of 2,000,

was filled to the limit. On the sides hung rope ladders; and men had climbed these in order to hear the speaker. When the Judge and his interpreter entered the hall, they were loudly applauded. The lecture began promptly, and was proceeding satisfactorily when a disturbance arose somewhat like that in Paris. The majority of the audience did not sympathize with the disturbers, and tried in vain to quiet the noisy element. At last Judge Rutherford succeeded in restoring order, and the lecture proceeded.

A large number of University students were present, and showed much interest. In the course of his remarks Judge Rutherford asked those to stand who wished to live forever on this earth. To a man the students arose, crying, "We want to live forever. Tell us how to live forever!" Many elderly men in the audience also joined in these assertions. When the lecture was finished there was prolonged applause. In response to the request for the names of those who wished to receive reading matter along the lines of the lecture of the evening, 1,252 addresses were handed in. The next morning the Lisbon press carried very favorable notices concerning the lecture. Three days after the party had left Lisbon the revolution broke out again, and the chief of police was killed. The results of the journey into Spain and Portugal were very satisfactory. It is evident that the Lord has many people in these beautiful countries, both of which have long lain in darkness regarding the message of the true gospel, although they are quite progressive along the lines of modern improvements, etc.

The next convention was held at Bern, the capital of Switzerland. This charming little city lies at the northern entrance of the Alps. It is medieval in appearance and very delightful to visit. Our interest, however, was chiefly in the convention, which lasted for two days and which was attended by about 1,500 earnest Bible Students. Bern is now the headquarters of the I. B. S. A. work for Central Europe, the office formerly located at Zurich having been consolidated with that at Bern. During the past year the I. B. S. A. has erected a commodious building across the street from the Bern "Bibelhaus", with which it is connected by a tunnel. The new building is now being used as a printing and bookbinding plant where I. B. S. A. literature is being published in many different languages. The Bern Convention was very enjoyable, as well as profitable spiritually. The singing was exceptionally good; for the Swiss people are lovers of music, flowers and beauty. They could not be otherwise; for all around are the beauties of nature—the mountains, the flowers, the birds, evidences that our Creator also loves the beautiful.

From Bern Judge Rutherford, accompanied by Mr. Martin, office manager of the I. B. S. A. work at Brooklyn, N. Y., went on to Sweden, where the next of the series of European conventions was to be held. At Zurich these gentlemen took airship for Copenhagen, with stops at Stuttgart, Leipzig and Berlin. The journey was made in about nine and one-half hours.

Without doubt a trip through the air is the best means of seeing any country. When this method of travel has been perfected, and when people lose their fear of rising above the surface of the earth, the air route will become the popular means of transportation. Apparently Germany is taking the lead in this matter. It is reported that already Berlin has established airship connection with every important city in Europe, and that every ten minutes of the day an airship leaves that city for different parts of the continent or else arrives there from some distant point. These airships carry either freight or passengers, and are becoming more popular as the people realize what a saving of time is made. The rates of transportation by air are such as to prohibit many from traveling in this way, however. The danger of air transportation is much less than is popularly believed; and with reasonable care one can prevent nausea, even as on the ocean.

About five hundred Bible Students attended the Swedish convention. The Scandinavian people love the Lord, and this convention enabled those present to enjoy a season of sweet fellowship.

The remainder of the party had stayed behind in Bern, where they had a much needed opportunity for rest and recreation. The friends at the Bern Bibelhaus did all in their power to make our stay enjoyable, despite the language barrier. We explored the city, made automobile excursions to Thun and Interlaken, sojourned in Chalet Elim, the beautiful summer home of a dear friend, visited the Upper Grin-

delwald glacier, and went up the incline to the Jungfrau.

The Bernese Oberland is a beautiful country. The mountains lie to the south of Bern. The hills and the bergs are always visible, but often the snow-clad mountains are cloud-capped and thus partly or wholly invisible. Now and then the clouds lift, and the high Alps shine out in all their brilliancy. While motoring one day from Bern to Thun and Interlaken we had our first glimpse of the high Alps, which were still too misty to be seen clearly. The road lies along the edge of the bergs, or lesser mountains, many of which still had snow upon their summits. On our right was Lake Thun, the blue waters of which are fed by the glaciers. Suddenly the mists cleared, and we saw the Jungfrau and her attendant mountains outlined against the sky. But not for long did she show her face. The mists and clouds soon gathered around her summit, and we saw her no more for several days.

Our sojourn at Grindelwald will never be forgotten. The chalet lies at the foot of the Allfruch, overlooking the valley of Grindelwald, through which flows a mountain torrent fed by the adjacent glaciers. On the opposite side of the valley rise Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn and Eiger, with Monch and the Jungfrau peeping down through the mists and clouds at the right. Everywhere through the valley grow wild flowers in profusion—forget-me-nots, violets of many kinds, buttercups, dandelions, daisies, anemones and many other blossoms—giving dainty colors to the landscape. Robins, cuckoos and warblers filled the air with music. Towering above all are the huge snow-clad mountains, with numerous torrents gushing out from under the melting glaciers. Now and then an avalanche came thundering down from the top peaks; and waterfalls murmured in the distance. As we gazed at the beauties of nature all around us we thanked God that the day is near at hand in which all who wish to do so may have opportunity to enjoy these scenes.

The next objective was Magdeburg, sixty miles west of Berlin, where the chief European convention was to be held during the Pentecostal season. Our party traveled there by different routes; some by way of Italy and Austria, others through western Germany. The writer was one who came up by the latter route. Our journey was made with the Black Forest on the right and the Rhineland on the left. The part of Germany traversed is mainly agricultural and well cultivated. We spent the night at Frankfurt on the Main, and then went on to Magdeburg. Both cities are indeed beautiful.

The Magdeburg Convention began on May 29th, and closed on June 1st. We shall ever recall it as one of the most delightful reunions of the Lord's people in which we have been privileged to participate. More than 12,000 Bible Students were present; and had it been possible to secure satisfactory railroad rates, the number would have been much larger, we were told. All sessions of the convention were held in the Magdeburg Halle, a building much like the Coliseum at Columbus, Ohio, which housed the I. B. S. A. Convention last year; and the two conventions were somewhat similar in size. The Magdeburg Halle seats about 8,000; hence a smaller hall near by was also used, with a seating capacity of 1,000. A tent was then erected to hold the overflow; but still there were not seats enough, and several hundred sat on the grass in front of the tent.

A fine system of voice amplifiers on the platform of the main hall was connected with others in the smaller hall and also in the tent. By means of these amplifiers it was possible to hear every word that was spoken on the platform. A unique feature was that while each of the American gentlemen spoke, his picture was hung before the audience in the tent and in the smaller hall. The weather, which hitherto had been cool, had become very warm. To allay the discomfort of those in the large hall another unique feature was introduced. Half a dozen young men walked back and forth in the aisles, and with large syringes sprayed the audience with mist containing a concoction of pine-needles. Thus the air was kept reasonably cool, and permeated with a pleasant odor.

The spirit of this great convention is worthy of emulation. The audience was uniformly quiet, dignified, respectful, and indicated a deep interest in all that was said. The sufferings of the past ten years have made a lasting impression upon the German race, and have evidently purified a people for the Lord.

In all the continental conventions it was necessary to have interpreters to translate the speeches made by the American speakers, a phrase or a clause at a time. This method gives

ample time for the listener to consider what he hears. The singing at all of the conventions was excellent. At Magdeburg an added feature was that of an orchestra of 125 pieces, nearly half of which were violins. The musicians were well trained, and it was a joy to hear them play.

On Sunday morning Judge Rutherford addressed the assembly. The discourse was unusually fine, and showed how the Lord had shortened the time of trouble according to His promise in Matthew 24:22. In the course of his address the Judge asked all to stand who had come to a knowledge of present truth since 1922. To our astonishment fully two-thirds of that great audience arose, many of them being quite young in years.

The public meeting at Magdeburg was held at 7:30 Sunday evening. In addition to the large number of conventioners 6,000 or more strangers were present, who practically filled the main hall, while the conventioners seated themselves in the smaller hall and the tent or stood around on the grounds outside. At the close of his address Judge Rutherford asked all to stand up who desired to see the kingdom of the Lord established on earth. Without a single exception the people arose and stood in silence. Even after the session had ended may waited as if loathe to go to their homes.

On Monday, June 1st, the convention came to an end. Several excellent discourses occupied the day until 5 p. m., when Judge Rutherford, president of the I. B. S. A., gave his final address. The chairman of the convention then requested the Judge to wait until the delegates had lined up to bid him farewell in their own peculiar way. The entrance to the hall is connected with the main thoroughfare by a wide street, probably 1,500 to 2,000 feet long, leading to the street-car line. With the perfect order and discipline characteristic of the German people, the conventioners passed out of the halls and formed two columns, twelve or fifteen deep, on either side of this short street. When all had taken their places, the orchestra filed out and stood near the entrance to the hall. Two waiting automobiles came forward for Judge Rutherford, but these were not used. Then the Judge, accompanied by the managers of the various European offices, walked between the two lines. As they did so, the orchestra began to play "Auf Wiedersehn", the German version of "God be with you till we meet again".

Immediately the waiting multitude began to sing the words of this beautiful old hymn and to wave their handkerchiefs in farewell. Instead of entering the waiting automobiles the Judge and his companions walked the full length of the lines, the vehicles slowly following them. So intense was the feeling that many of the delegates literally wept for joy. When the end of the lines was reached, Judge Rutherford and party entered the automobiles and were driven to their hotel. After they had gone the delegates returned to the auditorium; and as we went down to the car-line we could hear their songs of farewell as they prepared to separate and return to their homes.

At midnight the American party took a train for Cologne. During the early morning hours we crossed the occupied territory, a rich manufacturing district including the cities of Elberfeld and Barmen, formerly the center of the German I. B. S. A. work. Cologne is said to be one of the most important railway centers in the world, and practically controls all northern and southwestern Germany. When we emerged from the railway station the first object we saw was the Dom, the celebrated cathedral, said to be the greatest Gothic edifice in Europe.

While waiting for the automobile which was to take us to the airdrome where we were to embark for London, several of our party made a hurried visit to the Dom. The beauty and grace of this magnificent building is indescribable, so airy, so delicate and yet so durable is the masonry. The work on this cathedral was commenced in 1248 and was finished in 1880, a period of more than 600 years. The main portal is ninety-eight feet high and thirty-one feet wide, and surrounded with statuary. In the interior of the building are fifty-six pillars, the largest of which is ten feet in diameter.

By ten o'clock that morning we were on our way to the airdrome, where we took airship for London. The trip was uneventful, although the wind was against us and necessitated variations in our height above the surface of the earth. We flew over some of the Belgian battlefields where great holes in the ground still bear witness to the velocity with which the shells had struck the earth. But as a rule Belgium shows

marked signs of the industry of its people; and many of the traces of war have been effaced from the land. We crossed the English Channel in seventeen minutes, and sped on our way to London. By three o'clock that afternoon we were seated in the London I. B. S. A. Bethel, drinking tea and enjoying the hospitality of the friends there. Our trip to the continent was now a thing of the past.

After a few days of rest and a visit to Wembley Exposition, our party scattered again, the speakers making short lecture tours through Ireland and other sections of the British Isles. Those of us who remained in London spent our spare time in sightseeing. There is much in London that is both interesting and historical. We visited the London Tower, the historic bridges, Westminister Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Windsor Castle and other famous places. By June 15th our party was once more united, and we began to prepare for the voyage home.

Wembley Exposition is an interesting sight. This year is the second for the exposition, which was opened early in 1924. All the dominions, colonies and mandatories of the great British Empire are represented, each having its collection of buildings illustrative of the predominating style of architecture in that particular section of the empire. Like all expositions the main purpose is to further trade by showing the products of the country represented.

On the evening of June 17th we left London for Plymouth, where we were to board the French liner Paris for our trip to New York. That evening we were entertained at the London Bethel. After a delicious meal the remainder of the evening was given over to singing and short speeches. The London Bethel Family are excellent singers, several members having exceptionally good voices. A sweet singer in the American party also contributed three enjoyable solos. Then short speeches were made by prominent brethren present, after which all joined in singing, "Holy, Holy, Holy."

When the hour of departure had come we walked over to Paddington Station, where the boat train for Plymouth had been made up. There we found a number of Bible Students assembled to bid us farewell. After another short season of fellowship our train pulled out; and the next morning we had reached Plymouth. Later the tender took the passengers outside of the harbor to the waiting steamer Paris.

The ocean voyage was uneventful. The sea was somewhat more uneasy than on our initial trip, but at no time was any member of our party ill. We whiled away the time in walking the deck, in reading, chatting, etc. On one afternoon we went up to the bridge, where we saw the modern apparatus for steering, whereby the man at the wheel is no longer necessary. The compass is set for two days in advance; and electrical apparatus not only registers any deviation therefrom, but also corrects it. Another apparatus records in red ink the exact course of the vessel. All these appliances and many more are duplicated down in the engine room, and any changes whatever are recorded in both places at the same time. Should anything go wrong in either place, the duplicate would immediately register the fact. If a boiler should be out of commission, the captain would immediately know which boiler was disabled. If the vessel should spring a leak anywhere, that section would automatically be cut off from the rest of the hold and the captain would be notified as to the very spot where the leak had occurred. In nowise would the vessel be hindered in its course.

On another afternoon we visited the engine room. There are fifteen great boilers there, thirteen of which are constantly in use. Four hundred and fifty tons of oil are consumed daily in running the vessel. In the hold are the electric plant and the ice plant. Everything was bright and clean. While the air was very hot in the vicinity of the boilers, yet there were cool places which rendered life in the hold quite tolerable.

We reached the lower New York bay on the evening of June 23, but too late to come up to the dock; and so the ship lay all night off the Staten Island shore. Everyone on board was up early the next morning, glad to see the familiar sights and to realize that we would soon be at home. Finally we steamed up to the dock, where we recognized various members of the Brooklyn Bethel Family awaiting us. We were somewhat delayed while the customs officers examined our baggage; and then we were soon motored across the city and over to Brooklyn. While we had enjoyed every minute of our trip abroad, yet we were glad to return home and to get back to our respective posts of duty.

New Heavens and New Earth—What are They?

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THE term heaven, as used in the Scriptures, means invisible ruling power; while the term earth often means organized human governments.

God created man perfect, placed him in Eden, in a perfect home, and gave him dominion over the earth with the power and authority to multiply and fill the earth. There God laid the foundation for an earthly government in righteousness. Lucifer, a spirit being of great light and power, was given supervision over man. He thereby became the invisible overseer. Lucifer was disloyal. He became a traitor to God, and misused his power and authority.

With a desire to have himself worshiped instead of God he induced man to sin, caused him to lose all his human rights, including the right to live as a human being. God then changed the name of Lucifer to that of Satan, that old Serpent, the Devil, which means adversary, deceiver and slanderer. Adversary means the opposer of God and righteousness. Satan has continued to exercise his power over mankind. Jehovah has not hindered Satan from being the invisible ruler of man because it is God's purpose to permit man to learn by experience the baneful effects of evil, and when his lesson is thoroughly learned he will know how unsatisfactory Satan's rule is and will have a desire for righteousness.

Satan long ago drew after him a large number of the angels of heaven and organized them, together with himself, into a ruling empire which is invisible to man. The Scriptures seem to warrant the conclusion that he has such an invisible government, with princes or members of his ruling family controlling the different parts of his domain.

An angel on one occasion was sent from heaven to bring a message to Daniel, and it is recorded that the prince of the kingdom of Persia withstood this angel for twenty-one days until Michael, the Logos, came to his relief. (Daniel 10:12, 13) The Scriptures further inform us, in Ephesians 6:12, that the invisible, unrighteous heavens are organized into principalities, powers and rulers and that these are wicked and their ways darkness. These constitute the evil "heavens", the invisible ruling power, which is evil. This does not mean that the place of God's habitation is evil, but it does mean that there has long been an invisible power exercised over man, which is evil. Such constitutes the old or evil heavens.

Long ago men organized themselves into governments. They wanted to have good governments. Satan, the devil, wanted to keep the whole human race under his control. He has exercised his power over man, promoted selfishness in men, and has been the invisible ruler of the earth. The Apostle speaks of him as "the god of this world".—2 Corinthians 4:4.

The old "earth" which the Bible says is to pass away, is that selfish and unrighteous organization of man into what we call governments. On earth there is now no government that is perfect. All freely admit such to be true. Selfish imperfect men cannot establish a perfect and satisfactory government for two reasons: (1) Because man is imperfect and not evenly balanced, and (2) because man is subject to the influence of Satan, the evil one, who leads men into evil paths. Every advancement in righteousness amongst the people Satan has opposed. All true reformations have been accomplished only after hard-fought battles.

The Scriptures show that particularly since the day of Daniel the prophet there have been three dominating elements of human society, which elements have controlled the people and have constituted the governing factors. These elements are, to wit, commercial, political and religious powers.

Money is power, and greed for gain and power makes men particularly selfish. The selfishness of man has caused him to seek more money and more power. The political element of society has yielded largely to the influence of the commercial.

Man was created to worship, and when his mind was turned away from God he became easily influenced to worship evil gods. Many men think it is necessary to have some kind of religion to insure them against evil. The Devil sees to it that these selfish elements come under his influence and power; hence all the nations and governments of earth are unrighteous. Thus we see the old heaven and old earth are evil.

God has declared that these evil organizations shall go down and that He will establish upon their ruins a new and invisible ruling power and organize a new form of earthly government. One scripture bearing upon this point is Isaiah 66:22, 23 which reads: "For as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before me, saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain. And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith the Lord."

The apostle Peter, referring to the old heavens and earth which are to pass away, and the new order that is coming, says: "But the heavens and the earth which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men. . . . Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."—2 Pet. 3:7, 13.

New Heavens

LONG ago God promised to set up his kingdom of righteousness. When God established his typical kingdom on earth with Israel, that foreshadowed that some day He would set up an everlasting kingdom. He caused Jacob to prophesy, as recorded in Genesis 49:10: "The sceptre [royal authority] shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be."

The word Shiloh here used means Messiah. Time and again through His prophets God foretold that the day would come when Messiah would be king over the whole earth. The word Christ also means Messiah. Christ Jesus, the Redeemer of mankind, is appointed by Jehovah to be king over the earth. The Revelator shows that associated with Him in His kingdom will be 144,000 others, taken from amongst men and made members of His royal family. His faithful disciples constitute the very foundation stones of this kingdom.

Speaking to them concerning His kingdom, in Luke 22:29, 30, Jesus said: "And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me; that ye may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom, and sit on thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel."

Spirit Beings Invisible to Human Eyes

SHORTLY before His crucifixion Jesus said to His disciples, in John 14:19, 20: "Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more: but ye see me; because I live, ye shall live also. At that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you." The reason why the world will see Jesus no more is because He is a spirit being, invisible to human eyes. As St. Peter records it in his first epistle: "He was put to death in the flesh", but made alive a life-giving spirit. (1 Peter 3:18) Human eyes cannot see a spirit being.

Jesus went away at His resurrection to prepare a place for those who shall be associated with Him in His kingdom. These are His words in John 14:3: "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."

Since the day of His earthly ministry Jesus has been selecting the members of His royal house. Down through the age the Gospel has been preached to the end that those who would see and appreciate the privilege of making a sacrifice of earthly things might have an opportunity to do so and to be of the kingdom or reigning class in the incoming age. Few have taken this step.

The Scriptures declare that those who have consecrated to sacrifice are called with a heavenly calling, because they, if faithful unto death, will be born upon the spirit plane, invisible to man, and will constitute a part of the reigning house that shall have control of the earth. If they prove faithful they are promised a heavenly resurrection; that is to say, they will die as men but will arise from the dead as spirit beings.

Concerning this the Apostle said (1 Corinthians 15:40, 42, 44): "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial: but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. . . . So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption. . . . It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body."

The members of the church class are raised from the dead immortal, and reign with Christ, as declared in Revelation 20:6: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power,

but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."

Throne means a place and condition of power and authority for judgment and for ruling. The faithful ones unto the Lord will receive that which is promised in Revelation 3:21: "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." That they will exercise power and authority over the nations of the earth is proven by Jesus' words in Revelation 2:26: "And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations." Thus we see that Christ Jesus in glory, and the members of His Body in glory with Him, will constitute the invisible, ruling power, hence called the new heaven.

New Earth

THE new earth, as used in the Scriptures, means newly organized governing powers of the people of earth, which government shall be administered in righteousness.

Shortly after Eden God began to train men in the ways of righteousness. Abel was one of such, and because he followed righteousness Satan caused his death. The Apostle Paul, under inspiration, wrote briefly the history of many of these faithful men. In Hebrews, the eleventh chapter, are mentioned Abel, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and many others, and then St. Paul adds: "And what shall I more say? for the time would fail me to tell of Gedeon, of Barak, and of Samson, and of Jephthæ, of David also, and Samuel, and of the prophets; who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions. . . . 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. And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."—Hebrews 11:32, 33, 37-40.

It must be manifest that God has something more than ordinary blessing in store for these faithful men of the past. None of them can be of the heavenly class because they all died before the heavenly way was open.

Jesus said concerning John the Baptist, the greatest of all the prophets, that the very least one in heaven would be greater than John, which proves that John and the other ancient prophets will not be in heaven. (Matthew 11:11) The Scriptures nevertheless show that these faithful men will be awakened out of death, brought back to earth with sound bodies and sound minds, and made the visible rulers of the earth in the organization of a new and righteous government. Because of the conditions we see about us in fulfilment of prophecy concerning "the time of the end", it is apparent that there are many peoples now on earth who may confidently hope to see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the other prophets back on the earth within a few years. The people will then learn what a righteous and perfect man is, and how he can administer the laws of God in righteousness for the benefit of the people. These shall constitute the nucleus of the new earth.

Nebuchadnezzar had a dream, which is recorded in the second chapter of Daniel. The prophet Daniel interpreted this dream and in the interpretation he shows that it was a vision or dream of the various world powers which would endure for a time, and succeed each other in the order named, until the coming of the Messiah, whose right it is to rule the earth. According to this and other Scriptures, it is certain that when that time arrives the old world must end, and pass away in a great time of trouble. We see the prophecies of that time of trouble being fulfilled daily. The kings of earth are losing their thrones in this time of trouble.

Daniel interpreting Nebuchadnezzar's dream, exclaimed: "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 visible part of this new kingdom, God's kingdom, here mentioned, will be the beginning of the new earth because it is the beginning of the renovation of the things of the earth.

Blessings to the People

ST. PETER describes the troublous times on earth, which we now see. He points out to us that the heavens will be on fire, and that the

earth will melt with fervent heat. And then he says (2 Peter 3:13): "Nevertheless, we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

The ones mentioned here by him as "we, according to his promise" are those who trust in God's promise given to Abraham, which promise is that in the seed of Abraham, which is The Christ, the Messiah, all the families of the earth shall be blessed. The prophet Isaiah, looking down to this time of the establishment of the new heavens and new earth, wrote: "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment. And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. And the eyes of them that see shall not be dim: and the ears of them that hear shall hearken."—Isaiah 32:1-3.

St. John, while on the Isle of Patmos, was given a vision from the Lord concerning the new order of things, visible and invisible. His words are prophetic. They are symbolic expressions of what is to take place. He said: "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband."—Revelation 21:1, 2.

Otherwise stated, St. John here beheld in vision that the old heaven and earth were passed away, and that there were no more restless, anarchistic elements of humanity; that the new invisible ruling power, The Christ, had taken charge, and that the new order of peace had begun on earth. Then he says: "I . . . saw the holy city, the new Jerusalem," which is a symbolic expression of the new heavens, the righteous government, exercising power. He saw it "coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband," beautifully adorned, which means that the will of God was beginning to be done on earth. Then he adds: "And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, 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."

Thus St. John declares that the new heaven and new earth will be conducted in peace and righteousness and that Jehovah God will, through Christ, bring the people back into harmony with Himself. This will be a gradual process. The first thing to be done, after the establishment of the new order on earth, will be to judge those who are then living. St. Paul, in writing to Timothy, says: "I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the living and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom."—2 Timothy 4:1.

Here is the plain statement then that the first work of the new heaven and new earth is to deal with the peoples who are on the earth, and those who obey this righteous reign shall be restored to perfect conditions of mind and body. We know this because every one of the prophets foretold the time of restitution and it is plainly declared in the Scriptures that this time of restitution shall be during the reign of Messiah.

Acts 3:19-24 reads: "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. And it shall come to pass that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people. Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days."

During the past few years you have repeatedly heard that "millions now living will never die". The reason that this can confidently be said is because we have reached the end of the world. The old world is passing away and will soon be completely gone. The new is being established to take its place and will soon be in full control. Without doubt the Lord is permitting the people to hear the message now concerning the new heaven and new earth that they may prepare themselves for the blessings He has in store for them, and that knowing of this they might have hope that will enable them to pass through the great trouble that is just ahead and which will be the final trouble upon the world.

The prophet Isaiah declares that the kingdom

of God shall be in righteousness, and that it shall bring blessings to all mankind. When the babe Jesus was born at Bethlehem it was God's purpose then that He should be the King of the earth in due time. The angels were caused to deliver to man this message: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2:10, 11.

That the people now might be comforted in this hour of stress I call your attention to a few of the many blessings that shall be the portion of mankind when the new heavens and new earth are in full control.

Now many of the peoples of the earth are starving for want of food, while the profiteers roll in luxury and juggle with the prices. When the kingdom of the Lord is in full sway, these conditions will be changed. The Lord will bless the people so that they will have plenty: "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 wonderously with you: and my people shall never be ashamed. And ye shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the Lord your God, and none else: and my people shall never be ashamed."—Joel 2:23-27.

Since the time of Eden man has been compelled to fight with the thorns and thistles to prevent them from destroying his crops, which produce necessities of life. Under Messiah's reign these things shall pass away, as it is prophetically written: "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 55:13) While it will be necessary for man to work, his work will not be laborious; and he shall eat the fruits of his labor and rejoice.—Psalm 67:5, 6.

Now there are millions of people on earth who have no homes in which to live permanently. They dwell in houses owned by others. Many are in dread for fear the landlord will come and oust them because they cannot pay exorbitant rents. They plant their crops and their vineyards, and are in fear lest the landlord shall take away the fruits of their labors. Under the reign of Messiah the conditions will change for their good and happiness, as it is written by the Prophet: "And they shall dwell safely therein, and shall build houses, and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with confidence, when I have executed judgments upon all those that despise them round about them; and they shall know that I am the Lord their God."—Ezekiel 28:26.

Now many build houses and are unable to abide in them, because the mortgage is soon to be foreclosed and the usury eats up the principal. Under Messiah's reign it will be different, as 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 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."—Isaiah 65:21, 22.

During the reign of Messiah no profiteers will be permitted to rob the people. The obedient ones of the people will be called the blessed of the Lord, and shall receive His constant favor. "They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble: for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them. And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer: and while they are yet speaking, I will hear. The wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock; and dust shall be the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy kingdom, saith the Lord."—Isaiah 65:23-25.

The wolfish disposition to devour one's neighbor shall pass away; and the lamblike, peaceable dispositions will be developed by men.

Now nearly everybody is sick. The entire race is in need of help. Every one must look well to his health; and even when comparatively well his life is brief and full of sorrow. But the reign of Messiah will change these conditions, as it is written: "Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth." (Jere-

miah 33:6) "And the inhabitants shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isaiah 33:24.

Time would fail me to tell of the boundless blessings God has in store for the peoples under the new heavens and new earth. St. John, in his vision, speaks of the final results and ultimate blessing it will be to the groaning creation, when 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. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write; for these words are true and faithful."—Revelation 21:4, 5.

When we have the sure word of prophecy, then, that upon the ruins of an unrighteous system shall be established a government of righteousness and lasting blessings, the news that civilization is doomed is good news instead of bad news. Let us, then, lift up our heads and rejoice because the day of deliverance is at hand. Ere long God will make this earth a fit place to live in and will make the peoples who are there happy. He will restore the dead to their beloved ones, and ultimately the earth will be filled with an obedient, happy, perfect, joyful race of people.

Whose heart would not respond in gladness to know these things now! I hope that your hearts may be comforted.

Radio Programs

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts
New York Daylight-Saving Time

Sunday Morning, August 16
10:00 Instrumental Selections.
10:15 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—W. L. Pelle: "Zionism Fulfilling Prophecy."
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.

Sunday Evening, August 16
9:00 Fred Franz, tenor.
9:15 Instrumental Selections.
9:30 Bible Lecture—W. L. Pelle: "Is God Responsible for Calamities and Disasters?"
10:00 Vocal Selections.
10:10 Instrumental Selections.
10:20 Fred Franz, tenor.

Monday Evening, August 17
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:20 Vocal Duets—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Franz.
8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:40 Tenor Solos—Fred Franz.
8:50 Vocal Duets.

Thursday Evening, August 20
8:00 Instrumental Trio—Carl Park, Jack Yankee and George Twaroschk.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for August 23—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, August 22
8:00 Fred Ehrenberg—Musical Saw.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Fred Ehrenberg—Musical Saw.

Sunday Morning, August 23
10:00 Vocal Quartette Selections.
10:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:20 Vocal Quartette Selections.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Instrumental Selections.
11:20 Vocal Quartette.

Sunday Evening, August 23
9:00 Sacred Anthems.
9:15 Vocal Solos.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 Sacred Anthems.
10:15 Vocal Solos.

W B B R Silent until Monday, September 7

Monday Evening, September 7
8:00 Syrian Oriental Music—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:30 Vocal Solos.
8:40 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Eveneng, September 10
8:00 Hawiian Quartette—Eric Howlett, Albert Koons, Donald Haslett and Harry Pinnock.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 13—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Hawaiian Quartette.

Saturday Evening, September 12
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.

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.

[432]It will be observed that the Lord does not do all of His work in a twenty-four-hour day, but that gradually He performs His sovereign will. Specifically answering the question concerning the end of the world during the time of His presence, Jesus said: "Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes [literal and symbolic—revolutions], in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows." (Matthew 24:7, 8) Exactly on time, at the end of the Gentile dominion, at the beginning of the end of the world, nation rose against nation and kingdom against kingdom in the most devastating war that man ever dreamed would come to the world. There followed in its wake a great pestilence, the Spanish influenza, which swept the earth; and the famine is still raging amongst many peoples and kindreds of the earth; and there have been revolutions, as well as many literal earthquakes in various parts of the earth. And these, said the Master, mark the beginning of the end of the world, which takes place during the time of His presence. The evidence here is overwhelming, proclaiming His presence and the end of the world.

[433]These facts mark a corroboration and a clear fulfilment of the words of Jehovah's prophet announced centuries before, namely: "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) Literally the kingdoms of earth are being broken in pieces, and any one who takes a map of Europe today and looks it over can see how completely this prophecy is now in course of fulfilment. Nearly all the kings of earth are gone and their kingdoms are broken in pieces and are being consumed. This is being done because the Lord is present, because the old world has ended and He is clearing away the unrighteous things to make way for His new and righteous government.

[434]Furthermore, Jesus said concerning the end of the world within the time of His second presence: "Then shall they deliver you up to be afflicted, and shall kill you: and ye shall be hated of all nations for my name's sake." (Matthew 24:9) "But take heed to yourselves: for they shall deliver you up to councils [courts]; and in the synagogues ye shall be beaten; and ye shall be brought before rulers and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them." (Mark 13:9) "But before all these, they shall lay their hands on you, and persecute you, delivering you up to the synagogues, and into prisons, being brought before kings and rulers for my name's sake. And it shall turn to you for a testimony." (Luke 21:12, 13) Literally did these scriptures have fulfilment in the years 1917, 1918, and 1919. The World War furnished the excuse for the world-wide persecution of humble and honest and faithful Christians.

[435]The Christian truly consecrated to the Lord believes and follows the Lord's teaching. During the World War many of the nations passed laws to govern conscientious objectors, that is, those who object to taking human life. The officers of the present evil order, upon whom devolved the duty and obligation of construing and enforcing this law, disregarded it; and at the instance of an apostate and dishonest clergy truly consecrated Christians, particularly those known as Bible Students, were, in fulfilment of Jesus' utterances, hated, beaten, persecuted, haled into the courts and imprisoned, and some of them killed. But the Lord's protecting care has been about them through it all.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What did Jesus say would mark the beginning of the end of the world? Quote His answer to the question. ¶ 432.

What fulfilment of this prophecy began in 1914? ¶ 432.

How does the fulfilment of this prophecy also mark the fulfilment of the prophecy of Daniel 2:44? ¶ 433.

Why are these kingdoms of earth being broken to pieces? ¶ 433.

Quote the words of Jesus given by various evangelists concerning the persecution of His followers at the end of the world. ¶ 434.

What fulfilment of these prophetic utterances of the Master took place in 1917, 1918, and 1919? ¶ 434.

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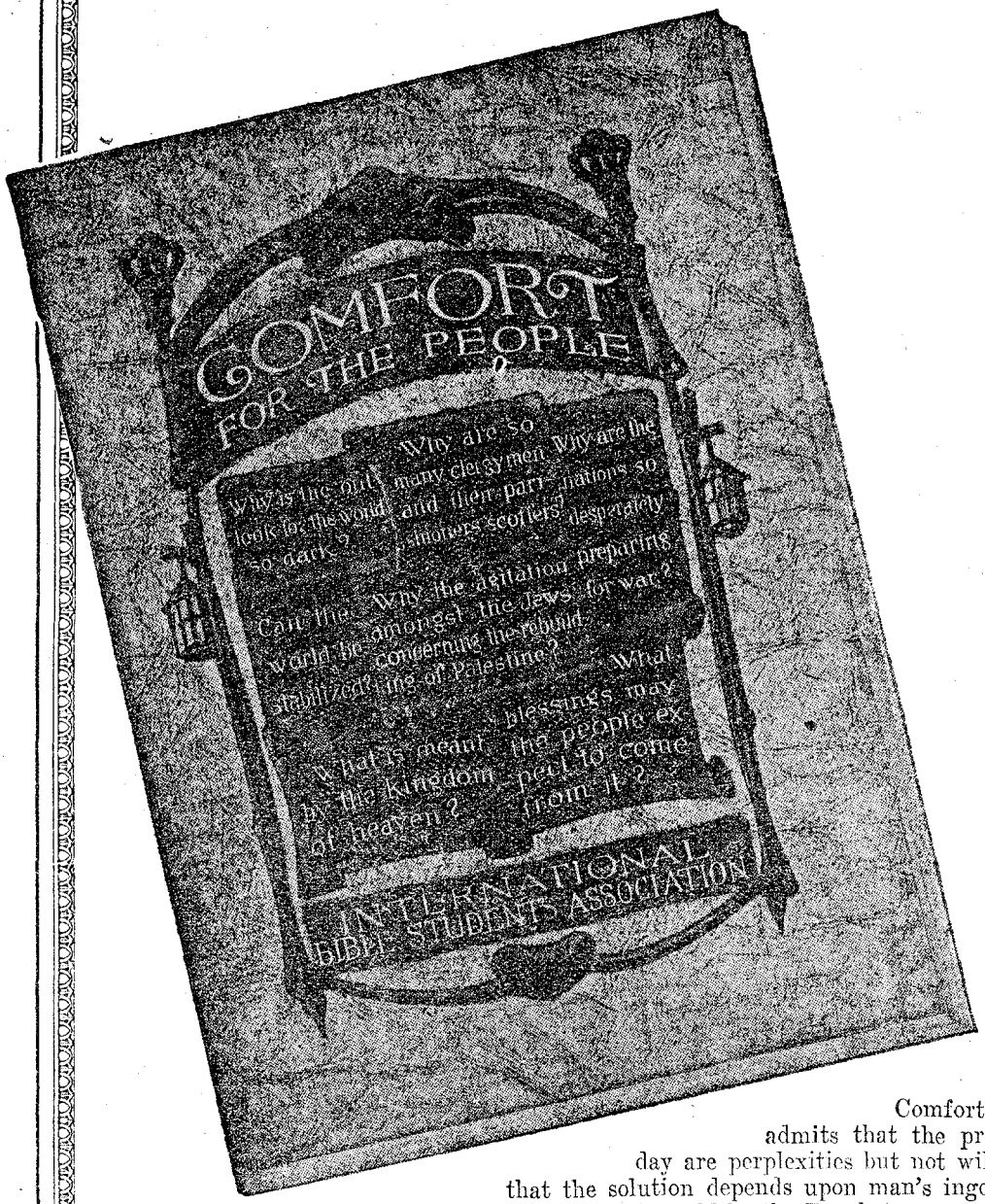

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OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

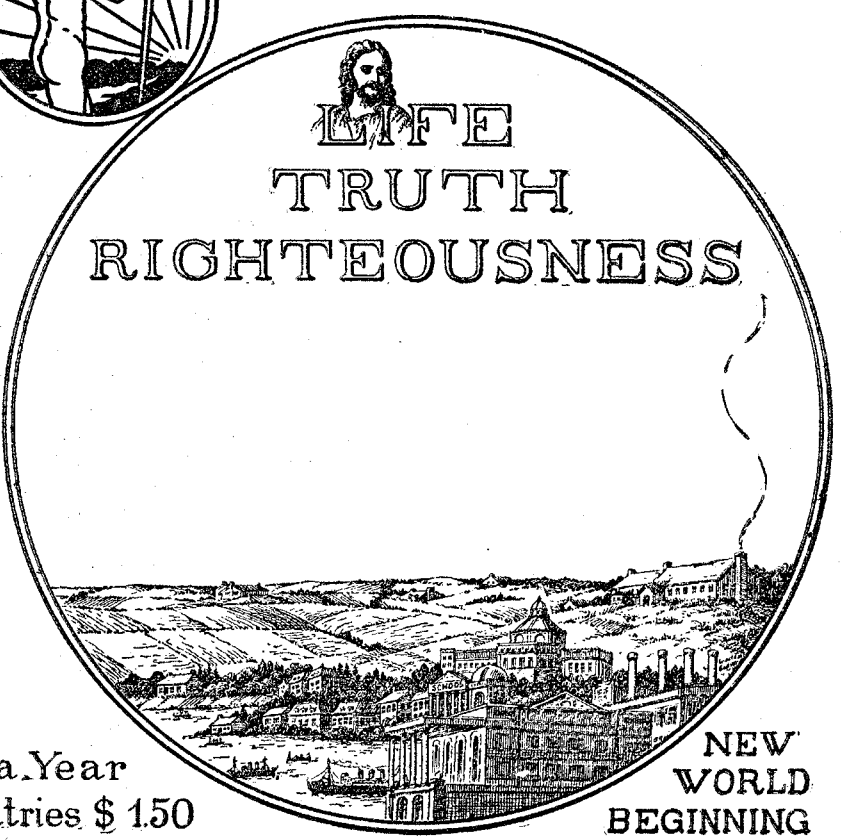
a Journal of fact hope and courage

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 155
August 26, 1925

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

TUNING IN THE UNIVERSE

MISCONCEPTION OF THE TRINITY



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Under the Southern Cross

STRANGELY enough, the South American Revolution, which lasted twenty years, and which resulted toward the close of the year 1824 in the breaking of the Spanish power in South America, had its start in an uprising against Joseph Bonaparte, who had been placed on the throne of Spain by Napoleon in lieu of the supposedly legitimate king, Ferdinand VII. Like many another king Ferdinand was an unprincipled tyrant and despot, and deserved what he got. Fifty years before the revolted colonies gained their independence the British government is said to have frequently agitated the idea of revolutionizing them and separating them from Spain, with the avowed object of opening up the continent to British commerce.

The plans which Britain made for enlarging her trade with South America proved a success. Before the World War British interests constructed and controlled eighty-five percent of South America's railroads, harbors and public works, fifty percent of the shipping, commerce and finance and a large part of the industrial and agricultural activity. But the Germans were making inroads into British trade as the Great War broke out in 1914.

The World War turned everything upside down. Britain and Germany each had its hands full, and the United States was forced to take over a large part of their western trade. South America was the only part of the world that was at peace; it was making money hand over fist supplying the nations that were at war; it had money to spend, and spent it freely in the United States, not having any way to reach the usual sources of supply.

This sudden thrusting of a great market upon the United States aroused new interest in the continent to the south of us. To be sure, America has had the Monroe Doctrine for a hundred years or more, which implies a big brotherly interest in the countries to the south, but that doctrine was not an American idea. It was first suggested by Britain and has always received British support. Since the war ended, Britain has recovered most of her supremacy in South American countries.

North Americans are now well established throughout South America also, hence it is quite in order for us to make some effort to study our great continental neighbor, which is admitted to be the largest custodian of raw materials of any country now on the planet. Like Africa, South America is in effect an island, and enjoys steamship service on all sides and all around its coasts. It is common now for North Americans to visit the southern continent and make the grand circular tour, as in olden times university students used to make the grand tour of European capitals, and as others now, by the Dollar Line steamships, make the grand tour of the world via Panama and Suez.

The Yankee vs. the Spaniard

YANKEES and Spaniards do not naturally mix very well. The one is blunt to the point of discourtesy, the other is accustomed to express himself in the finest, most carefully chosen phrases. One may address a Yankee in almost any manner and give no offense, but courtesy demands that a Spaniard be addressed only in certain ways, and language which may be used in addressing a Spaniard in one station in life may not be used with another. The Yankee is cool to the point of exasperation, the Spaniard is hot-blooded; the Yankee is content to wait on the law, the Spaniard is prone to gain his point by insurrection; the Yankee is Protestant, the Spaniard is Catholic. The Yankee will take a substitute for what he orders and will give a substitute; the Spaniard wants what he orders and nothing else. Americans have lost millions of dollars in South American trade by failing to fill orders exactly as given. The British and Germans are much more careful in this respect.

Along with the rest of the world, South America is pulsating with the heart throbs of the new era. A few years ago the common people of that undeveloped country were hopelessly submerged. The wealth was all in the hands of a few families. The children of the wealthy were given the best of educations at European and other universities; they were educated to rule; little or nothing was done for the actual workers. But now this is changing.

Throughout South America there are still the inclosed grounds, the walls or high iron fences, the iron window shutters and doors, and the other signs of exclusiveness which mark the dwellings of the rich, but they do not represent what they did a generation ago, nor even a decade ago. There is still evidence of the *manana* (put it off till tomorrow) spirit on the part of the elderly, but the younger Spaniards are on the march toward the dawn.

The country is still without the fine country homes with which North America abounds, and without fine roads; the governments still own and conduct lotteries, and the tickets are hawked on every street corner; roulette wheels are common; duels are frequent; liquor is unrestrained; admixture of races is considered inevitable and is not specially discountenanced. In an editoral on "The Spiritual State of South America" *Evangelical Christendom* of London says:

> Bishop Every, who has for many years been Anglican Bishop in South America, says, "There is unfortunately no question as to the debased moral atmosphere of Latin American lands, and it is impossible not to hold the church largely responsible. There is no Christian or partially Christian public opinion. Integrity and clean living are not expected. Honor and truth are exceptional. There is a general lax attitude of tolerance to vice. Among the mass of educated men faith is dead. Religion is a matter of custom, not conviction.

One would almost think the Bishop is describing conditions in Europe or North America!

Colombia

WE WILL take a brief glance at the several South American countries, from north to south, first noting something respecting the Andes, extending along the whole west coast of the continent, a distance of 4,400 miles. There are only fifteen known passes across the Andes mountains, except in the southern part of Chile, where the height is not excessive. Some idea of the magnitude of this range of mountains may be gathered from the fact that the average height of these fifteen passes, all of which lie comparatively near each other, is 14,057 feet.

Most of these passes are narrow, steep and dangerous, passing through gorges, across yawning chasms, and up nearly perpendicular rocks; nor can they be attempted except by the active and well-practised native or the courageous and well-provided traveler. Two railroads get over the passes in Peru and one between Chile and Argentine. In the range there are many volcanoes, in a state of either constant or occasional action, and frequent earthquakes.

Colombia, the northernmost state of South America, is a country twice the size of France. It has thirty-two emerald mines and unknown treasures of gold, silver, platinum, copper, lead, mercury, iron, coal, petroleum, salt, and other minerals. Bogota, its capital, located only 200 miles from the Pacific coast and 300 from the Caribbean Sea, has hitherto been accessible only by a ten-days trip, made up of short and unsatisfactory trips by river steamers and short lines of circuitous railroad; but it is now reached from the coast in three hours by airplane.

Bogota is in a beautiful valley, circular in form, some thirty miles in diameter. It is about 9,000 feet above sea level, and is considered to have one of the most delightful climates anywhere to be found. The boundaries of Colombia are in dispute on all sides. The population of the country is only 4,300,000, including perhaps 150,000 uncivilized Indians. Two-thirds of the country is practically uninhabited. The principal export is coffee, of which $46,000,000 was shipped last year; also cocoa, tobacco, vegetable ivory, dye woods, rubber, salt, vanilla, cattle, hides, bananas, tolu and minerals, especially emeralds, platinum and gold.

From 1830 to 1861 there was a revolutionary outbreak in Colombia every second year; but the constitution now provides that in case of war the president becomes a dictator, with the right to claim for military service every able-bodied citizen, the age limits being disregarded in practice. In 1899 a civil war cost the lives of 50,000 men. For consenting to rape of Panama from Colombia the United States after twenty years delay awarded Colombia $25,000,000, payable in five annual installments of $5,000,000 each. It is noteworthy that this humanitarian

agitation to award all this American money to Colombia did not materialize until some of our patriots discovered oil and other valuable resources in that country.

Venezuela the Uneasy

VENEZUELA, adjoining Colombia on the east, is famous as the birthplace of General Simon Bolivar, the liberator of South America; but strangely enough Venezuela probably has less liberty today than any other country on the continent. For some reason Venezuela has seemed to lend itself to repeated and long-continued tyrannies and dictatorships.

The generation that is now passing from the stage recalls the cruel, witty, resourceful and successful strutter and bragger, General Castro, who ruled Venezuela with an iron hand for so many years. It was impossible for anybody to do anything with him except yield to his whims. The foreign offices of a half-dozen governments at once were in a ferment over his atrocious rulings, but found no way to bring him to book.

Castro called himself the man of destiny, the Napoleon of South America. He imagined himself another Kaiser Wilhelm, and in his fondness for uniforms, gilt braid, brass buttons, epaulets and swords, was the Kaiser in miniature. He talked of conquering Colombia and Ecuador and of eventually forming a United States of South America with himself at the head.

His prisons were diabolical in design and management. Some of the cells were purposely designed so that at high tide the water came in up to the prisoner's waist. Many prisoners that passed through the gates of these prisons were never heard of later. The official answer always was, "He escaped." A favorite joke was to chain together face to face two prisoners who were known to be enemies to each other.

After General Castro died his place was taken by General Gomez, who has a hand-picked congress to give an official sanction to his curious acts. General Gomez has appointed one of his brothers as first vice president and one of his sons as second vice president of the republic. His treatment of prisoners was revealed recently. When relatives claimed the body of a young man of thirty-six who had become insane and died in prison, they found his body covered with marks similar to those of the inquisition. His hair was snowy white, and his skin showed the wrinkles of an aged man.

Perhaps the dictatorship of General Gomez will give way to that of his principal antagonist, General Cedeno. The latter has found a way to utilize the Oronoco river and its mud-covered plains as a way to wear down the army of the dictator. With his army of rough riders he crosses the river at a time when the water is low and the plains are dry. General Gomez raises an army and rushes to attack, only to have his army again and again caught in the rising waters of the next flood, with General Cedeno and his followers safely on the other side of the river.

Waters and Forests Abound

THE eastern part of Venezuela is given over to the plains of the Oronoco; the western part contains Lake Maracaibo, a little Mediterranean Sea, lying within a Y-shaped range of the Andes opening out on the Caribbean. It was Lake Maracaibo which gave Venezuela its name. When Amerigo Vespucci sailed up into the lake he found the natives living in houses erected on long poles standing in the shallow waters and called it Little Venice, which, in Spanish, is Venezuela.

The piles are so well driven, and the buildings so well constructed, that they show no signs of shakiness in the greatest storms. Each house has two rooms, reached by means of a dugout canoe and a rough ladder made of a small tree trunk and its severed branches. The houses are grouped in villages and connected by planks reaching from door to door. The shores of Lake Maracaibo, although in full sight of perpetual snow, are said to be the hottest place on the continent.

The area of Venezuela is 394,000 square miles, over half of which is covered with forests. The total population is less than 3,000,000, of whom about one-tenth are Indians. One-eighth of the adults can read and write. Vast regions of the country are as yet unexplored.

In the mountainous borderland between Venezuela and Colombia is an interesting race of dwarfs, somewhat resembling the pigmies found by Stanley in Africa. These people, the Macoas, seem to have a mania for living as remote from each other as possible. A small village will be scattered over several square miles, each house on its own hilltop, perhaps a

mile or more from the nearest neighbor. The fields are still further away. The Venezuelans fear the Macoas and keep far away from their mountain retreats.

The principal occupation of Venezuela is agriculture. The fields of the Oronoco plains are specially well adapted to cattle raising. There are large exportations of the hides of cattle, sheep and goats. Aside from this the principal products are coffee, cacao, nuts, fruits, cotton, sugar, rubber, copal, dye woods and drug products, especially quinine and sarsaparilla. Fifty million tortoise eggs are taken annually for their oil. The annual production of pearls is about $100,000.

A Glimpse at the Guianas

THE one place in South America where European nations have an official foothold is to the east of Venezuela in the country that is commonly referred to as "The Guianas", where, ranging from west to east, the British, the Dutch and the French govern a combined area of something like 165,000 square miles. The British have over half of this area and the French about one-sixth. The Dutch have the balance. The Guianas are claimed by Brazil and Venezuela, but those two countries have about as much chance of getting them as they have of capturing the western part of Europe.

The Guiana coast is low and swampy. The forests are so dense that access into the interior is obtained only by the rivers. The insects of this region are unrivalled for brilliancy of color. The population is a grand mixture of Indians, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Chinese, Hindus, French, Dutch and British.

The Guiana Indians have a system of enumeration of which the human hand is the basis. Six is a hand and one finger. Twelve is two hands and two fingers. Twenty-seven is a man, a hand and two fingers. Fifty-four is two men, two hands and four fingers. The system is practical and works well.

The principal exports are cacao, sugar, coffee, bananas, rice, maize, rum, molasses, gold, timber, precious woods, charcoal and diamonds. It is known that the mountain ranges are rich in gold, iron, sapphire, mercury, garnets and plumbago, but the almost impassable forests retard the development of the mineral wealth. The famous Cayenne pepper comes from the neighborhood of the capital of French Guiana.

The French have not made a success of their part of the Guianas. They have used it principally as a penal settlement, and a bad one at that. At present they are discussing the project of raising monkeys on a large scale for surgical purposes, in the rejuvenation of elderly men. The forests of the Guianas swarm with the animal life of the tropics.

Ecuador—the Equator Country

ECUADOR is named after the equator, in recognition of the fact that the country lies directly upon the equator, its capital city, Quito, being only fifteen miles distant from the meridian. Quito is located 9,600 feet above the sea, on the flank of a mountain, and enjoys a climate that is temperate and springlike throughout the year. As there is almost no variation in the climate Quito is said to be one of the best places in the world for the cure of tuberculosis. For fear of earthquakes there is not a stove, stovepipe or chimney in the town; cooking is done over charcoal fires.

The Indians in the highlands of Ecuador and adjacent countries have a bad name as head hunters. They have a method of extracting the bones of the skull and by means of hot stones shrinking the head to the size of a fist, with all the features perfectly preserved. Two European travelers in the country recently became separated from one another and one was horrified to have his friend's head offered to him for about $100, which is about the going price. The medical students of Quito have learned the art and are said to be injuring the head market somewhat, although the work of the natives still brings the higher prices.

Ecuador is the owner of the Galapagos Islands, or the Archipelago of Colon, as the Ecuadorians like to call it. This island group is famous for its prodigious turtles and other reptilians. Until recently the islands have been used only as a penal settlement.

The best Panama hats of the world are made in Ecuador. The laces made in Quito are also famous. Cotopaxi, on the line of the railway from the seacoast to Quito, is the highest active volcano in the world, being 19,614 feet above sea level.

The Ecuadorean peonage system, recently abolished, has freed about 500,000 workmen who were to all intents and purposes slaves. The total population of the country is 1,500,000.

The industries are mining, stock raising, dairying, lumbering and the production of cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, grain and grapes.

Peru—The Country of No Rain

ORDINARILY there is no rain in western Peru. The country is normally a desert, though sheltered by rolling clouds from a pitiless sun. The reason is that the Peruvian shore is usually laved by the cold Humboldt current; but when winds from the Pacific blow over the heated plains the moisture-laden clouds simply expand and do not part with their waters.

One of the common features of Peru is the traveling sand dunes of fine gray crystal sand, with their horns pointing toward the south, whence come the winds. These dunes range from fifteen to thirty feet high, about twenty feet wide across the center, and perhaps a hundred feet long. They move with imperceptible slowness, but so surely that if they threaten a railroad the road has usually to be altered to go around them. An analysis of the dunes shows that all they need is water to make them very fertile.

In the early part of 1925 strange to say, the ocean current off the Peruvian shore suddenly changed its course. Warm currents from the north took the place of the cold Humboldt current from the south, with the astonishing result that rain now falls in torrents in districts where previously it was unknown. The effect of such unexpected rains in a country where every roof is a sieve and most walls are made of mud, not having been built as a protection from rain, may be vividly imagined. The annual guano deposit, estimated as worth $9,000,000, was washed away, thus hitting the United States fertilizer factories a hard blow. The change in temperature of the ocean currents caused the death of myriads of the ocean jellyfish and of the fish and aquatic birds which feed upon them. Within three days the desert was bursting with green, and in two weeks emaciated cattle looked as though they had been corn fed. The rains were so heavy that gardens, farms, and in some instances whole towns, were washed away.

Every Variety of Climate

ON ACCOUNT of the fact that Peru lies on both sides of the Andes it has every variety of climate, and on the eastern side of the mountains has copious rains. The headwaters of the Amazon rise in Peru, and the valleys of these streams are clothed with dense forests, including millions of rubber trees which are so common throughout the northern part of South America. The line of perpetual snow is about 16,000 feet above the sea. In its passage over the Andes the Oroya railroad climbs to an altitude higher than Pike's Peak.

Lima, the capital of Peru, is a city of considerable culture and refinement. The University of Lima, founded in 1551, is the oldest seat of learning in the western hemisphere. The undisputed area of Peru is 480,000 square miles, and its population totals 4,600,000, of whom sixty percent are Indians still speaking their native language.

Peru has important mineral resources. It is the chief source of supply of vanadium, used in small quantities in steel to give greater strength and ductility, as well as increased power to resist shock and the effects of vibration and friction. This steel is much used in automobile construction. Other precious metals are tungsten and molybdenum. In twenty years the output of Peruvian mines has increased sevenfold. Coal is plentiful. Peru is one of the largest producers of petroleum in South America. It ranks third in the world's production of silver and has the largest source of low-cost copper in the world. Mica is also found.

The chief exports of Peru are wool, alpaca, cotton, coffee, sugar, cocoa, rice, tobacco, grapes, wheat, oranges, maize, ramie, silk, quinine and dyes. Lima, the capital, is a city of 140,000 inhabitants, a short distance inland from the chief port, Callao, with which it is connected by a railroad running alongside the Rimac river. This river is about 150 feet wide and, prior to the recent rains, nearly all its water was regularly used for irrigation and city water for Lima. Lima reminds visitors of the Orient. There are many Mongolians in the city. Earthquakes are frequent.

Chile—The California of South America

WHAT California is to the United States Chile is to the continent of South America. Both are in the extreme southwest of the Americas, very long and quite narrow, partly desert and partly paradise, rich in minerals and fruits, and each has an aggressive and progressive citizenry and many Japs. In all these and other characteristics the two are very similar.

Like California, Chile has a coast range of mountains, and also one farther back, and the valleys between constitute the source of her greatest permanent wealth. The length of Chile is 2,629 miles, but its average width is only 101. The north is a hot desert; the extreme south is a cold region of almost incessant rains. Punta Arenas, Chile, is the most southerly town in the world.

Santiago, the capital and chief city, is situated about 2,000 feet above sea level. It is the fourth city in size in South America and next to Rio Janeiro is considered the most beautiful. The trolley conductors of Santiago are women with white aprons, who wear little sailor caps perched on their heads. Santiago has great contrasts of riches and poverty. The rich are very rich; the poor are very poor; there are plenty of limousines but few Fords. There is no plumbing to speak of. The houses of the workingmen are mostly of one room. There are plenty of rich churches and bronze and marble monuments.

Valparaiso, half the size of Santiago, is the principal seaport and is sometimes called "The Chicago of South America" because of its enterprise and commercial activity. The country as a whole is wealthy and prosperous. It owns 2,836 miles of municipal railway, sufficient to more than liquidate the national debt. Much of its prosperity is due to its nitrate deposits.

The curse of Chile has been that the whole country has been pretty well owned by about 100 influential Roman Catholic families from the Basque provinces of the Spanish Pyrenees. An unwritten law has made the president of the country a figurehead, subservient to the senate; and the control of the senate, by the same unwritten law, has remained within these few families. Little by little the people have been pressing their claims and the aristocracy are gradually receding as education and other reforms spread.

The country is calling for settlers; and agents in Tokio have offered to every homesteader forty acres of good land, with twenty acres for each son of eighteen years or over, a yoke of oxen, a set of agricultural implements and a sum of money equivalent to fifteen dollars per month for the first year of residence. Considerable numbers of Japanese have taken advantage of the offer.

Like all other South American countries to the north of it Chile has great resources in timber which will some day be commercially available. The region about Santiago is celebrated for grapes, figs, melons and other fruit. Grapes grow in bunches eighteen inches long; and the melons, every bit equal to American melons in flavor, grow to be four or five times as large. Chile is the second largest silver-mining country in South America and the third largest copper producer in the world.

Bolivia—The Cloudland Republic

BOLIVIA is situated for the most part about 12,000 feet above sea level and is to all intents and purposes buried alive. It is on the roof of South America, with no way to get down. Its population is 2,000,000, of whom thirteen percent are pure white. It is really an Indian republic.

Two miles above sea level is Lake Titicaca, the size of Lake Erie, the highest navigable body of water on the globe. About its shores the Indians live as they did four hundred years ago, before the coming of the Spaniards. The Indian women often wear eight or nine skirts at once, making them look like perambulating umbrellas.

Bolivia is the second tin-producing country in the world and is sometimes called "The Land of Ten Thousand Silver Mines". Thousands of men have been worked to death in Bolivian mines since the Spanish conquered the country. In ancient times Bolivia was a part of Peru. It takes its present name from Simon Bolivar, South America's liberator.

An indication of the push which has characterized the Standard Oil Company may be gathered from the fact that in this most inaccessible of countries they have undertaken to build roads, haul machinery through the jungles and transport supplies in order to develop an oil field 320 miles distant from the nearest railroad. Such a company ought to succeed.

The principal exports of Bolivia are precious metals, gems, rubber, cocoa, coffee and wool. The imports are cloth, clothing, hardware and machinery. Some American farmers who migrated to Bolivia a year ago were glad to return to America penniless in order to get a fresh start in a land where conditions of life are not so primitive as in Bolivia.

Brazil—A Coming World Power

THE world's greatest storehouse of materials is in Brazil. Thus far civilization has done little more than stand upon the threshold and gaze upon a land which will some time house billions of people, literally. Here is a land larger than the combined area of the United States of America and a goodly portion of western Europe thrown in, traversed from end to end with the greatest system of navigable rivers on the planet, a soil that will produce anything, and a good foundation already laid for the country's development, which will now take place rapidly. Even now Brazil controls the world's coffee markets; already its capital and chief city, Rio de Janeiro, with its million population, claims to be the world's most beautiful city, and there seems to be no doubt that in its natural setting the claim is well made.

Brazil has been somewhat delayed in development because its people have felt that Europeans and North Americans could not be trusted, and they have therefore neglected to seek and to use the capital which is needed and is available. They wish to have their country developed, but do not care to see its profits carried elsewhere. They do not wish to see the Brazilian people work for low wages in order that great financiers in Europe and America may have more than heart can wish. They prefer to wait a little and have their own people reap the rewards which are sure to come.

The people of Brazil are an unusual people engaged in an unusual experiment. A general fusion of whites, Negroes and Indians is in progress. No color line is drawn, absolutely none, in business, government or socially, with the result that a new race is coming into existence. These people are sober, quiet and serious. They are not drinkers. If it were not for the whites there would not be a bar-room in the country. Most Brazilians think of Americans as a wild, fighting, cursing, illiterate, drunken people; and for this they cannot be blamed. They judge by what they have witnessed. An intoxicated native in Brazil is rarely seen. The sight is so unusual as to attract general attention.

Brazil is such a large country that it has many distinctly different tribes of Indians. Some of these are much more debased than the North American Indians; but an explorer, J. G. Culbertson, says of one of the tribes which he visited, the Machigina, that "the South American interior is today the safest place I know, far safer than any of our cities. The people are the most honest people I have found in the world. Nowhere in the world is a woman so respected as among these people, and the only danger to the explorers comes through disrespect of the native women." One tribe of black dwarfs lives in holes covered over with leaves and sticks.

Another explorer, George R. White, in the *South American Messenger* says:

> With one honorable exception, all the Roman Catholic priests with whom I came in contact during my journey were immoral, drunken and ignorant; every mission which they had started had utterly failed to accomplish the christianizing of the Indians, and the tribes who have come under priestly care are decidedly inferior in morals, industry and order to the tribes who refuse to have any intercourse whatever with the whites.

The population of Brazil at the last census was 30,553,509, or about the population of the United States in the year 1860. The language of the country is Portuguese; about twenty-five percent of the people can read and write. Negro slavery was abandoned in 1889. The Moorish custom prevails of carrying burdens atop the head.

The Brazilian Government

UNTIL 1889 Brazil was a kingdom. The last of the emperors, Dom Pedro II, was deposed in that year. He was a highly educated man and exerted every effort to increase the knowledge of his subjects. He is believed to have had at heart the true interests of the Brazilians and is said to have been completely broken-hearted at the ingratitude of the people for whom he had labored.

The constitution of Brazil is the same as that of the United States of America, but in actual practice the component states exercise more of their state rights and occasionally ignore and sometimes defy the federal laws. The senate, not the president, is the controlling factor in the government. Road committees in the more thickly settled parts of Brazil are now cooperating with the government in putting a network of automobile roads over the farm sections.

The national capital, Rio de Janeiro, is confidently claimed to have the most beautiful

driveways in the world. One of these skirts the shore for miles. On the one side are broad mosaic walks; on the other the waves rushing and roaring and breaking on snow-white sands; in the center are parkways filled with tropical palms and flowers. At the end of the driveway is Sugarloaf Mountain, access to the top of which is gained by an electric basket cable car holding twenty passengers. The view from the top is magnificent. At another point Mount Corcovado, 2,200 feet high, is ascended by a cog railway, and the view is unsurpassed.

The shopping center of Rio de Janeiro, the Rua Ovidor, is unlike any other shopping district in the western world or perhaps on the globe. The street is barely twenty-five feet wide, but no wheel traffic of any kind is permitted, and the street proper, as well as the sidewalks, is paved with glazed tiling.

The shops have no front walls but open out directly on the street, and it is confidently claimed that there is nothing anywhere in the world that money can buy that is not to be found in those shops. Moreover, it is characteristic of all shops in Brazil, even in the smallest towns, that the polishing cloth is in constant use, so that the glass is unspecked and the woodwork at all times is absolutely dustless.

Rio de Janeiro's water supply and sanitation are strictly up to date and there is an almost total absence of flies and mosquitoes, so much so that no screens are used. The hot months are December, January and February. Winter comes in June, July and August.

Sao Paulo—The Coffee City

BRAZIL was originally called the country of Brazilwood by that ubiquitous gentleman, Amerigo Vespucci, who had such a remarkable faculty of naming things and having the names stick. Amerigo thought that the country would be famous for supplying a dye needed in Europe.

But Brazil has done more than furnish dyes for man's exterior adornment. She supplies seventy-five percent of the coffee wherewith he is wont to decorate his interior, morning noon and night. To be sure coffee is poison, and everybody knows it, but everybody loves it and everybody drinks it until splintered nerves make it necessary to take up Postum or preferably the new denatured coffee, Sanka, from which ninety-seven percent of the caffeine has been removed. Sanka is really a very fine drink, tasting precisely like coffee. No; we do not get any commission! But when we learn of a really good thing we like to let our readers know of it.

Sao Paulo produces eighty percent of Brazil's coffee, or something like fifty-five to sixty percent of all the coffee in the world; and as a result of careful study this town now maintains a nearly perpetual corner on the coffee market, and is making money by the barrel. The state of Sao Paulo is the size of New England and New York state combined. Its coffee output is fixed and limited to thirty-five thousand bags per day, so as to hold up the price. Before any wealth may be moved out of the state of Sao Paulo it must pay an export tax. The Sao Paulo state government maintains a snake farm, where serums to cure snake bites are prepared and distributed. It is said that the average arrivals of snakes at this farm, from all parts of Brazil, are five hundred a day.

The Riches of Brazil

OF THE fifty-five largest rivers in the world thirty-three are wholly or largely within the boundaries of Brazil. Not only is the Amazon the largest river in the world but it drains an area wider than the Mississippi, Missouri, Danube and Nile combined. Seventeen of its tributaries are from 1,000 to 2,300 miles in length. Its shores are lined with impenetrable primeval forests thronged with monkeys, parrots, sloths, boa constrictors, anacondas and pumas. Its waters teem with turtles, crocodiles, water fowl, tapirs, and fishes of at least 1163 varieties. Half a hundred steamers suffice at present for carrying a trade that will some day fill the river with craft. Sunstroke in the Amazon valley is unknown.

The famous Brazil nut grows on a large straight tree that rises to a height of 100 feet or more before it branches. The nuts are the size of a man's head, weigh several pounds and fall with force sufficient to kill. Each nut contains eighteen to twenty-four kernels, fitted to each other with such perfect skill that once disturbed they can never be replaced. These nuts supply the finest watchmaker's oil. They are highly regarded as a preventive of constipation and bowel disorders.

The soil of Brazil is so rich that plowing is not done. The only agricultural instrument used

is the hoe. Corn is planted by making holes in the ground with a sharp stick and dropping the seed into the holes, but although there is no cultivation of the soil crops of twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre are not uncommon.

Brazil was at one time the leading diamond country of the world. Iron ore is found in great quantities in several of the states. It has vast and fertile pastures upon which millions of cattle will some time be raised. Even now it exports large quantities of meats, hides, wool, goat and sheep skins. Other important crops are sugar, tobacco, cotton, Paraguay tea, rubber, cocoa, timber, dye woods, drugs.

Paraguay

PARAGUAY seems like a little country on the map but it is the size of California; and although it lost 1,200,000 inhabitants in its futile and foolish effort to subjugate Argentina sixty years ago, it still has a population of 631,347, including 50,000 Indians. Luscious oranges may be had in Paraguay at the rate of eight for a cent. Immense forests yield valuable timber. Building marble and valuable clays abound. Wild animals are numerous. Education is free and compulsory. Rain is abundant. Snow is unknown. Thunder storms with high winds are frequent. Immigration is encouraged by unusually liberal grants of land and other concessions.

Uruguay

URUGUAY is the smallest country of South America. About the size of North Dakota, with a population of 1,094,688, it is principally an outlying territory for the magnificent city of Montevideo (Mountain View) which is its capital and one of the chief seaports of South America. As in Paraguay education in Uruguay is compulsory. The chief exports are hides, tallow, meats, Paraguay tea, wool, rubber, skins and furs. Large areas are still covered with forests. Seals abound in the islands off the coast. Montevideo, with a population of 291,465, is considered one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. Nearly every language is spoken in its streets. Duels are still fought in Uruguay, sanctioned both by law and by public opinion. Great attention is paid to the improvement of live stock.

Argentina the Progressive

IT IS generally agreed that the thing which has made Argentina the most progressive country in South America is the influence of one man, Sarmiento, born in the little town of San Juan in 1811. Sarmiento had unlimited thirst for education and unlimited ambition that others might have the same. As a direct result of his influence Argentina has today the best school system in Latin America. Her teachers are better paid than even in the United States.

In marked contrast with the United States the schools of Argentina are under the direct control of the government. They have had the effect of turning the people in the direction of socialism, with the consequent restlessness of labor, and the spread of cooperation. When Argentina has a strike everything is tied up tight. In the early part of 1919, when the dock workers' strike was on, not a ship entered the port of Buenos Aires in three months.

The temper of the Argentinians is shown in their independent withdrawal from the League of Nations, because of their belief that the present League is dominated by questions arising out of the World War and is not impartial in its handling of world problems.

Buenos Aires (Good Air), with its 2,310,441 inhabitants is the sixth city in the world as regards population and the largest city of any kind south of the equator. Some idea of the magnificence of its public buildings may be gained from the fact that they have cost $40,000,000. Argentina is now building numerous roads. Aviation is popular, as are also radiocasting and reception.

Argentina (Argentum, silver) is principally a stock raising country. It exports 240,000 tons of wool annually. The plains are cold and bleak in winter and hot and dusty in summer. Patagonia has been wiped out, having been divided, rocks, ice, penguins, Patagonians and all, between Argentina and Chile. Ships rounding the southern extremity of Patagonia pass within ten degrees of the Antarctic circle.

On the border line between Argentina and Chile stands the famous Christus statue, the symbol of eternal peace between the two countries. At the base of the statue is this imprint: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than the people of Argentina and Chile break the peace which they have sworn to maintain at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

Odds and Ends of World News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

London Traffic Problem Grows

DURING the year 1924 the motor vehicles licensed in Great Britain numbered 194,000 more than the previous year, bringing the total up to 1,266,416. During the year 1924 there were 845 people killed in accidents on the streets of London, besides 82,708 other accidents to persons or property. On with the dance!

Bareheaded Men in New York

IT IS claimed that there are two thousand men going bareheaded in New York this summer. Considerable numbers of them are to be seen in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn, also in the Concord Street section and in various places in Manhattan. The custom is spreading to outlying towns and has cut down the sale of straw hats considerably.

A Professional Perfumery Sniffer

OKLOHOMA CITY has one of the world's most expert perfumery sniffers, Mrs Cavitt. Mrs. Cavitt has been summoned to Paris to see if she can detect the manner of composition of a perfume taken from an Egyptian tomb. Incidentally she has insured her nose for $50,000 for the period of the trip abroad and paid $400 to have its usual effectiveness guaranteed.

Russia's Revenue Increasing

THE Russian Soviet's budget for next year will amount to 3,560,000,000 rubles, which is about 1,000,000,000 more than last year. 1,568,000,000 will come from taxes, 1,260,000,000 from transportation and 500,000,000 from other state property. The Soviet Commissar has announced that Russia will now discuss the settlement of prewar debts.

Suicides in German Army

FRIENDS of Germany have been shocked to learn that during a given period in which there were 187 deaths in the army from natural causes there were 185 deaths from suicide. The German people are thoroughly discouraged as they compare the present with the past, but if they can only look ahead the future holds all the blessings they have sought, and when these blessings come they will be for all people over the whole wide earth.

Abandonment of War Brides

FRANCE is considerably stirred, and properly so, by thirty cases of French war brides, sent over from America in a month with their children for a vacation in the homeland, only to be deserted. In some instances the Americans have obtained divorces on the ground that their wives have abandoned them, without even notifying the wives of what they have done.

Priests Jailed in the Ukraine

FOR exploiting the superstitions of the peasantry by supporting a legend that Christ had miraculously appeared to a village shepherd, and by causing the peasantry to erect on the spot some seventeen thousand huge wooden crosses, the Ukraine government has caused the imprisonment of eight priests for various terms. The priests consecrated the crosses at so much per.

Getting Religious in Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, is getting religion. The pastor of the First Baptist church spoke there recently on the spiritually uplifting topic, "The Most Valuable Piece of Real Estate in South Jacksonville." There were two choirs for the service, The Booster Band and the regular choir, in all some sixty voices. These worthy efforts to get religion will be followed in a practical way by engaging during the week in the sale of real estate, which is now the occupation of everybody in Florida.

Portuguese Accused of Slavery

CHARGES against the Portuguese government of maintaining slavery in Africa have been made to the League of Nations Slavery Commission at Geneva, accompanied by enumeration of more than one hundred cases investigated by two American college professors and vouched for by a committee of America's best known citizens. Natives, under pretense of collection of taxes, are forced to work in fields months and even years without pay; thousands of workers have been deported; women with babies on their backs have been compelled to work on roads; flogging is prevalent and medical attention unknown. This is from the New York *World*.

Crusoe's Experiences Over Again

THE experiences of Robinson Crusoe were lived over again by the crew of a three-masted Chilean schooner, which foundered off Pascua Island, a lone dot in the South Seas, in May, 1924. The captain of the schooner committed suicide and several of the crew died from the hardships, but after the lapse of more than a year several of the crew and the wife of the captain were found and brought back safely to Chile.

Palestine Becoming a New Land

AFTER three months in Palestine Abraham Friedland, superintendent of Cleveland Hebrew Schools, returned saying, "New plants, new flowers are discovered every day. A row of trees, planted four years ago in De Gania Alaf is big and beautiful now. New houses are being erected. Men and women coming to Palestine, heart hungry from oppression, soon forget their troubles. The Tiberias is so blue, the slopes of Mount Carmel so green, the air so invigorating, that it is no wonder white-bearded aristocrats, hands unmarred by toil, plough the fields and are happy."

What Was Lincoln's Religion?

THE Elizabeth City, North Carolina, *Independent,* in an editorial on Lincoln's religion, says in part:

> Just what was the religion of Abraham Lincoln and why did he never join a church? Let Lincoln himself answer. "I have never united myself to any church because I have found difficulty in giving my assent without mental reservations to the long, complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their articles of belief and confessions of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart and all my soul!" There are millions of men living today who feel on the subject of religion just as Lincoln did, but the church has no more use for them today than it had in Lincoln's time. Jesus said, 'Love me and keep my commandments.' The church says, "Subscribe to my creeds, bow down to my authority and pay the assessments I levy upon you or you go to hell."

Spanish Soldiers in Morocco

FREDERICK H. HOUCK, in the New York Sunday *World,* claims that for the Spanish soldiers in Morocco there are no sanitary precautions, no regulations regarding personal cleanliness, no delousing stations; but that there are rifles of 1898 model, uniforms that can be hit at a distance of miles, impossible footwear with rope soles, the cruelest of officers and strict censorship of mails. It seems impossible that such a condition should exist in our enlightened day. It exists in Spain because the revenues for the upkeep of the state church are so burdensome that there is no money for uptodate fighting clothes and modern implements of war.

Tacna-Arica Province

THE dispute between Chile and Peru over Tacna-Arica, about which the newspapers have had so much to say of late, is really a disputé between the two countries to see which shall have the privilege of controlling Bolivia's exports and imports; for the terminus of Bolivia's railroad is at Arica. Bolivia at one time owned a strip of country about the terminus of her railroad, but in a controversy over taxes payable by a Chilean mining country the Chilean army invaded the territory. Bolivia called in Peru as an ally, but Chile with her superior forces defeated both countries and seized the province, Tacna-Arica.

The treaty made at the time agreed that after a period of ten years a plebiscite should be held to determine whether Peru or Chile should have the conquered province, but the terms of the plebiscite were not clear and the plebiscite was not held. By agreement between Chile and Peru, in which the president of the United States was named as arbitrator, President Coolidge has decided that the plebiscite shall shortly be held.

There seems small question but that the province will go to Chile, the country now holding it. The maximum reserve strength of Peru's army is 90,000, while Chile's army numbers 600,000. Only two percent of the Peruvians are of pure Caucasian blood, while the 4,000,000 Chileans are virtually all Caucasians. Peru is backward; Chile is progressive. And possession is nine points of the law. The provinces have been thoroughly colonized by Chileans.

When London Burns

SIDNEY B. M. POTTER, Airman in the World War, tells in *The New Leader* what will happen in the next war. The first intimation of war will be the crash of high explosive bombs blowing up the railway termini, gas plants and electrical power stations; next will come phosphorus and other incendiary bombs unquenchable by water; next will come bombs of diclorethy sulphide, one drop of which will disable and a few drops burn to death, leaving a gas behind which persists for weeks, or Lewisite, a solid which becomes a smoke and penetrates most respirators, causing excruciating pain and madness.

When London burns, according to Mr. Potter, gas masks will be of little avail. Mr. Potter says: "A mask is a very unpleasant thing to wear (I have had men vomit inside them); and many persons, women and old people particularly, would find themselves physically unable to use them, while the difficulties where young children are concerned are obvious." Mr. Potter says that only those who have seen a panic-stricken civil population in flight can imagine the horror of vast hordes of human beings trampling one another under foot like wild beasts in their vain attempt to escape. Airplanes will chase them with rains of explosive bullets. Defense will be hopeless, because clouds of smoke will be spread at once over all defensive batteries.

Mexican and Chinese Pawn-shops

IN MEXICO and in China and perhaps in other countries there are government owned and operated pawn-shops to which any person who has valuables and who is in need of money can go and obtain on loan a certain proportion of the value of the thing pawned. A fixed rate of interest per annum is charged for the use of the money thus loaned. If the article is not redeemed in the stipulated time it is offered at a continually lowered price until sold.

Testing Cows for Tuberculosis

WE ARE asked to express our views on testing cows for tuberculosis. As we understand the matter this is a government requirement, having the force of law, and whether or not we had confidence in the ability of the inspectors we would feel in duty bound, in a matter like this where conscience is not involved, to "submit yourselves unto every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake".

Why Did the United States Enter the War?

(*Reprinted from* GOLDEN AGE *No.* 57.)

IF ANY reader of THE GOLDEN AGE wishes to inquire why the United States entered the World War let him write to Hon. M. A. Michaelson, of Illinois, member of Congress in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and request of him a copy of his "Resolution Asking for Investigation of Foreign Propaganda in America", presented to the house on May 26, 1921.

The resolution, accompanied by the usual legal phraseology and proposals for investigation, sets forth the following allegations. It is doubtful whether Congress will have the courage or the character to make a public investigation of these charges, and it is certain in advance that the press association and the newspapers of the country would never give them honest publicity if they did so. The United States is now in a position where any gang of plug-hat thugs, if they have means to finance the propaganda in hand, can murder men by the hundreds of thousands and rob the people to the tune of billions of dollars, and reduce them to slavery—all in the most "respectable" manner possible, by corrupting the truth and causing the people to read and believe and then give governmental support to lies, and hence to liars and murderers.

On February 9, 1917, a formal statement was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States bearing upon the entrance of the United States, as a nation, into the conflict of the great World War then in progress, such statement appearing upon pages 2947 and 2948 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the date mentioned in exact words as follows:

"MR. CALLOWAY: Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent I insert in the RECORD at this point a statement

showing the newspaper combination, which explains their activity in this war matter, just discussed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore]:

" 'In March, 1915, the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding, and powder interests, and their subsidiary organizations, got together 12 men high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States and sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States.

" 'These 12 men worked the problem out by selecting 179 newspapers, and then began, by an elimination process, to retain only those necessary for the purpose of controlling the general policy of the daily press throughout the country. They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers. The 25 papers were agreed upon; emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, national and international, of these papers; an agreement was reached; the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month; an editor was furnished for each paper properly to supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies, and other things of national and international nature considered vital to the interests of the purchasers.

" 'This contract is in existence at the present time, and it accounts for the news columns of the daily press of the country being filled with all sorts of preparedness argument and misrepresentations as to the present condition of the United States Army and Navy, and the possibility and probability of the United States being attacked by foreign foes.

" 'This policy also included the suppression of everything in opposition to the wishes of the interests served. The effectiveness of this scheme has been conclusively demonstrated by the character of stuff carried in the daily press throughout the country since March, 1915. They have resorted to anything necessary to commercialize public sentiment and sandbag the National Congress into making extravagent and wasteful appropriations for the Army and Navy under the false pretense that it was necessary. Their stock argument is that it is "patriotism". They are playing on every prejudice and passion of the American people.' "

In addition to the information and charges filed by Congressman Calloway in the foregoing statement M. Gabriel Hanoteaux, formerly minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of France, in his history of the late war, states in effect that France was ready to make peace in the latter part of the year 1914, but was dissuaded from doing so by three Americans — namely, Robert Bacon, of the financial house of J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for the British Government; Myron T. Herrick; and William G. Sharp—and that these men represented to French officials that if France would continue the war these three men would organize a propaganda to put the United States into the war on the side of the Allies, and M. Hanoteaux further stated that the sum of money which was provided to goad the United States into the war was too large even for American comprehension.

The charges filed by Congressman Calloway and the statements made by M. Hanoteaux allege that there was a definite and widespread conspiracy operating in the United States to plunge the Government of the United States into war.

In addition to the information and charges filed by Congressman Calloway and the statements made by M. Hanoteaux, the report of Sir Gilbert Parker, who was in charge of the circulation of British propaganda in the United States, recites that large numbers of resident professors and teachers were employed and newspapers were engaged to publish articles tending to excite the people of America and influence them to enter the war in behalf of Great Britain.

No formal investigation of these grave charges has ever been undertaken by the Congress of the United Stats to determine their truth or falsity.

To allow them to go unchallenged is to cause serious reflection on the purpose of the United States in entering the war.

As a result of the war, this Nation is bowed in grief over the death, maiming, and ruined health of hundreds of thousands of its young manhood, and the people of our country are burdened with an unprecedented national debt, and with resulting high taxes and living costs unprecedented in magnitude and oppression.

The Origin of Evolutionism *By A. H. Kent*

SOME twenty-five years ago an acquaintance, learning of the writer's belief in the Bible account of the creation of man, and himself being a zealous Darwinite, offered me the loan of a book on evolution. The loan was accepted.

The title of the book has now passed from my memory; but the subject matter was on the (supposed) origin of species and the so-called descent or evolution of mankind. In order to know a subject well one must of necessity know more than one side. To believe or to disbelieve is impossible without some knowledge. Therefore at the earliest convenient moment I began my study. I found, however, that the checking up of scientific data that had required the lifetime of a devoted scientist to collect, was quite

different from following a plow or pitching alfalfa, which from my youth had been my habitual pastime.

However, I proceeded to wade from page to page. Occasionally I came across statements I partially understood, but had about concluded that my brain lacked a few million years of evolutionary development to permit of comprehension when, to my unbounded relief I found that at the end the author volunteered the information that neither he nor other learned evolutionists had yet found a single unquestionable proof of the evolution of man, although they hoped to uncover that evidence at any time. He seemed to have no difficulty in trailing man up from nothing (with no trail even to start with) through fishes, reptiles, birds, and the various lower animals, to the monkey—but there he lost the trail. If he had admitted that he was on the monkey's track all the time and then, when he caught the monkey, had ended the chase, as Mr. Darwin was finally obliged to do, the book might have had some value. If Mr. Darwin ever found any proof of the evolution of man from the monkey he certainly never published it.

There are in Mr. Darwin's book two very plain statements which assert that while the evolution of the lower animals seems conclusive, yet such proof is wholly lacking in the case of man. I therefore concluded that if Mr. Darwin, after spending a lifetime in research, had found no proofs of human evolution, it was useless for me to waste further time on it. I furthermore felt that if the facts Mr. Darwin uncovered concerning the evolution of the lower animals had been indispensable, the Creator doubtless would have given in His Word a more detailed account of their origin, as He did of that of man. I resolved, nevertheless, that if the "missing link" was ever found I would examine his credentials; but to date there have been no applicants for the position.

Evidently Mr. Darwin was an honest man, a true scientist, and it is regrettable that so many of his followers disgrace him by neglecting to adhere to facts as he did. No person should proclaim himself an evolutionist until he has given Mr. Darwin's works a careful reading. Of the countless number of people who call themselves evolutionists, I doubt if many of them have a thorough knowledge of what Mr. Darwin's researches brought to light. They simply take a glance at the gulf, which really does not seem wide; the monkey on one side, and his nearest likeness on the other; they throw in the skeleton of a four-toed horse, or anything handy, give the monkey a few millions of million years time, and then tell him to come on over. This gulf between man and monkey has been the dumping place for the skeletons of pigmies, giants, freaks, and all kinds of animals prehistoric, antediluvian and modern. It is visited periodically by feather-weight scientists who seldom leave without adding or subtracting a few million years from the age of the monkey's tail. It must be a wonderful view, both backward and forward, from the banks of that gulf.

Arthur Brisbane has just returned with what he terms the "latest scientific idea". He says in substance: 'If Americans with Darwin's help could investigate their ancestry they would probably be surprised; for according to the latest scientific idea, men would find three different queer animals, one like a gorilla, one like an orangoutang, the third like a chimpanzee—ancestors respectively of the ethiopian, mongolian, and white races—and we would be just as much surprised if we could stare into the future and see our descendents of ten million years hence! . . . Our ancestors, all jaw and no forehead, would shock us less than our descendants, all forehead and no jaw.'

We wonder if Arthur will believe us on as slight evidence as he does the scientists when we tell him that the Bible goes the scientists one better and gives the surnames of these "three queer animals", also those of their ancestry back for sixteen hundred years. Their names were respectively Ham, Shem, and Japheth, sons of Noah, who was a direct descendent of Adam. The manner of Adam's origin is given in Genesis 1:27, and a more detailed account in Genesis 2:7. The Hebrew word translated Ham means dark, swarthy; that translated Japheth means light; and that of Shem, old, renowned. (Young's "Concordance") Possibly Shem's was the original color of the human race.

From the Genesis account, which we suspect Mr. Brisbane's scientists has been reading, these "three queer animals" and their near relatives seem to have been quite an intelligent tribe. The first evidence of their wisdom was the reverence for and obedience shown to their Creator, in building the ark; otherwise they never would

have had the honor of being our ancestors. We are truly thankful to our heavenly Father that these men were not evolutionists, but understood their relationship to the Lord, and were by Him accounted worthy to repopulate the earth, and that to them our ancestral line dates back, and not to denizens of the menagerie.

We sympathize with Mr. Brisbane. We believe he has been deceived by some fake scientist into publishing a distorted version of a Bible truth. The Bible is not copyrighted. We see for him no redress. We can only recommend a careful, prayerful study of the Scriptures in order that it may not happen again.

Tuning in the Universe

By W. E. Van Amburgh

THE thought of tuning in on the universe is startling, but startling things are habitually happening now-a-days. There have been so many thrills over new things during the past few years, and people have stood with "their eyes wide open with amazement" so often and so long that the surprise faculties of many have become somewhat exhausted, and it now takes something ultra-ordinary even to excite them.

The "irresistible" of physical facts of today have smashed so many of the "immovable" theories and creeds of yesterday that the world is literally strewn with the wrecks of time. They cannot be repaired or rebuilt. The only thing to do is to clear away the debris to make room for something else. What that something else will be remains to be seen. But whatever it will be it must be on a vaster scale and with much broader foundations of knowledge than anything heretofore dreamed of. The builders will need much wisdom to use the large amount of knowledge-material now accumulating.

Man is a wonderful creature, yet he is not the producer of any original material. Working with material already here he has brought forth so many inventions within the past fifty years that he has almost "turned the world upside down" so far as methods of living and working are concerned. During that time more inventions along scientific and mechanical lines have been brought forth than during all the previous record of human existence on earth.

Any one fifty years of age can remember when we had no typewriters, adding machines, talking machines or electrical washing machines; no automobiles, electric cars, nor submarines; no cash registers, cream separators, dynamite, nor smokeless powder; no fireless cookers, nor motion pictures; no Roentgen rays, telephone girls, vacuum cleaners, sky-scrapers, subways nor electric lights; not to mention thousands of other things we now use as everyday necessities.

We smile at the boy playing with his blocks who, when he has formed some new combination, says, "Oh! Come and see what I have done!" Man is but a little larger boy playing with somewhat larger things which some one else has given him. Now we have the newest plaything, the radio. What a world of joy it has brought to millions of people! Thousands who live in the cities but who are confined to their home by sickness, old age, or home duties, or while experiencing the exhaustion of a hard day at the office or factory, have taken on a new lease of life by listening over the radio. Thousands who live in the country districts, unable to go but seldom to the city, can now attend the best of operas, musicales, lectures and religious services of distant centers, by having them brought by radio within their own homes.

This new servant of man is the most attentive, alert and obedient servant humanity has known. Nobody knows how long he has been around waiting for someone to set him to work. Man did not create him nor make him, but just "picked him up", and after finding him made various liveries for him to work in. And his capacity for service seems unlimited. After listening to a lecture or two, or an orchestra recital, perhaps we shall yet be able to shift the dial and bring in O R N G, from Florida, or B E N S from Boston, or C L R Y from Michigan or W I N E from Paris.

It makes no difference whether you talk English, Russian, Spanish, French or Japanese; the radio can talk them all and will deliver just what you order. Not only does it give you the world news, the market reports, music and mirth, but by tuning in on S O N G you hear soul-satisfying religious anthems; and to further aid you in your evening devotion W O R D will enter your home and gladden the heart of each member. And all this without the trouble of dressing up and going out in the weather.

Weather makes very little difference to the radio set.

When as children we read about Aladdin and his lamp we opened wide our eyes in amazement; but the radio makes that wonderful lamp look like a toy balloon alongside a zeppelin. Edward Bellamy had a vivid imagination which most of his readers smiled at and thought it was working overtime. But the physical facts in the field of radio today exceed the imagination of all past writers and thinkers. Yet with it all, man has not created anything new nor discovered any new laws of nature. He has simply found a way to use the material which a higher Power than man had long ago supplied.

This world is a pleasant place to live in. If all the rascals were put out of business and every one else enjoying perfect health, with no worry over sickness, accidents, high prices or life insurance, this planet would be almost heaven itself. The fact is it is already a part of heaven; it is one of the heavenly bodies, and is certainly under the control of One far greater than man.

Speeding along at over 1000 miles per minute, 67,000 miles per hour, this earth goes pretty steadily, without much jolting. It has no track, but it keeps to a regular schedule, and must be back here at this very point, just one year from now, to the minute. It has about 600,000,000 miles to make, so it has to jog along. No express train ever had a better record for maintaining schedule. Evidently it has a good Dispatcher in control. Yet the earth is but one of a large family of planets, each one speeding along swiftly, quietly, always on time, minding its own business without disturbing anybody else; although we occasionally feel some drawing influence from other planets, as though they might like to get better acquainted with us.

Would it give you a thrill if you should happen to tune in on Mars some evening? If you heard the announcer say, "Station H O P E, Canal Zone, Planet Mars"? Some one might say, "Nonsense, that would be *impossible.*" That is what people have said about many other things that we have freely in use today. Some one might ask, "Well! How do we know Mars is even inhabited?" We do not know, but there was a time when this earth was not inhabited. That did not prove that it never would be. If some one had told us fifty years ago, "The time will come when a doctor in Los Angeles will hear the heart-beat of a patient in St. Louis, 1500 miles away, without any wire even" we would doubtless have concluded that he had some rooms to rent in his upper story. But it has been done.

What is *impossibility?* The word is becoming a meaningless term. We may not be able to do it today, but that is no proof we shall not be able to do it tomorrow. Who knows but that we shall ere long be able to tune in on all the members of our solar family? It would be great sport to get in touch with Venus, Jupiter, Saturn and the others. Some Master Mind with unlimited power created them and keeps them within bounds just as He does with our earth. Otherwise we would all go to smash in no time. These planets did not make themselves, nor give themselves their schedules any more than our watches made themselves and keep themselves in good order. Every reasoning mind must admit that the demonstration of such wisdom and power as is manifested in the order and control of our solar system is proof that there is an intelligent Creator in the heavens. The Bible says that He made the heavens and the earth, and there is certainly no reason to doubt that statement.

If God created man and placed him on the earth with intelligence and ability, could He not do the same for Mars, Jupiter, Neptune and all the others, if He so desired? If He gave earthly men the ability to talk and hold fellowship with each other, could He not do the same on the other planets, and *between* planets? Is there any reason why He could not establish a universal code and put those on the earth in communication with those on other planets? The Bible declares that angels, coming from somewhere off the earth, have visited this planet and brought us considerable information. What would hinder them from doing the same for the other planets? Could they also not intercommunicate between the earth and the other planets and get their respective inhabitants in touch with each other?

There is nothing unreasonable in the thought that all the planets are or will be peopled by intelligent beings who will be in full communication with each other. There are doubtless many "thrills" still in store for humanity. If God could create intelligent beings and place them on this earth and give them such wonderful and delightful things as the radio, there is no reason why He could not do so elsewhere, and give all

of them a celestial radio and let them communicate with each other.

Astronomers tell us that our solar system is but a youngster in the great family of the universe. Professor Curtis claims to have counted 900,000 spiral nebulæ, with the aid of the powerful Lick Observatory telescope in California. Some claim that many of these are really separate universes. Light travels 186,300 miles per second, or about 6,000,000,000,000 miles per year; yet some of those universes are so distant that it takes their light thousands of years to reach the earth.

Light travels rapidly enough for man on this little earth. It is instantaneous for everything that man needs, but it would be far too slow to use in interplanetary communication. If anything went wrong and it were necessary to get in immediate touch with Headquarters, and word was sent by telegraph at 186,300 miles per second it would take several centuries for the message to go and the same length of time to return; and things might be all smashed to pieces before instructions could be received. Electricity would be like an ox team for celestial transmission. God must have some medium far speedier than light or electricity for His service, in order that He may keep in instant touch with the outermost parts of His vast domain, and that medium may some day be made available for His creatures' use.

As our little solar system is speeding through space, would it not be interesting if we could "tune in" on some of the greater systems, and get acquainted with the people there? Wouldn't you get a "thrill" if you should chance to hear some announcer say, "Station H A V N, Constellation Taurus, Group Pleiades, Star Alcyone, City of Zion"? Of course, up go many hands in mental horror at the suggestion, with cries of "Impossible! Impossible!" But how does anyone know it is impossible? If God could create all these millions of solar systems and keep them in harmony throughout the millions of years past, what is to hinder Him from keeping them going a while longer and, if He desires, to people every planet with intelligent beings and put them into communication with each other? With so many dead *impossibilities* lying all around, is it not possible that there may be a few more dead ones before long?

"Well, we shall never live to see it," says another. How do you know? The average length of human life is increasing every year, in spite of the automobiles, bootleg whiskey and a few other things. New knowledge is coming in every day, and many people have lived to be over 100 years of age. There is said to be a Centenary Club in one of the Old Peoples Homes in the Bronx section of New York city. One cannot join that club until he has reached 100. The Bible says that before the flood people lived to be nearly 1000 years old; and we cannot prove that they did not. Why couldn't that condition come again? There is no information that I know of to cause us to infer that God created this earth for a cemetery.

If God chooses He can even bring forth every person who has ever died, and that is just what He has promised He will do. He did bring forth a few as samples of what He would do for the many later on. Christ said, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth"; and one of the Bible prophets said the same thing and also added that they shall "delight themselves in the abundance of peace". It wouldn't take God long to straighten out conditions on this earth, making it unprofitable for the rascals, and habitable for peace-loving people, thus constituting our planet an annex of heaven, morally and physically, as it is already astronomically. Tuning in the universe and listening to Mars coming in over the loud speaker is not at all improbable and may be one of the pleasures of the future. It is not impossible for the Creator so to arrange it for His creatures.

And why couldn't man continue to live forever? Why shouldn't human beings live as long as the angels? Why shouldn't man be permitted to stay here where he is acquainted and where all his friends are, instead of being taken up to heaven, where he does not really want to go anyway? This earth is a pretty good place after all. It is getting more desirable and delightful every year, especially since with the radio men are getting more neighborly and better acquainted with each other. The earth looks very attractive to most people. When one gets sick he sends for the doctor to keep him here on earth as long as possible. He would rather get his information about the other parts of the universe by "tuning in" than by taking a personal trip to these distant points. And can you think of any good reason why he should not be given that inestimable pleasure in due time?

The Night and Morning of Man's Experience

By W. L. Pelle

IT SEEMS to be a peculiar trait in human nature that when bad news comes or an evil report is circulated, everybody wants to hear about it. The newsboy can always sell more papers when there is a calamity or a disaster to yell about. But let some one come along with a good message, one worth while, well (as they say), "it's just too good to be true."

Early in the evening of the day on which our Lord was resurrected, two of His disciples were journeying from Jerusalem to Emmaus, discussing together the sad events of the past two days. After a time, a stranger who seemed to have been following, overtook them and joined their company.

"May I ask the subject of your conversation?" He said.

"We were just discussing the sad events of the past few days," they replied.

"What events?" put in the stranger.

"Are you only a stranger in Jerusalem?" replied one of them, "and have not known the things which are come to pass in these days? Do you not know of Jesus of Nazareth, who was a great Prophet, whom the chief priests put to death? And here, on the third day, certain women *say* that He is risen from the dead, and that His body is not in the sepulchre. You know how some talk! Yes: and some even say that the women are really telling the truth. But it just seems too good to be true."

Then the stranger chided them. "O thoughtless ones," He said, "and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? And beginning at Moses [and here is proof that Moses is writer of the Pentateuch] and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself." Then later, the stranger revealed Himself as their risen Lord. The news of His resurrection was true!

Human nature is much the same today. There is a slowness of heart to believe the things written. The Bible is full of good tidings, good news, but there is little disposition to put confidence in it. Much of this results from the fact that the religious leaders have not encouraged the people to study the Bible. The good news contained therein is not "too good to be true".

Leaning to the other extreme we are wont, sometimes, to expect the promise before its preparation is completed. The small boy is highly elated when told on Christmas Eve: "Santa is coming tonight." He is on needles and pins until the morning arrives, and can scarcely sleep. God has spent nearly two thousand years in preparing for the great morning of blessing which has already begun to dawn upon the world.

The Scriptures use the terms "night" and "morning" symbolically, pictorially. The night pictures the six thousand years of the reign of sin and death, when darkness has covered the earth and gross darkness the people. It represents the time when Satan, that old adversary, the Devil, has had full sway, and has kept his subjects in ignorance and blindness. The morning pictures the Millennial reign of Christ, when the emancipation of the human family from the condition and slavery of death to life, liberty, and happiness will be accomplished.

The word morning always calls to our minds the thought of freshness, calmness, vigor, renewed energy, a beginning. These same thoughts are connected with the morning of the golden age. When it has fully dawned, humanity's flesh shall become fresher than a child's (Job 33:25); there shall be a great calm instead of wars, quarrels, and strife of every kind; life will begin to surge back into each obedient son of Adam, resulting in renewed vigor and energy. It will be a new beginning for the human race, an opportunity for life. The Sun of Righteousness will have arisen with healing in his beams, and will chase away all error, superstition, and ignorance. The sunlight will show up and expose pitfalls, snares, and everything which is not right. All noxious vapors will be dispelled; and nature, waking up, will put on her beauteous robes. Then death itself will die.

In Isaiah 21:12 we have a picture of a watchman on the mountain top, watching for the first evidence of the break of day. Upon being asked by a traveller as to its progress the watchman answers: "Morning has come, and still it is night. If ye will ask more [than this question] come back again [for more information]." The thought seems to be that while the morning is here, yet the night of gloom has

not been fully dispelled; but the fact remains that since the morning has dawned, the darkness must flee away. The curse must go, and the bondage of corruption will be no more.

During the long night of sin, God has not left mankind's dark sky without some stars. Eve was promised that her seed would crush the serpent. Enoch foretold the coming of the Lord with myriads of His saints. Noah was promised: 'I will not again smite every living thing as I have done.' The promise to Abraham has already been referred to. Jacob foretold the coming of Shiloh, the Peacemaker; and all the holy prophets have had their share in placing their "stars" on the dark background of man's experience with sin. Mankind has not been left without hope.

But the greatest light was spoken of by Simeon, when he saw the babe of Bethlehem: "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation; . . . a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." (Luke 2:30, 32) The father of John the Baptist spoke of the same light when he said: "The dayspring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death." (Luke 1:78, 79) This great light would be the instrument of the Most High in turning the "shadow of death into the morning".—Amos 5:8.

In the 30th Psalm we have a poetic picture of Jesus in His struggles during the hours of darkness and in His apparent defeat, which was really his victory. Jesus in His earthly ministry is spoken of as a "man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief". Just before His betrayal He said: "My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." And, "I have a baptism to be baptised with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished!" When Judas the betrayer went forth, the Scriptures say: "It was night." When Jesus entered Gethsemane, it was night; and although the full moon looked down upon Him, reminding Him that He was to fulfil the law, yet it was a dark night of strong crying and tears. Weeping endured that night.

From one tribunal to another Jesus went, and then they crucified Him. He could endure the most excruciating pain, but then came the darkest moment of His life. The Father hid His face from Jesus. Psalm 30:7 describes the result: "Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled." Beneath the waves of sorrow the heart-broken Son sank into the darkness of death. In that victory, however, He earned the everlasting favor of the Father. The Father's disfavor was but for a moment, and the gaining of His favor meant life (Verse 5): "For his anger endureth but a moment: in his favor is life: weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." And joy did come in His morning.

Early in the morning of the third day, the beloved Son burst the bonds of death and came forth. There was joy that day. There has been joy ever since in the hearts of those who have appreciated that sacrifice. And when the morning of the golden age fully dawns, the joy of mankind will know no bounds. Weeping abides during the night, but joy comes when the morning appears. Even the seriously sick are usually aroused and improve as the morning comes on.

The joyous song of the conqueror of death is given us in the remainder of the thirtieth Psalm, a part of which is: "I will extol thee, O Jehovah; for thou hast lifted me up, and hast not made my foes rejoice over me. . . . Thou hast brought up my soul from the grave. . . . Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing: thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness."—Verses 1, 3, 11.

In Psalm 49 is another prophecy of the glad tidings of the morning. Man is like the brute beasts that perish. Like sheep they are laid in the grave. Death feeds on them. Thus is portrayed what happens in the night. But we are assured in the next phrase that "the upright shall have dominion over them in the morning". They shall be loosed from their grave-prison.

In Psalm 46 we are given a picture of the present troublous time. The sea (the masses of mankind) is swollen, and the waves are rolling (discontented). A storm is brewing. The mountains (kingdoms) are moved; the earth (the present order) is dissolved. But to the true church comes peace like a smooth flowing river, and while this storm rages, the promise is (verse 5, margin): "God shall help her when the morning appeareth." Then will come calmness even to the world: "Be still, and know [recognize] that I am God," saith Jehovah.

The new King, the Lord Jesus, is poetically

represented in His vigor and power in Psalm 110:2, 3. His subjects will be willing in the day of His power, which will start from the "womb of the morning", or the very beginning of the morning. He will be vigorous and fresh and youthful as the dew.

David, in his last words, did not forget to sing of the Prince of Peace and of the freshness and newness of life to be received by His subjects when the morning would dawn, and an unclouded morning at that. There shall be

> "One that ruleth over men righteously,
> That ruleth in the fear of God;
> He shall be as the light of the morning,
> A morning without clouds;
> when the sun riseth,
> When the tender grass springeth out of
> the earth,
> Through clear shining after rain."
> —2 Samuel 23:3, 4. *R. V.*

God's refreshing truth shall reinvigorate the sin-sick (tender grass—"all flesh is grass") and restore them again to perfection and beauty.

That which is represented by the rain and dew is clearly indicated by Moses in Deuteronomy 32:1, 2 (*Fenton*):

> "Listen, Heaven, and I will speak;
> And hear my utterance, Earth!
> My teaching shall drop like the rain,
> My utterance spread like dew—
> Like showers upon the herbage,
> And like sprinklings on the grass."

It has been said that the dew gathers the thickest just before or at dawn. If this be true, then the suggestion might be offered that now the "dew" is falling. It is dropping upon the hearts that are sad and downcast, and that are looking for relief from the distress and trouble now over the earth. The dew, the message that "millions now living will never die", is comforting and refreshing many of the tender-grass class, and is giving them a hope which they never had before.

The morning is prominent in several other places in God's Word. On the great Passover night for the Jews in Egypt, they were to let none of the lamb remain until the morning; and none of them were to leave their houses until morning. (Exodus 12:10, 22) Again, the Israelites crossed the Red Sea during the night; and the Egyptians, essaying to follow them early in the morning, were drowned. This pictures the fact that in the dawning of the golden age the Greater than Moses, the Lord Jesus, will lead all the willing and obedient of earth's billions out of the bondage of this present evil world; and Satan's empire (Egypt), and Satan (Pharaoh) and his hosts, will be ultimately destroyed.

The manna which fed the Israelites during their wilderness journey fell early in the morning. The bread of everlasting life is soon to be offered to the world.—Exodus 16:7, 21.

Job locates the resurrection as taking place in the morning of earth's blessings: "Thou shalt seek me in the morning, but I shall not be." (Job 7:21; 14:15) Job did not expect to go to heaven, but looked forward to living here on the earth after his resurrection.

In Mark 16:2 and Luke 24:1, we are told that Jesus' resurrection took place early in the morning. To some extent this reminds us of the fact that His second presence in the earth would be a fact early in the morning of the seventh day, the seventh one-thousand-year day, the day when He would gain control of the earth and of those in it. Bible chronology shows this event to have taken place in the year 1874.

St. Paul looked forward to the dawn of the new day. The greater portion of the night of man's experience with sin and death was in the past; and appropriately he said: "The night is far spent, the day is at hand."—Romans 13:12.

The Prophet Zechariah, who lived far back in the night, was given a glimpse of the blessings due shortly on earth when the morning has fully dawned. He wrote: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear, nor dark: but it shall be one day, which shall be known to Jehovah, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at evening time it shall be light. . . . And Jehovah shall be king over all the earth."—Zechariah 14:6-9.

The Apostle John also had a vision of the glorious results of the reign of righteousness. He tells us that all the companions of sin and darkness, viz., pain, sorrow, tears, and death, shall be no more. A plant put into the darkness and dampness of a cellar may live; but it will become distorted, deformed, and abnormal in many ways; its leaves will drop off. But bring it into the sunlight, and it will gradually

return to normalcy. Likewise, humanity held down in the darkness of night by the curse, has become deformed, abnormal, and has lost to a great extent the original likeness of God. But when the curse is removed, and when the sunlight of God's favor again shines upon the earth, mankind will return to normalcy, perfection. Eden will bloom once more, and earth's inhabitants will again reflect God's image as did Adam before sin entered.

Revelation 22:3,5: "And there shall be no more curse"; for "there shall be no night there".

The Fly on the Wall *By J. A. Bohnet*

IN A certain small town in the good old state of Texas some time ago while the writer was lecturing in a Christian church one evening on the millennium of Christ he frequently referred to that period of time as "the thousand year reign". There was present in the congregation an old lady who on the following morning went about the little town gravely declaring in earnest expression: "That man up at the church last night said it's going to rain a thousand years!" She had intently listened to the speaker for an hour and all she seemed to have gotten from his remarks was a coming "rain". She saw the fly on the wall but she had missed seeing the wall.

How many there are who take note of some one little remark a speaker makes, but lose sight entirely of all the weightier things he may say. The speaker may have uttered a hundred or more good things in the course of his address, all of which has slid off the hearer's mind like water off a duck's back. But let the speaker make one little unfortunate remark (as, for instance, calling attention to a little child in the meeting that is disturbing everyone in the audience except its mother) and there is somebody in that audience who passes by all the good things the speaker may have uttered and bears him a lasting grudge because of that one little thing he said of that noisy or restless child, mamma's darling. This is seeing the little fly on the wall but not noticing at all the big wall itself. Many will notice the little thing, but the big thing in connection entirely escapes their attention.

If a good friend does us a hundred good turns successively and then does something we do not approve of, we are so apt to forget all the good that friend did for us, and we magnify that one little offense until we have made a mountain out of a mole-hill. We have made an ocean out of a pond; we have noted a fly on the wall but the vision of the wall has escaped us. Puck was right: "What fools we mortals be."

A publisher prints a hundred or a thousand very fine articles in his journal, and then unwittingly publishes an article that somebody does not like; that somebody forgets all those good and helpful articles and fires into the editor his venom of criticism on that objectionable article he published. Another instance of having seen the wall-fly but not seeing the mighty wall itself. Why not notice the wall and not the comparatively insignificant fly?

The writer of an article, say on birds, may state that "owls do not fly in the daytime", which is generally true enough, especially in the plural sense. Someone seeks to disparage that whole article by writing to the editor a correction to the effect that he *did* see an owl once upon a time flying about in the daytime. The author was speaking in a general sense; the critic was speaking of a specific, isolated instance. The author was regarding the wall while the critic was viewing the fly. The author was describing the doughnut and the critic merely saw the hole. There are optimists and there are pessimists, and the pessimists seem to predominate.

We anticipate the time of that thousand year reign (not rain) of Christ, when full justice shall be done to each and all, even to the Devil, of whom the old lady said, "Anyway he has persistence, he is no slacker." Perhaps many of us are lacking in persistence. But Satan is one of the beings who see the fly on the wall but fail to see the wall. Finally he will bump into it, as portrayed in Hebrews 2:14; Genesis 3:15; Romans 16:20; etc. The wall before him was life and blessedness or death eternal. The fly was unholy ambition. He took his choice and must pay the price. The world of mankind in general sees earthly gain, the fly. The Christian sees heavenly gain, the wall.

Misconceptions of the Trinity

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THERE is no doctrine taught by the clergy that is more confusing than that of the trinity. They do not understand it themselves and cannot explain it to anybody else satisfactorily. The doctrine is wholly unsupported by the Bible. The word "trinity" does not anywhere appear in the Bible.

The definition given by theologians and lexicographers is as follows: "The trinity, a union of three persons in one godhead, to wit: Father, Son and Holy Ghost, so that all three are one God as to substance but three persons as to individuality." It seems unreasonable that intelligent people would accept such a definition of anything.

Origin

THE doctrine of the trinity did not originate with the Lord or any of his agencies. Abbott and Conant's "Religious Dictionary", page 944, says: "It was not until the beginning of the fourth century that the trinitarian view began to be elaborated and formulated into a doctrine and an endeavor made to reconcile it with the belief of the church in one God. Out of an attempt to solve this problem sprang the doctrine of the trinity. The trinity is a very marked feature in Hinduism, and is discernable in Persian, Egyptian, Roman, Japanese and most ancient Greek mythologies." This fact alone shows that the doctrine sprang from the Devil, because mythology is from the Evil One.

If the doctrine were from the Lord, it would be true and would stand the most critical and rigid examination. If it is not true, and therefore of the Devil, it must fall when put to a critical and honest examination.

God's word is reasonable. He says to those who attempt its study, in Isaiah 1:18: "Come now, and let us reason together." If the doctrine of the trinity is unreasonable it is untrue.

Unreasonable

IF Jehovah is one, and the Lord Jesus is one, and the holy ghost is one, then how would it be reasonably possible to add the three together and still make one? That is a different kind of mathematics from any which a reasonable man has ever learned.

Jehovah is one. He is the great first cause, from whom all good things come. Christ Jesus is one, the Beginning of God's creation, the Son of God.

The word "ghost" is an English word and means an apparition or spectre. The term "holy ghost", appearing in the King James version of our Bibles, is improperly translated. The Hebrew word *nephesh,* from which "spirit" is translated, means breath or vital power. The Greek word *pneuma,* improperly translated ghost, means the same thing—breath, or wind. It is the same root word from which our English word pneumatic tire is derived. Then if the theologians have properly translated the word it means that a ghost is something that goes around like a pneumatic tire. The fact is, the word is improperly translated. The two original words above mentioned, by all unbiased scholars, by the Revised Versions, by the "Emphatic Diaglott" and others, are translated spirit. Holy spirit is the proper use of the term and not holy ghost. All scholars recognize that the term ghost, as applied to the Lord or to anything that He does, is improperly applied.

The question then is, Is the holy spirit a person, a being separate and distinct from God and the Lord Jesus? I answer, No. There is no scripture that warrants the conclusion that the holy spirit is a person. Holy spirit means invisible power and influence of Jehovah. In other words, Jehovah exercises His power, and that power is invisible to man. It is holy because it is right and good. The spirit of the Lord is His power.

Unscriptural

THE doctrine of the holy trinity is entirely unscriptural. If we find that it is disproved by the Scriptures this should be a complete reason why we should reject it and accept the truth. We shall see that Jehovah God is one; that the Lord Jesus is His Son, and also one; that the two are two beings; and that the holy spirit is the invisible power or influence used either by Jehovah or by the Lord Jesus.

God is not three beings, but one. In Genesis 17:1 we read: "The Lord appeared unto Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God." Jehovah God is also one of the titles of the great Eternal One.

In Exodus 6:3 we read: "And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty; but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them."

Psalm 90:2 says: "From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God."

Isaiah 42:8: "I am the Lord; that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another."

Before Jesus came to the earth He was known by the name or title of Logos. The Logos is one who represents another. He was the special representative of Jehovah God, His Father. The "Emphatic Diaglott" is recognized by scholars as one of the best translations of the New Testament. In John 1:1, 2, "Diaglott," we read: "In the beginning was the Logos, and the Logos was with The God, and the Logos was a god. This was in the beginning with The God."

God means mighty one. This scripture shows then that the Logos was the beginning of Jehovah's creation; that Jehovah is the great First Cause; that He is therefore the Mighty One; and that the Logos is a mighty one. The word Logos is not translated, but is a transferred word. It is descriptive of His excellence, His high position and power. The Logos was Jehovah's active agent in the creation of all things. By Him and through Him all things were created.

The Apostle Paul says: "From the beginning of the world [the mystery] hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ." —Ephesians 3:9.

The term or title Jesus means Savior of the people. This title applies to Him from the time He came to earth to save the people. We have the repeated testimony of Jesus that He and His Father are not the same in being, nor the same in substance, nor the same in individuality. In John 5:30 He says: "I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father, which hath sent me." And again in verse 36: "The works which the Father hath given me to finish, the same works that I do." And again in verse 37: "The Father, . . . which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me. Ye have neither heard his voice at any time, nor seen his shape." The human form is not the shape of Jehovah.

And again in John 12:49 He says: "For I have not spoken of myself; but the Father which sent me, he gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak."

When Jesus stood at the grave of Lazarus to awaken him, after they had taken away the stone "Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." We might ask, Was he giving thanks to Himself? Jesus then said that He thus prayed to the Father that the people might believe that God had sent him.—John 11:41, 42.

In speaking to his disciples Jesus said (John 16:27): "I came forth from the Father, and am come into the world: again, I leave the world, and go to the Father."

Man had sinned and lost the right to life and everything incident thereto. It is the will of God that all men shall be saved from this judgment of death. So states the scripture in 1 Timothy 2:3, 4. God sent His Son Jesus to the earth to carry out His purposes. Of Himself it is written in Psalm 40:7, 8: "Then said I, Lo, I come: in the volume of the book it is written of me, I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart."

Jesus did not say that He had no will of His own, but He did say that He would not exercise His will contrary to that of the Father.

Jehovah God had promised to redeem the human race from death, to give a ransom for mankind. Since there was no man on earth to do this, He sent His beloved Son made in flesh. He transferred the Son's life from the spirit to the earthly plane, as it is written concerning Him in John 1:14: "The Logos was made flesh, and dwelt amongst us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth."

In Matthew 20:28 it is written that Jesus came to give himself a ransom, and in John 10:10 it is written that He came that the people might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.

If the doctrine of the trinity is correct, then everything that originally belonged to Jehovah likewise belonged to the Son; and yet Jesus states in Luke 22:29, in speaking to His disciples about the coming kingdom: "I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me." Now had the Father and the Son been one it would not have been consistent for the Lord to appoint unto himself a kingdom, because He must already have had it.

Again in John 5:26 Jesus says: "For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to

the Son to have life in himself." If the Father and Son are one in being, in individuality and in substance, as the trinitarians say, it would be inconsistent for the Father to say to the Son that He would give Him life if obedient. Had Jesus been disobedient, He would have been destroyed. Would Jehovah have destroyed himself?

The record without any dispute is that Jesus was on this earth thirty-three and one-half years. If God and Jesus are one and the same being, then heaven was without a God for thirty-three and one-half years.

When Jesus was about to be put to death, the record shows Him in Gethsemane and praying unto God. This is the most marvelous prayer ever uttered. We read in John 17:1 that Jesus "lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that the Son also may glorify thee." If the doctrine of the trinity is correct, then Jesus on earth was praying to himself in heaven. That would appear to be a mere farce and uttered, as some prayers on earth are uttered, to impress those who stood by. But on the contrary God the Father in heaven was being petitioned by His beloved Son then on earth.

Just previous to this prayer Jesus had stated to His disciples in John 14:28: "I go unto the Father: for *my Father is greater than I.*" If greater than the Son, Father and Son could not have been the same.

But one may ask: Did not Jesus say in John 10:30: "I and my Father are one"? He did so state. As to what He meant by that is explained in His prayer to the Father recorded in John 17:20-22: "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; *as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us;* that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, *even as we are one.*" Here the Lord was asking that His disciples, and all the members of the church thereafter, should be made one in him, as the Father and He are one. This could not possibly mean one in substance. It is manifest it means oneness or unity, in harmony, design, purpose and action.

In Colossians 1:18 we read that Jesus is the Head over the church which is His body.

Husband and wife are spoken of as one. In Ephesians 5:23 we read: "For the husband is head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church." In well-regulated families the husband is recognized as the head of the family. In the church the various members recognize Jesus as the Head, and all recognize Jehovah God as the Head above all. Therefore the oneness or unity that exists between them.

There is one text that occurs in the King James version of the Bible which the trinitarians use in support of their unreasonable theory. That text is found in 1 John 5:7,8. In the King James version it reads: "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one."

The casual reader would at once think that verse seven is a complete proof of the trinity. Every scholar knows that these words in verse seven are an interpolation into the original text: in fact, a forgery placed there for the purpose of supporting the false doctrine of the trinity.

One of the most learned translators, who familiarized himself with all manuscripts, has this to say concerning the text:

> "For there are three who bear witness in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the holy Spirit, and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth." This text concerning the heavenly witnesses is not contained in any Greek manuscript which was written earlier than the fifth century. It is not cited by any of the Greek ecclesiastical writers, nor by any of the early Latin fathers, even when the subjects upon which they treat would naturally have led them to appeal to its authority. It is therefore evidently spurious; and was first cited (though not as it now reads), by Virgilius Tapsensis, a Latin writer of no credit, in the latter end of the fifth century; *but by whom forged,* is of no great moment, as its design must be obvious to all.

This disposes of the only text that appears in the King James' version of the Bible supporting the trinity, and this false doctrine falls of its own weight.

Evil Effects of the Trinity Doctrine

THE doctrine of the trinity leads to the denial of the ransom sacrifice, which is the pivotal point of God's plan of salvation. For this reason the Devil desires to confuse the minds of

men. The trinitarians teach that Jesus, when He was on earth, was God himself, and that it was God who died to redeem mankind. If that were true, then when Jesus was dead three days in the grave, the universe was without a God; because the Scriptures plainly state that He died and was buried and on the third day arose. From St. Paul I quote: "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."—1 Corinthians 15: 3, 4.

Now let us look at the truth of the matter. The only one that could redeem mankind according to God's will and plan was a perfect man, as the psalmist states in Psalm 49: 7. There was no one on earth perfect because all were descendants of Adam.

God transferred the life of His beloved Son, the Logos, from the spirit to the human plane. He made Him a man. For what purpose did He make His Son a man? The Apostle Paul answers in Hebrews 2: 9,10,14: "But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels, *for the suffering of death,* crowned with glory and honour; that he by the grace of God *should taste death for every man.* For it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings. . . . Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil."

The Logos was made a man for the express purpose of providing the redemptive price for mankind. When He stood at the Jordan thirty years of age He was a perfect man in every respect. There He was begotten to the divine nature. He died as a man; He arose from the dead a spirit being of the divine nature. The Apostle Peter plainly so states in 1 Peter 3: 18, "Diaglott": "Because Christ even once suffered on account of sins . . . the righteous for the unrighteous, . . . that he might lead us to God, being indeed put to death in the flesh, but made alive in the spirit."

In John 3: 16,17 we read: "For 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."

This in substance says that God loved the world, that He sent His only begotten Son (He did not come himself), to the end that those who should believe on the Son should have life.

In 1 Timothy 2: 5, 6 we read: "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." This plain statement of the inspired Word is that there is one God, Jehovah; that Christ Jesus His Son is the mediator between God and men; and that Jesus as a man gave himself a ransom for mankind and arose from the dead a divine being.

Now if the doctrine of the trinitarians is correct there has been no redemption of the human race, because a divine being could not be a ransom for a human being. A ransom means an exact corresponding price, nothing more or nothing less. The trinitarians try to get around this by saying that Jesus was incarnated. In other words, He was God walking around in human form. This would be a fraud upon mankind and beneath the dignity of Jehovah and is contrary to the Scriptures.

The facts are that the Lord Jesus, after arising from the dead, went to heaven to present the merit of His sacrifice to His Father; that since then, as the active agent of the Father He has been gathering out His church; and when He began the gathering out of the church He plainly stated these words, "I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore." (Revelation 1: 18) He had been dead; now He was alive forevermore. He was put to death a mortal being; He was raised an immortal being. This is the promise to all the members of the church, the members of His body. In no other way could He become the redeemer of mankind except by being made a perfect man. We can see how Satan would like to confuse the minds of the people upon so important a doctrine as this.

The Apostle Paul says of Jesus: "Who, though being in God's form, yet did not meditate a usurpation to be like God, but divested himself, taking a bondman's form, having been made in the likeness of men; and being in con-

dition as a man, he humbled himself, becoming obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. And therefore God supremely exalted him, and freely granted to him that name which is above every name; in order that in the name of Jesus every knee should bend, of those in heaven, and of those on earth, and of those beneath; and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, for the glory of God the Father."—Philippians 2:6-11, "Diaglott."

Now if the trinitarians were correct, God died and afterwards raised himself out of death and exalted himself, which is both unscriptural and unreasonable.

The millennial reign of Christ Jesus is for the very purpose of restoring those of mankind that will obey God's righteous law. When His reign is done He will turn over the restored human race to Jehovah, and He himself will become subject to God. Concerning this the Apostle Paul says in 1 Corinthians 15:25-28: "For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. For he hath put all things under his feet. But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest that he [the Father] is excepted, which did put all things under him. And when all things shall be subdued unto him [the Son], then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all." Shall we believe St. Paul or the trinitarians? I prefer to believe the apostle.

St. Paul makes the matter so clear that 'a wayfaring man, though a fool', ought to understand it. In Ephesians 1:10 He says: "That in the dispensation of the fullness of times, he might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in him"; and in Ephesians 4:5, 6: There is "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all."

The proof is conclusive that Jehovah God is the great First Cause; that the Logos, afterwards called Jesus, is His only begotten Son, that thereafter Jehovah created all things by and through His Son as the active agent; that the holy spirit is the invisible power of Jehovah, and of the Lord Jesus, who is now the express image of the Father; that there is complete harmony between God, the Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.

God provided His great plan of redemption and salvation. His beloved Son, Christ Jesus, is carrying out that plan. They are therefore one in purpose and in harmonious action; and all those who ultimately come into complete harmony with God will enjoy a similar oneness with Jehovah and with His beloved Son.

The Bull of the Dead *By John A. Perry*

SINCE reading in a recent number of THE GOLDEN AGE the lecture of Judge J. F. Rutherford from W B B R, I have resurrected the following document issued by the Archbishop of Calcedonia, which bears the seal of the Pope and guarantees release from purgatorial sufferings to any dead Portuguese for whom it is bought. I thought you might consider its publication for the benefit of those who are still being deceived by that system. These indulgences were sold up to the time of the Portuguese revolution of 1910.

In a Catholic Catechism for the Portuguese, in answer to the question, "How shall we help those who are in Purgatory?" the answer is, "With masses and prayers and alms." "What is Mass?" Answer: "It is the sacrifice of the Catholic Church offered to the Eternal God for the living and the dead, the most excellent offer, Jesus Christ our Lord." I have known people who have paid the priest $50 in advance, for masses to keep them out of purgatorial fire when they died, and the priest gave them a receipt for the same.

I was born in the Azores Islands, owned by the Portuguese, and I know these statements to be true. I have friends and relatives alive, that have bought these "Bulls". You are permitted to use my name and address at any time to prove these facts. I also have the "Bull of the Holy Crusade" in my possession. It is a sheet of paper eleven by seven inches, written on both sides, signed by the Archbishop with the seal of the Pope. It guarantees remission of sins to all the Portuguese who buy it, if they confess to the priest; and the man who sells the "Bull" gets a

commission. At the end it reads as follows:

To gain the said graces you will give the alms here taxed, and this summary which you will take with you, with your name written on it, and in no other way is it of any value. And since you, A. B. [name of the buyer], give the alms of forty reis [about four cents], you will get the said graces, and if you want to get a six months jubilee, you will give to the treasurer who sells the Bull, the alms of twenty reis more; receiving from him a printed receipt with your name on it, which in any other way you could not gain. Given in Lisbon under our signature and seal.

I am attaching to this letter the "Bull of the Dead", which I translated myself, together with the original copy in Portuguese:

The most Holy Father, Gregory XIV, Roman Pontiff and all the Pontiffs his successors, considering the great expenses that the Crown of Portugal was obliged to make with the propagation of the Gospel in infidel lands and in building many churches, in which by the exercise of spiritual and Divine Cult they were attracted to the Communion of the Catholic religion, and also to educate and maintain missionaries on the lands dis-

BULLA DE DEFUNTOS

Considerando o muito Santo Padre Gregorio XIV, Pontifice Romano, e os mais Pontifices seus Successores, as grandes despezas que a Corôa de Portugal era obrigada a fazer com a propagação do Evangelho nas terras dos infieis; e em erigir e ornar as muitas Igrejas, em que os exercicios espirituaes e o Culto Divino os attrahiam, como sempre, suave e efficazmente ao Gremio da Religião Catholica; e outrosim em educar e manter os missionarios que, nos paizes descobertos e conquistados pelo esforço e zêlo dos Portuguezes, incessantemente trabalhavam na conversão dos barbaros e gentios: Concederam e Prorogaram constantemente muitas graças espirituaes e temporaes para todos aquelles que ajudassem tão piedosos fins. Tendo porém cessado essas necessidades pela mudada natureza dos tempos, o Santissimo Padre Pio IX, de felicissima memoria, Concedeu e Franqueou de novo pela Bulla expedida em Gaeta aos 22 de Janeiro de 1849, e depois por outras successivamente expedidas em Roma, todos os privilegios, indulgencias e graças, concedidas na Bulla da Santa Cruzada, com o fim de serem principalmente applicadas as esmolas dos fieis á erecção de novos Seminarios Episcopaes, e ao melhoramento dos já existentes, para que em todo o Reino, nas Ilhas Adjacentes e Provincias Ultramarinas, se instrua sempre mais e se forme Clero digno de cumprir a sua alta e divina missão, e continue a gloriosa tradição de nossos antepassados na propagação e conservação do Evangelho; e bem assim Permittiu que podesse o remanescente das ditas esmolas empregar-se n'outros piedosos fins, como auxiliar as Igrejas mais necessitadas em toda a Monarchia. E Sua Santidade o Papa Leão XIII, que gloriosamente governou a Universal Igreja de Deus, Approvando e Auxiliando aquellas santas obras, Accrescentou benignamente, pela Bulla de 13 de Abril de 1886, e Repetiu pela de 21 de Maio de 1898, novas e importantissimas faculdades, e Exhorta com paternal caridade todos os moradores n'estes Reinos, nas Ilhas Adjacentes e Provincias Ultramarinas, a que ajudem com as suas esmolas as mesmas santas obras. E, Abrindo para isto o thesouro da Igreja, Tirou d'elle, e Concedeu a todos os que concorrerem para aquelles piissimos intentos as muitas graças e indulgencias seguintes:

Primeiramente: que toda a pessoa que der a esmola abaixo declarada pela alma de qualquer defunto, a que a quizer applicar por modo de suffragio, a livra das penas do Purgatorio, e livrará tantas almas, por quantas der a dita esmola, e fizer a tal applicação. E póde cada um tomar não só uma Bulla de defuntos, mas quantas quizer pelos defuntos, a que tiver devoção, applicando a cada defunto sua Bulla, tendo primeiro tomado a da cruzada.

Item: que por modo de suffragio visitando as Igrejas, que se contêem na Bulla dos vivos, ganha para cada uma das ditas almas, a que applicar a tal visitação, as Indulgencias da dita Bulla. E por quanto vós déstes cincoenta réis, fica livre das Penas do Purgatorio a alma, pela qual foi vossa tenção dar a dita esmola: e os que a derem, levarão este Summario impresso com o seu nome escripto n'elle: e não o levando, nem se escrevendo n'elle seu nome, não lhes valerá.

A. Alypes, Arcebispo de Calcedónia

Commissario Geral

(50 réis)

IMPRENSA NACIONAL

covered and conquered by the efforts and zeal of the Portuguese, working without ceasing in converting the barbarians and Gentiles, promised and prolonged many spiritual and temporal graces to all who helped in this holy work. However the most Holy Father, Pius IX, promised again in the bull just expired in "Gaeta" in January, 22nd, 1849, and after by others expired in Rome, all the privileges, indulgences and graces given in the bull of the holy Crusade, to the end that the alms of the faithful be applied to build new Episcopal seminaries and repair all those in existence, that all in the kingdom, islands and provinces, be instructed, and to form the clergy worthy to perform their high and divine mission; and to continue the glorious traditions of our forefathers in propagating and conserving of the Gospel; and also promised that the remnant of the said alms were to be used in other holy works such as to help the churches most in need in all the monarchy.

And his holiness the Pope, Leo XIII, who gloriously governed the Universal Church of God, approved and helped the holy work, extended graciously by the bull of April 13th, 1886, and repeated in May 21st, 1898, new important privileges and exhorted with Fatherly Charity all the residents in the kingdom and provinces, to help with their alms the same holy work and, opening the treasury of the Church, he took from it much graces and indulgences and conceded to all who concur in those Godly intents, the following:

First, that all persons that give the alms below mentioned for the soul of any dead to whom he wishes to apply it by way of assisting, will release from the sufferings of Purgatory and release as many souls for as many as he gives the said alms and make such application; and any one can take not only one bull of the dead but as many as he wants for the dead, according to his devotion, applying to each dead his bull, and having taken first of the Holy Crusade, by way of assisting, visit the churches which are in the bull of the living, will gain for each of the said alms which he applied such a visit, the indulgences of the said bull. And since, you, A. B. [name of the buyer], gave fifty reis [about 2 ½ cents], thereby you release from the sufferings of Purgatory the Soul for that which it was your intention to give the said alms, and he that gives will take this printed summary with his name written on it. If he does not take it and his name is not written on it, it is of no value.

(Signed) *A. Ay· ·s,* Archbishop of Calcedonia,
Commissioner General.

Perpetual Masses for Only Ten Dollars!

FROM *The Monthly Messenger,* February, 1925 issue, published by the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 150th St., New York, we learn that you can join the Purgatorian Society. The advertisement of the Society consists of a half-page picture of souls in purgatory writhing in literal flames, and then comes the following:

1. Living as well as deceased persons may become members at any time during the year. The year begins with the day of enrollment. Absent persons may be enrolled by mail.

2. The annual contribution is fifty cents. During the year, contributions may be made as often as a person wishes to do so. When the offerings have reached the sum of ten dollars, the membership becomes "perpetual". If a living person has become a "perpetual member", the membership continues also after death. The offering for "perpetual membership" may be given at once.

3. When contributions are renewed, the certificate of membership should also be presented in order to find the name on the record and to receipt the offering made.

4. Eight high masses are offered daily for the living and deceased members.

5. After the death of a member, when the certificate has been sent in, a special Holy Mass will be offered for the same.

6. All letters, etc., should be directed: Rev. Father Rector, 389 East 150th Street, New York City.

Almost anybody who believes that another person could get him out of a bonfire would be willing to give fifty cents a year for it, and if he thought one could make a perpetual job of it he might even contribute the ten. But if we had the ten we would certainly look at it a long time before we would part with it on any such insurance policy. All we could be sure of would be that the priest gets the money and we get the experience. Oh yes, there is one thing more we would get, and that is a certificate of membership—a receipt as it were. All for ten dollars. The certificate, if printed on good paper and nicely embossed, might cost almost a cent; so we would only lose $9.99 by the transaction.

Babylon *By Arthur Desmond*

Oh, the bowers of Babylon are rare,
And the tinkling fountains play,
Over gardens hung in the drowsy air,
Where careless youths and maidens fair
Are dreaming of the years away.

And the kings of Babylon are strong,
And their dungeons dark and deep,
And the rich rejoice in their reign of wrong,
And the priesthood joins the robber throng,
While the toilers work and weep.

And the walls of Babylon are high,
And their arches grim and low,
And the birds of commerce scream and fly,
While the proud old ocean stream rolls by
In its dark, relentless flow.

But stern and still like a group of Fates,
Round the city's roar and din,
The avenging host of the Conqueror waits
In the midnight hush without the gates,
While the feast goes on within.

436 In Germany they were persecuted, some put in the front ranks of the assaulting army. One Christian man, for instance, who refused to take human life because of his faith in the Lord, was placed in the front line of attack during a battle. A soldier was placed on either side of him with gun and bayonet and instructed to kill him if he attempted to escape. He went through the battle. Most of his regiment was annihilated, including the two guards by his side. When the battle was over this Christian brother had not a scratch. Again he was put in a similar position; and again he went through another battle without injury. He was then charged with being insane because he would not fight, and was placed in an insane asylum and kept there for a period of time, until he was turned out; and then he proceeded with proclaiming the message of the Lord's presence and His glorious incoming kingdom.

437 The persecution in Great Britain of the same class of Christians, and in Canada, and in the United States—long boasted of as the land of the free and the home of the brave—was so terrible that words are inadequate to describe it. Number 27 of the GOLDEN AGE magazine, issued September 29, 1920, gives a detailed description of many of these wicked persecutions, which mark a clear fulfilment of these prophetic utterances of the Lord. The ones who had the privilege of passing through them and who had the many evidences of the Lord's blessings, rejoice because accounted worthy to suffer as our Lord had suffered, remembering His words: "The servant is not greater than his Lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you."—John 15:20.

438 Jesus furthermore said: "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) In the year 1919 many of the Bible Students in different parts of the earth, emerging from army camps and prison dungeons, rejoicing in their privileges, again assembled together and with united action went forth to proclaim the message of the presence of the Lord; and particularly the message, "The World Has Ended—Millions Now Living Will Never Die," clearly in fulfilment of the words of the Master in the text last above quoted. Numbers of public lectures delivered upon this subject throughout Christendom have gladdened the hearts of hundreds of thousands of people, comforting those that mourn. In 1920 this message was put into printed form in the book entitled "Millions Now Living Will Never Die"; and in the lands where the greatest persecution prevailed against the people of the Lord, greatest has been the witness. Within eight months 2,500,000 copies of this booklet were placed in the hands of the people; and yet the message goes on, giving a wider and wider witness, looking forward to the full consummation of "the time of the end," the end of the old order and the incoming of Messiah's kingdom.

439 Jesus furthermore said that the regathering of Israel to Palestine (Luke 21:24) would be one of the most conclusive proofs of His presence and of the end of the world. A full discussion of this point, together with many other points concerning the end of the world, is set forth in detail in the above-mentioned book, "Millions Now Living Will Never Die." Therein is shown conclusively that the prophecies have been fulfilled exactly on time; that Israel is now being regathered and is rebuilding Palestine exactly as the Lord foretold. Jesus said: "And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."—Luke 21:28.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Give some instances of the Lord's protecting care of His followers during this period of persecution. ¶ 435-437.

Why should Christians not complain but rejoice because of these trying experiences? ¶ 437.

Quote the Master's words in Matthew 24:14, in answer to the question propounded to Him. ¶ 438.

What evidence is there of a fulfilment of these prophetic words? ¶ 438.

What did Jesus tell His followers to do when they should see these things coming to pass, and why? ¶ 439.

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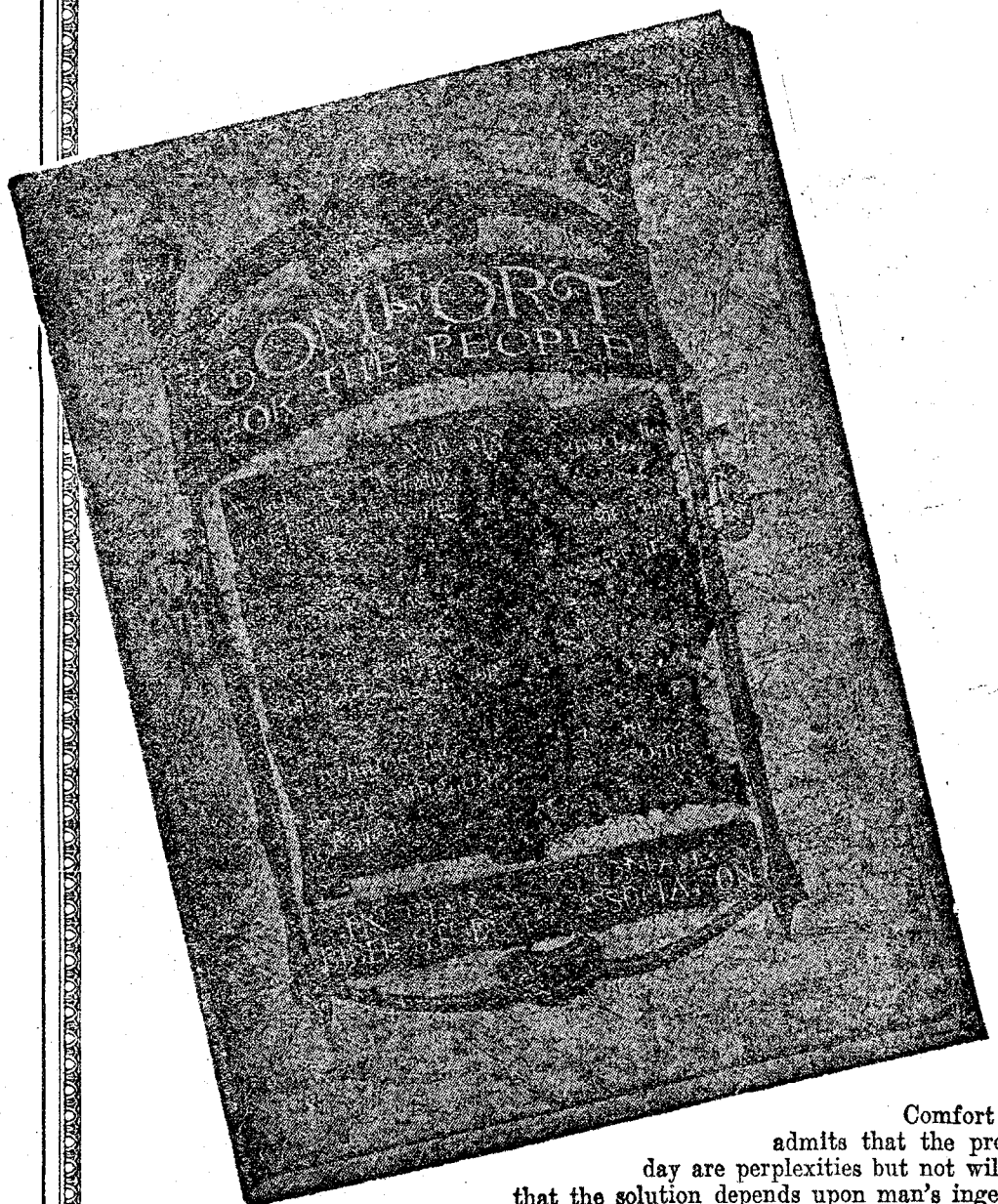

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OLD WORLD DYING

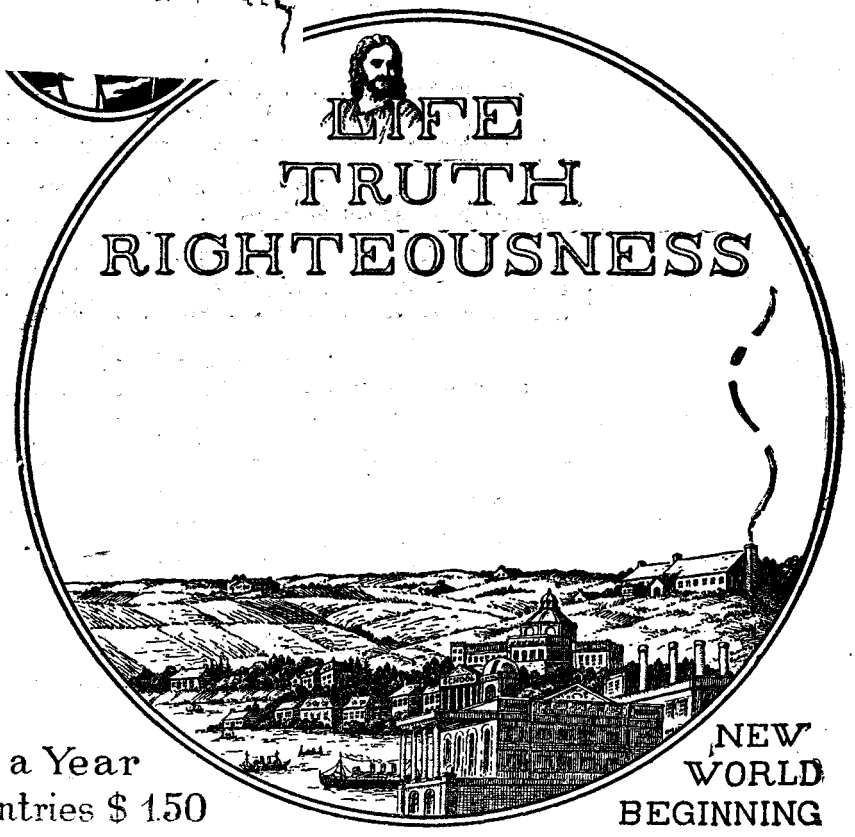
The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

Albert Messersmith
1033 Como Place
St Paul Minn
9-22-23-24-25

Vol. VI Bi-Weekly No. 1
September 9, 1925

SOMETHING ABOUT GOLD
WORLD NEWS
THE PECAN
THE RIGHT FOODS
WONDERS OF THE SNOW
AT THE SHRINE OF BONNE SAINTE ANNE
THE MAJESTIC ONE



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The Golden Age

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Some Interesting Things about Gold

GOLD is widely distributed. There are two cents worth of it in every ton of sea water. It is found in silver and copper ores, in quartz veins, and in placer mines, which latter are nothing but gravel beds into which gold has washed from mother lodes higher up.

Gold is 13.3 times as heavy as water. It is harder to melt than brass. It has a tenacity of seven tons per square inch and elongates thirty percent before breaking. A gold wire one-tenth of an inch thick will support 200 pounds. A grain of gold can be made to cover seventy square inches of surface. It can be beaten so thin that a photograph can be taken through it, so thin that it takes three hundred thousand sheets of gold to make an inch in thickness, so thin that it vanishes if rubbed between the fingers.

Gold beating is done today by the same methods used in the days of King Solomon. The sheets of gold, rolled to one-four-thousandth of an inch in thickness, are beaten for seven hours, at the rate of 120 blows a minute, with a hammer weighing seventeen pounds.

Gold leaf for use on signs swallows up $1,000,000 of gold every year: $4,000,000 more goes into dental cavities. Half of all the known gold in existence is in jewelry. The rest of it is in money or in gold bars which are the basis for money.

In Bible times a favorite form of money was jewelry of a certain weight, and therefore of fixed value. Thus Eliezer presented to Rebecca "a golden earring of half a shekel weight, and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight of gold". A relic of this is the English pound sterling, which at one time was of the value of one pound of silver, while a penny was a pennyworth of the same metal. The first shillings were pieces cut from gold armlets.

The world's production of gold in the past 425 years is estimated at about $18,140,000,000, of which amount $9,740,000,000 have gone into currencies. At present nearly half of this amount is held in the United States. England and France each have about three-quarters of a billion; Japan, Spain and Argentina each a half a billion; and Holland, Italy and Canada each a quarter of a billion. In the remaining sixty countries of the world the total gold holdings are about a billion.

It is estimated that three billion dollars in gold have disappeared in India, China and Egypt, where the natives still believe in carrying their wealth around with them in the shape of personal adornments. Gold bangles, anklets and armlets are common in all these countries, and gold nose rings in parts of some of them.

"In the Days of '49"

THE generation that is passing knew much of the great California gold rush, because the actors in that romance were with us only a few years ago. Now they have mostly passed. But there is no doubt that the rush of 1849 has the greatest place in literature and in fancy of any gold stampede that has ever taken place.

At Sonora, California, in the summer of 1851, a man accidentally stubbed his toe against a rock. The impact left the familiar streak of yellow. The man carried the stone home and received several thousand dollars for it. In the same town another man driving a mule cart found a solid gold nugget weighing 35 pounds in a place over which thousands had passed. The third largest nugget ever discovered was picked up at Carson Hill, California, in 1854. It was fifteen inches long, six inches wide and four inches thick, weighed 195 pounds troy and brought more than $43,000.

The mother lode of California is a vein of white gold-bearing quartz that stands above

the surface like a wall and runs parallel to the main axis of the Sierras for eighty miles. There is gold enough in the lode to pay all the debts of the world, but it costs more to get it out than it is worth. Costs at present are so high that seventy-five percent of American gold mines have had to discontinue operations. Many of the mines have caved in and cannot be reopened.

Curious things happen in the mining business. Four miners found a valuable nugget. They took it to San Francisco, and were so careful of it that one of them watched it day and night. It was such a magnificent specimen that it was taken east for exhibition purposes, but when they got it there the owners quarreled and lawyers got every cent of the proceeds.

An Omaha man bought a trunk at auction for $4.50. When it was opened it was found to be full of mud. His friends laughed at him for his purchase; but he had the mud assayed, with the result that his purchase netted him a little over $1,800. The mud contained gold to that amount.

It is not generally known that there is gold in small quantities in the East. Georgia and the Carolinas have sixty or seventy gold mines that have produced as high as $1,000,000 worth of gold in a year. There is gold in Maryland. Seven gold mine claims were filed in New York state in 1923. Some of these gold mines in New York state, however, are swindles, pure and simple, run only for the purpose of separating foreigners from their money.

In districts where water is scarce gold dust is now obtained by a method of fanning. Gold is heavy and remains when other forms of dust and gravel are carried on by a blast of air. The usual method of obtaining gold is to reduce the ore to dust, wash away the lighter particles with water, and pass the remainder over mercury, where the mercury seizes and retains the gold. The amalgam is then heated in a retort, the mercury passes off as a gas and is caught for use again, while the gold remains in the retort.

The Klondike and the Incas

OF ALL the gold rushes that have ever taken place the Klondike rush in 1897 was the most spectacular. The fact that the Klondike region is on the very edge of the Arctic circle, and that the district was almost inaccessible and uninhabitable for civilized men, created a remarkable newspaper interest in the repeated reports of inexperienced prospectors who returned after two or three months' work with $100,000 or $150,000 in their sacks. But for most of the prospectors who rushed into the Klondike in 1897 there was nothing but disappointment. Only prompt intervention by the government in bringing away the jobless and the moneyless prevented great loss of life.

The Klondike put Canada on the map as a gold-producing country, so to speak. Next to the Transvaal, which comes first, and the United States, which comes second, Canada is at the top of the gold-producing countries. The Ontario gold belt is estimated to be 1,000 miles long, and there is said to be in remote and inaccessible parts of Quebec a gold quartz ribbon two hundred miles long and ten miles broad.

It was the gold of Colombia and Peru that led Pizarro and his comrades on the greatest campaign of treachery, cruelty and meanness ever seen on earth. About the palace of the Inca, at Cuzco, Peru, there was once a chain of gold so heavy that two hundred Indians were required to carry it. They were on their way from Cuzco to Catamarca in 1532 to deliver this chain to Pizarro, when they learned that Pizarro's men had strangled the Inca; and they threw the chain into a lake, where it still lies.

It is known that there are millions of dollars worth of gold in Colombian and Peruvian lakes, thrown there by the Indians rather than have it fall into the hands of the European savages who represented his Catholic Majesty, the king of Spain. An English syndicate has recovered about $1,000,000 from one of these lakes, Lake Catamarca.

The largest gold nugget ever found came from Chile, weighed more than 400 pounds troy and was worth nearly $100,000. Brazil has a gold mine 6,600 feet deep which employs 3,000 men and turns out more than $2,000,000 worth of gold each year.

The Gold of Ophir

TWELVE times the Scriptures mention the gold of Ophir. The statement is made that the gold for Solomon's temple came from there. It has been known for centuries that Ophir was some place reached from the head of the Red Sea and that it took three years to make the round trip.—1 Kings 10:22.

Scholars have contended for generations as to the location of Ophir, some holding that it refers to India, which does not produce gold in any considerable quantities; some that it refers to Arabia, which does not produce any of the items mentioned in the verse; and some that it refers to southern Africa, which produces all the things mentioned, "gold, silver, ivory, apes and parrots [not peacocks]." The place now seems to be identified with Rhodesia, and the port from which the shipments were made is now known to be the present Sofala (Sofara—Ofar—Ophir), on the Rhodesian coast.

The thing which has made the identification complete is that the old workings of Solomon's mines have been found, the old road which led from the mines to the coast has been traced for many miles, and the old forts which guarded the treasures enroute are still in evidence and have been previously mentioned in these columns.

Solomon's mines are now being worked again. Their veins of gold-bearing quartz seem practically inexhaustible, and the fine quality of the ore furnishes ample justification for the Old Testament's suggestions that gold from Ophir was superlative, something fine beyond comparison. Moreover, by the methods of navigation then in use it would take just three years, so it is claimed, to make the round trip from the Red Sea to Sofala and return. South Africa produces today more than one-half of all the gold in the world.

Australia produces about seven percent of the world's present gold supply, and near Kalgoorlie is a sixty-mile ridge rich in the metal. The second largest nugget of gold ever found was obtained at Ballarat, Australia, in 1859. It weighed 224 pounds. There are immense undeveloped gold deposits in Siberia. There are said to be four thousand square miles in the Stanovoi and Zablonoi mountains every part of which shows gold.

Occasionally in their search for gold prospectors throw away metals that are even more valuable. The New York *Times* tells of some gold miners who threw away a bluish-gray chalkish substance which they thought valueless, but which turned out to be osmiridium, a member of the platinum group, and worth $200 an ounce for tipping fountain pens and making delicate bearings for fine machinery.

"Gold that Perisheth"

THE Scriptures give us to understand that at some time gold will lose its value. Men have found this hard to understand, but now it is becoming plain. In the past there is nothing men would not do for gold. Hardly a month passes but that we hear of efforts to recover millions in gold known or supposed to have been buried in this or that location by pirates, men who for gold did not hesitate to murder their fellow men. A new device enables divers to cut through the sides of buried vessels with an oxy-acetylene flame and thus reach treasures hitherto inaccessible.

One odd piece of salvaging now under way is the attempt to recover five thousand Dutch cheeses which a German submarine sent to the bottom in 1915, but which are now known to contain $10,000,000 in bar gold and $11,000,000 in Chinese securities.

The war has made men exceedingly clever in finding ways to smuggle gold from one country into another. In a carload of walnuts smuggled from Rumania into Germany it was found that the contents had been removed and the shells had been carefully glued together after being refilled with Rumanian gold coin. A cargo of Rumanian apples was also found to contain a coin in each apple. A shipment of soap went wrong, and a gold coin was found in every bar. The monster War makes the world gold mad; it is that upon which he feeds.

On Oak Island, Nova Scotia, is a treasure of $10,000,000 placed there by pirates long ago. It has been located at a depth of 100 feet in quicksand. The drills have shown that the gold and silver bars or coins are twenty-two inches in depth; but although many attempts have been made, reaching over a period of 130 years, no way of recovering the treasure has ever been found. Several companies have gone bankrupt trying to solve the problem. The sea usually rushes in and drowns the plant just as success seems near.

The way in which gold is about to perish is pretty well understood by scientific men. Small quantities of gold have actually been made from quicksilver. At present the cost of operation is two thousand times greater than the gold is worth; but Thomas Edison, whose opinion on a matter of this kind is of first importance has said: "I have always felt that the gold clause

in bonds is dangerous. This clause provides that the bonds shall be paid in gold of a certain degree of fineness. What would the people who own railway bonds say if they should wake up some morning and find that gold could be manufactured as cheaply as pig iron? Well! That is exactly what will happen some day—and it may happen any day."

Bits of News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

Five-Day Week in Detroit Laundries

ONE hundred and seventy-five laundries in Detroit have agreed upon a five-day week, at least during the hot weather. It seems to us that the steam laundry is an especially appropriate place for the five-day week, because the fumes and heat of laundry work make it almost obligatory that the workers have more than usual time for recuperation out of doors.

Idle Time in Various Industries

THE Federated Engineering Societies have published findings which show that the clothing worker is idle thirty-one percent of his time: the shoemaker, thirty-five percent: the building craftsman, thirty-eight percent. The worst case of all is that of the bituminous coal miner, who averages to be out of work ninety-three working days in the year.

Students Had the Wrong Idea

TWO boys, members of the Missouri School of Mines, needed additional tuition money. They decided on a quick way to get it. They stole an automobile and drove it to Montana, where they held up the proprietor of a summer resort. They did not know that the Montana man could shoot so quickly or so well. Now they are in jail, awaiting trial for highway robbery, with a good chance of many years in prison to think it over. Education comes high.

Sad Plight of a New Jersey Family

IN THE town of Westville, New Jersey, the Gormley family consists of a destitute widow and four children. The widow was taken ill. She asked a ten-year-old boy to cook some food for a four-year-old child who is an invalid. He found nothing but rice. When it was cooked the little fellow's own appetite overcame him and he ate the rice. The mother reproved him, and within a few moments he made two attempts to hang himself and one attempt at drowning. At last reports he was recuperating in a hospital. How much the world needs God's kingdom!

Marked Decrease in U.S. Lynchings

DURING the last forty years there have been lynched in the United States 3,165 blacks and 1,038 whites. The average for the forty years was 106 per year; but during last year there were only sixteen lynchings in the whole country, twelve of them blacks and four whites. It is hoped to make 1926 a lynchless year, a civilized year, so to speak.

When You Buy Goods

WHEN you buy goods you not only buy the labor and materials which enter into the goods but you also buy additional wages, rent, heat, light, power, telephone, supplies, cost of capital, bad debts, freight, cartage, losses due to markdowns, returns and pilfering, losses due to mistakes, costs of delivery, small purchases, long credits, changes of styles, taxes, broken packages, turnover, leakage, etc. You also buy profits, if there are any.

Burning up the Profits

AMERICA'S bill for fire waste last year was $1,044 a minute, an annual loss of $548,000,000, exceeding all previous high records. These figures are furnished by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The total amount of property destroyed during the year was equivalent to more than half the interest on the national debt.

Child Averts a Wreck

A LITTLE Negro girl nine years of age flagged a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Hagerstown, Md., just as it was bearing down upon the limb of a tree that had fallen across the track. The engineer expressed

the belief that the obstruction was so placed that if the little girl had not done this it would have thrown the cars fifty feet down the mountain side.

Rhode Island Traffic Rules

RHODE ISLAND, which has the distinction of a network of automobile roads that have cost several million dollars, has the added distinction of making the police regulation that automobilists using the same must make thirty-five miles per hour or get off the road. The official announcement has been made that the roads are too expensive to be cluttered up with traffic moving at twelve to fifteen miles an hour. Sounds like a good advertisement.

Aerial Maps of Oil Reserves

COLORADO has in one district about ninety-two square miles of oil shales. These are now of such prospective value that the government is having them surveyed; and as they are inaccessible by ordinary methods, lying in very mountainous districts at high elevations, the surveys will be made by airplanes, flying at a height of 13,000 feet.

Legitimate Use for Poison Gas

NOTHING but praise is heard for the Indiana bankers who were progressive enough and clever enough to fortify their bank from robbery by equipping their bank vault with the deadly Lewisite gas. The rout of the burglars at Elnora, Indiana, was so successful that a general arming of banks with poison gas is considered likely. No human vigilance is needed. The gas is in a delicate glass container that is shattered at the least disturbance of the vault.

Carelessness in Addressing Mail

CARELESSNESS in addressing mail results in two hundred million pieces of mail being given directory service every year at a cost estimated at $1,740,000. In New York city alone the cost of this service is $500 every day in the year. Dead mail matter which cannot be delivered anywhere yields the government about $300,000 every year.

Belated Praise of Mr. La Follette

AFTER the death of Mr. La Follette the New York *World* generously said:

> This man who has more often been called an obstructionist than any other man of his own day was personally responsible for more legislation than any of his contemporaries. Good or bad, there the legislation stands, legislation which La Follette was the chief factor in enacting: shipping laws, railway laws, tax laws, co-operative laws, labor laws, laws addressed to the interest of farms and banks and courts and mill hands. He was straight: no charge of dishonesty was ever leveled at him even in the thick of battle. He was vigilant; it was he who first attacked the lease of the oil reserves.

These words of the *World* now make one wonder at its attitude toward Mr. La Follette a year ago. But he is dead now, and big business is always kind and courteous to the dead. It does not fear Mr. La Follette now.

Love Laughs at Locksmiths

YOUNG men who have become American citizens have found a way to get their fiancés from Europe and Asia despite the immigration laws. The young ladies come here as students. While here they are married and go to Canada on their honeymoon; and when the young woman returns, with the passport properly viséed, there is said to be no legal way of keeping her out.

Fascisti Retreat from Staten Island

FROM somewhere in the wilds of Manhattan or Brooklyn on the Fourth of July three hundred and fifty honest-to-goodness Fascisti in their black shirts, and with two brass bands, piled off from two ferry boats, on the shores of Staten Island, announcing their determination to take charge of an Italian celebration to which they had not been invited. Just as they were about to begin proceedings they ran into a detachment, twenty-five in number, of New York's finest under the control of Deputy Police Commissioner Cornelius Cahalane. The Fascisti are alleged to have made the serious mistake of attacking the police, but the battle only lasted a few minutes. After pounding a few heads the police let the 350 men parade around a little and then escorted them back to the boat, very tame and law-abiding Italian-American citizens, doubtful of the value of Fascisti ideas and practices in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

People Wish to Forget World War

ONLY seven of the states have made application to the national government for their share of the large number of trophies of the

World War which are available to every state for the mere asking. The common people have no interest in the matter. The World War was not of their seeking or their planning. They did not profit by it. They wish to forget it.

Difficulties Faced by Physicians

THE Rockefeller Foundation points out the increasing difficulties faced by the general practitioner of medicine. Specialists monopolize the prestige and receive the larger fees. Laboratory and hospital facilities are often expensive or inaccessible. Sanitation is eliminating typhoid and malaria. Free clinics, school and industrial medical services, health insurance and hospital associations all tend to cut down his field of livelihood.

Vision Restored Due to X-Ray

BLIND for two years, Benjamin Delobowsky of New York now sees again. An examination of the brain cavity by means of the X-Ray located the difficulty. Surgeons performed an exceedingly delicate operation in the back of the head (where the organ of sight is located) and Mr. Delobowsky's sight returned.

Hatred of the Bible Increasing

ANXIOUS to express its hatred of the Bible, and with a fine disregard of truth and common honesty, a Chicago labor paper, *The Industrial Pioneer,* would discourage all who stand for the Bible by using the following language regarding such: "He represents medievalism, the age of inquisition, auto de fés, rack, rope, block, witch burning and perpetual imprisonment for religious nonconformity." As a matter of fact the true Bible lover stands for none of these things, but for the exact opposite. The persecution and bigotry in connection with the Tennessee evolution trial is all leveled against the Bible and against those who love the Bible. Nothing could be more unfair than the way the papers treat them.

Prays for Success in Prize Ring

A MIDDLEWEIGHT champion prizefighter, Harry Greb, is represented in the New York *Evening Graphic* as saying to a Pittsburgh Roman Catholic priest whose church he attends: "Father, you'll have to pray like hell and I'll have to fight like hell to whip Mickey Walker." Greb added: "He did and we won. I sent him a money order for $100 the morning after the fight. This same priest had his whole congregation kneel and pray for my success on the day that I defeated Tom Gibbons at Madison Square Garden."

1925 A Jubilee Year

THE year 1925 is the year of the Papal Jubilee; since July 4th the United States government has been in its fourth fifty-year jubilee period; and on September 28th the Jews will have completed the seventy jubilee periods of fifty years each, dating from the time they entered Canaan, and extending until their due time to re-enter and permanently possess the land, which is now here.

Mammoth Spiders of the South Seas

IN NEW GUINEA and Australia are spiders with a leg spread of fully four inches that make nets so strong that small birds caught in them are held fast and helpless. The natives use them to catch fish that weigh up to a pound. Some of these nets are stretched twelve to fifteen feet, with centers six feet high. Florida has an equally large spider that builds a golden yellow net of almost equal size.

Two Sets of Vocal Chords

THE New York *Herald* reports that a minister in Minnesota has two complete sets of vocal chords, deep bass and soprano; and that he has recently sold his throat for $10,000, to become the property of the British Medical Association after his death. What a joke this would be on the Medical Association if it should turn out that he would be one of the millions now living that will never die! The dominie will be in $10,000.

Clock Built of Straw

A SHOEMAKER of Strasburg, Germany, made entirely of straw a clock which has been running and keeping excellent time for seventeen years. With the exception of the hands, which are of oat straw, the entire clock is of rye straw, no other substance, not even glue, being used in the construction. The straw stalks were strengthened by inserting several smaller stalks in each of the larger ones.

The Pecan *By H. E. Coffee*

THE pecan is a native North American nut tree. It belongs to the family of plants known to botanists as *Juglandaceæ* and embraces two genera, *Juglands* and *Hicoria.* The word Pecan is said to have been derived from the Indian word *pacan* or *powcohicoria.* Mr. E. E. Risien of San Saba, Texas, has in his possession a fossil pecan which he found in lime rock thirty feet below the surface when digging a well. Geological specimens of pecans have also been found as far as seventy-five feet underground along the Missouri river. These excavated specimens seem to indicate that the pecan was cultivated by people who may have had a different mode of living or a better civilization than had the Indians at the time of the discovery of America.

Pecan Statistics

WE MAY arrive at some idea of the importance of the pecan through an examination of statistics, most of which were gathered by the Census Bureau. That these are not altogether accurate must be conceded, because the census enumerators were unable to get accurate information from many of the owners of pecan groves.

According to the latest census there are 2,662,444 pecan trees in the United States, and of these 1,045,694 are to be found in Texas. During the decade, 1909-1919, the entire United States produced 209,097,380 pounds of pecans. Of this total, Texas produced 112,938,940 pounds. The Southern states produce most of the pecans of the world. However Texas deserves special mention because she has fifty per cent of the total number of pecan trees grown in the United States and produces fifty-two per cent of the pecans. One county in Texas (San Saba) produces nearly one and one-half million pounds of pecans annually.

A great many of the best pecan trees ideally located have produced a ton of nuts in a single season. Government chemists have estimated this amount of pecans to be worth in food value for human consumption, three and one-half tons of best grade beefsteak. It is doubtful if there is any other single living thing which can in a year equal this. In most seasons the grower receives from ten cents to fifteen cents per pound for seedling pecans and from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents for improved varieties. This indicates that the improved varieties are the kind to grow.

How Improved Pecans are Grown

IMPROVED pecans are those varieties which can be depended on to bear every year and yield large and well-filled nuts having a medium thin or very thin shell. For eating purposes these improved varieties are in most instances better flavored and yield a much larger percentage of nut-meat than the unimproved specimens. In those regions which already have pecan timber or hickory timber it has been found very profitable to propagate the improved varieties. Judge Guinn of Texas has said: "I have on my place hundreds of top-worked hickories and am securing good crops of fine pecans from them." The bitter pecan or pig nut may also be top-worked.

To top-work a tree for producting good pecans, the limbs are sawed off at about one-third the distance from the trunk. In other words the tree is topped. This work should be done while the tree is dormant in January or February. It pays to top-work only strong and vigorous trees. Trees less than twelve inches in diameter, and between ten and thirty-five feet in height, respond best to this work. After the trees have been topped they are later grafted or budded with the improved variety which it is desired to propagate. The growing part of the tree is that delicate tissue region between the bark and the wood called the cambium layer. In either grafting or budding success depends on the union of the cambium layer of the tree proper with the grafted-on layer from another tree.

There are several methods of grafting, but bark grafting has been most commonly used by pecan propagators. By this method the scion is inserted under a slit in the bark of the prepared stock. However, budding is the commonest and most approved method of propagation. There are several methods of budding in use—chip budding, patch budding, shield budding and H budding. Of these various methods patch budding is considered by many leading authorities to be best.

In patch budding the stock and scion must be of about the same size. A patch of bark about

three-fourths of an inch long and about one-half inch wide is cut from the stock at the desired point. Another patch of bark of the same length and width containing a plump and well-matured bud is then cut from the bud stick and fitted in the place from which the patch from the stock was cut. The patch bud is tied in place with raffa, wrapping cord or strips of waxed cloth and in such a way as not to interfere with the growth of the bud. Suitable buds for this work are found as a rule only on wood of one and two year's growth and only about five or seven will be found on a twig. However by cutting away the foliage and leaving an inch or more of the leaf stem, the number of suitable buds on a given limb may be materially increased. These buds are ready for use from ten to fifteen days after the foliage has been removed.

Expenses for Fifty Acres

THE tabulation of expenses and proceeds on Judge T. H. Ridgeway's pecan grove may prove of interest. Judge Ridgeway was reared on a farm in Missouri and for a number of years has been practising law in San Antonio, Texas. He purchased fifty acres of land thirteen miles from San Antonio which contained native pecan trees. He had all the native trees topped and top-worked with improved varieties of pecans. He has kept an itemized account of his expenses and income on this venture which is submitted to give an idea of what may be accomplished by budding and grafting:

EXPENSES

50 acres, purchase price $60 per acre	$3000.00
Clearing and grubbing, leaving approximately 600 bearing pecan trees	500.00
Cost of budding and grafting 150 native trees, including care of trees, and owner's time	150.00
Removing moss and dead limbs from bearing trees	25.00
Hog-proof fences	150.00
Total cost to date	$3825.00

PROCEEDS

1919 Sale of wood	$ 200.00
1919 Sale of pecans	1,800.00
1919 Sale of 300 bushels corn grown on 12 acres, at $1.15 per bushel	345.00
1920 Complete failure of pecans and corn. Used entire fifty acres for pasture for hogs and cattle	
1921 Sale of pecans	1500.00
1921 300 bushels of corn, 50c. per bushel	150.00
1922 400 bushels of corn, 50c. per bushel	200.00
1922 4000 pounds pecans (estimated) 20c.	800.00
Value of pasturage, at $100 per year for four years	400.00
Total	$5395.00
Total profits during the period	$1570.00

Pecan Insects

ABOUT one-half of the pecan crop of Texas is destroyed annually by the nut case-bearer. This insect appears as a moth in May and as many as three generations may be produced in a season. Its stages of life-history are: Egg, larva, pupa and moth. The damage from this insect may be greatly reduced by applying to pecan trees an arsenate of lead spray. Other insect enemies of the pecan are the obscure scale, pecan shuck worm, May beetle, pecan catacala, pecan twig girdler, fall web worm, pecan bud worm, flatheaded apple-tree borer, leaf galls, termites and black walnut curculio. A few other injurious insects might be added to the foregoing list.

The earth no doubt will in time be rid of all injurious insects. Perhaps one way in which this essential work may be accomplished will be by beneficial insects. A very beneficial insect which heads the list is the lace-wing fly or *aphis lion.* This insect is very fond of eggs of butterflies and moths, and will eat any insect it can overpower. It has been found very helpful in controlling many insects injurious to pecans. The nut case-bearer, which I have before mentioned, is often held in check by the ichneumon-fly. This is a parasitic insect of which there are various kinds and sizes. The correct name for this kind is *hymenoptera* wasp. The eggs of this wasp are deposited by the female in the back of the nut case-bearer. She does this by locating the larva in the nut or twig and drilling a hole in it. This egg produces a larva which lives by sucking the blood of the larva in which it was deposited as an egg. Finally instead of a nut case-bearer moth emerging the young ichneumon-fly emerges. Other beneficial insects are the tachina fly and the wheel bug. By proper encouragement of these beneficial insects in a short time the injurious ones could be entirely

done away with, whereas now they serve merely to hold them in check. Now they seem to serve merely as the agencies of a divine providence which says: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." Is it unreasonable to expect that our future ruler, Christ, will accord to them the ability to multiply more abundantly and make the earth a better place for man's habitation?

A Tree for Future Generations

ABOUT twenty years ago there occurred the death of James Stephen Hogg, one-time governor of Texas, a man who arose from humble circumstances and a citizen well known for constructive legislation. His death was given added publicity because of an unusual wish of his which was complied with. He expressed the desire that no monument be erected to his memory but that a pecan tree be planted at the head of his grave and a walnut tree at the foot. He further requested that the nuts from these trees be passed out among the plain people of his state for planting, that they might help to make Texas a land of trees.

This unselfish spirit manifested by Governor Hogg has aroused the interest of a great many in planting pecan trees. The pecan tree is not quick to yield returns but the returns are sure and extend over a period of many years. It takes from four to six years for pecan nuts to develop into trees suitable for budding or grafting. After this, one may have to wait ten years longer for a very large return in way of nuts. Regardless of this, many old men have taken the interest to plant pecan groves, knowing that the trees would yield returns to their children and grandchildren.

Principal Roy M. Canon, of Runge, Texas, reports planting fifty paper-shell pecan trees this year on some land owned by the Runge public school. The returns will be used as an endowment fund for the school. He says: "Of course, I do not expect to be here when that endowment begins to return a revenue; yet the school, and whoever happens to be here, will profit by it."

Many cities are now encouraging the idea of planting useful trees which are useful in the greatest number of ways. They have in many instance selected the pecan; for it is a tree which makes excellent shade and can be depended on to yield a most useful food. Those who plant the pecan tree now are helping to give fulfilment to that prophecy which says: "They shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them." Those who plant trees may usually be numbered among the "meek". It is that prophecy from Holy Writ which now applies to the "millions now living [that] will never die". It was in anticipation of this time that the prophet wrote: "All the trees of the field shall clap their hands." The pecan tree will be among these. This scripture is not meant to be applied literally, but we may expect the pecan tree to flourish under Messiah's reign. The poet has well expressed my thought and truthfully in words of prophecy:

"They shall walk 'neath the trees by the river
With the friends they have loved by their side."

Subterranean Waters of the Sahara Desert

THE following excerpt from the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* appeared in a recent issue of the German edition of THE GOLDEN AGE:

Under the African sun, over a seemingly unending horizon, stretches out the hot sandy ground of the Sahara desert. Here and there a few palm trees invite a rest, and under their branches there is a struggling spring of brackish water. Waste and unproductiveness are the marks of this great desert. What is it that this dead ground needs to make it productive? Water, just water, without which no creature can exist.

And yet this precious fluid, whose absence is so deeply felt under the hot African sun, is not far distant. It is not necessary to bring it from far away at great cost; it is right there. But it cannot be seen; for it is covered with sand-dunes. In an epoch not very remote from the present, according to geology, there roamed at one time whole herds of elephants where now the camel yearns for dried grass. This stream of a dead past has been rediscovered, likewise its sister stream deep under the brown sand. In the west the Saura and in the east the Igharghar run together in one channel whose course is well known. Tomorrow, perhaps may be re-discovered the underground sea "Bahar Tahtani" of which the natives never tire to speak.

To make the Sahara desert productive as of old it will be necessary for the life-giving water buried under great depths of sand to be brought to the surface. The idea to water the Sahara with its own water is not new. On May 1st, 1856, the engineer Jus undertook the first

drillings with a temperature of about 103° F. This was near Tamerna, a small oasis of Ued R'rir, which was threatened with extinction due to lack of water. The fever attacked not only their bodies but their brains as well. At last, on June 9th, 1856, the water flowed from the ground, having been reached after drilling about 200 feet. The spring delivers 950 gallons per minute. Tamerna was saved. The second attempt was made in the gardens of Temersina. There the spring only gave forth nine gallons per minute. In Sidi Rached the natives began to dig a well, but a layer of sandstone stopped their primitive work. The French came to their rescue and continued the drilling. After four days the pure water came forth at the rate of 897 gallons per minute. This put new life into a region that was near extinction. In 1860 there were fifty wells in the Sahara desert. The work of boring now began to be carried on systematically; whole sections were being reclaimed to new life and activity. Not the large date palms merely but the people themselves who under their shade subsist on their fruits were made to thrive because of the waters of those reclaimed lands. In 1901, 22,050 lbs. of dates were exported; in 1910, 48,510 lbs.; in 1921, 116,865 lbs.; the best proof of the good results that followed the drilling of these wells. The population also greatly increased during this time.

The World War put a stop to all further activity here as elsewhere. From 1914 till 1919 all boring was at a standstill; and when it was resumed, scientific boring methods being improved in the meantime, it seems as if nature wished to make up for the four years of inactivity by lavishly pouring forth its water riches. Drilling now reached depths which before were impossible, some wells reaching a depth of 3900 feet. Since then there is water in abundance. In 1923 four wells were opened, delivering 2120 gallons per minute, the one at Tarfund Serira 3430, and the other at Saad ben Tobbi 3700 gallons per minute. But all of these figures were overtopped by a well near an oasis called M'raier, 72 miles from Biskra. This artesian well, opened in March, 1924, and sunk to about 650 feet, began to flow first at the rate of 1056 gallons per minute, then 5280, 9770, 10,000, and now as many as 11,100 gallons per minute water the parched ground. More than 80,000 palm trees have been awakened to new life. The oasis expands and others appear; a big change has come. To be sure, the Sahara desert is still far from being a cultivated plain, except where the date palm with its top greeting the sun and its roots planted in water does flourish; while under its shadow perhaps some cereal may grow; but the hope that the whole desert will become an oasis is well founded in view of the fact of present wonderful results. Already there are many cultivated places in the desert which have been permanently reclaimed from unproductiveness.

As for the cost of these borings: This is almost nothing compared to the benefits received. From 1904 till 1918 the boring of artesian wells cost 1,266,000 francs. Years before, caravans when weary from heat and thirst in the desert, saw in their feverish imaginings the cooling, refreshing water, sparkling under the shady branches. Then it was an illusion. Now scientific principles and their applications are bringing about the realization of those feverish dreams.

This interesting report from the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* is a remarkable proof that we are now living in the time when divine prophecies are being fulfilled before our eyes. The world witnesses, and the events transpiring corroborate that which holy men of old foretold thousands of years ago: That the wilderness shall become a fruitful field (Isaiah 32:15); that the wilderness and the solitary places shall be made glad, and that the desert shall blossom as a rose.—Isaiah 35:1.

This report confirms that in the wilderness waters shall break out and streams in the desert, that the parched ground shall become a pool, and that in the thirsty land there will arise springs of water. (Isaiah 35:6, 7) Men have discovered the streams spoken of in Isaiah 41, verses 18, 19, and now see with their own eyes the literal transformation of the desert into pools, thirsty lands into springs of water, and the planting of the cedar, shittah, myrtle, olive, fig, pine and box trees together; yet with cold hearts and silent lips they look on this spectacle. The great astounding feature of all this fulfilment of prophecy they fail to appreciate. An amazing self-conceit, termed wisdom, has so completely blinded mankind that not even such tangible proofs and "signs of the times" which God gave, as stated by the prophet in Isaiah 41:20, have any effect on their minds.

With further reference to this matter we quote the following from *Thurgauer Zeitung*:

The water gushes from the auger-hole in a *high stream*. With this stream fish and small crabs in perfectly fresh condition are carried to the surface, together with mollusks and other aquatic creatures. As emphasized by the French periodical *La Nature*, these creatures belong to the same species as are native to the lakes of Palestine. Science thus finds itself confronted by a whole chain of problems, difficult of solution. Whence come these creatures and how do they subsist at such depth? The fact that they exist, leads to the conclusion that these subterranean waters must extend over a vast area, and that artesian wells presumably could supply enough water to transform part of the desert into fertile land. It might be added that these *fish*, living in eternal darkness, are minus their eyesight.

The Right Foods *By C. E. Stewart*

[Broadcast from WBBR by the writer.]

ADVANCEMENT is being made along all scientific lines; but making progress in the proper use of foods to best sustain and conserve the energy of the human machine is fraught with difficulty. In the first place dieticians do not agree. Each of them has his hobby, and in trying to do something to attract attention each of them at times develops a bad case of "hot air". One dietician urges the use of milk; another says milk is fit only for calves. One says to eat no meat, no concentrated food; his opponent advises meat eating. One says to use only raw or uncooked foods; his opponent says to cook food until well done.

That there should be a change from the old bad habits is evident; and in time the evils of bad combinations and poor preparation of food will entirely be done away. Science is doing much in teaching us the component parts of all foodstuffs, and what each part has to do with the rebuilding of the human organism.

Mechanism of Human Body

THE human body, like everything else, is built of electrons. The atoms oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, sodium, chlorine, iron, calcium, iodine, phosphorus, potassium, etc., are found in the human body. Each has an electronic content of its own; and the combinations of these atoms, forming molecules, go to make up flesh, bone and blood. If these atoms are normal, and their electrons are functioning properly and orderly, health is enjoyed. But any atomic derangement causes a dis-ease of body, and the symptom of the disease will manifest itself in the weakest part of the body.

An overload of certain foods causes extra secretions of mucus, and this will show up in some form of catarrh or constipation. If the catarrh is in the nasal passages, and a remedy is taken to stop the discharge of the nose, then the catarrhal condition is scattered to other parts of the body, which increases the poisonous content of the entire human organism. Really to cure catarrh one must stop eating the offending foods and build up the system with foods which contain the elements which the body lacks.

If we are to have healthy flesh, skin, bones, nails, hair, blood, sinew, veins, nerves, eyes and teeth it stands to reason that we must eat foods which will supply the materials to rebuild the wasted tissues. The electronic content of the atoms of the human machine needs a variety of compounds peculiar to the functioning units of the organism, such as those found in glands, gastric juices, tissue, fibre, nerves, etc.; and these peculiar combinations are manufactured within the body as nature demands, when supplied with the materials out of which they can be made. For instance, the body needs sugar. But all the sugar necessary will be refined within the body from the fruits and vegetables that are ingested. We need not, therefore, consume an ounce of granulated sugar at any time.

Disease is a Functional Disorder

DISEASE is any functional disorder, the cause of which is improper nourishment, clogging of the physical system, lack of proper bodily care, overtaxation of energy by labor, worry, grief, or loss of rest and sleep. Disease is caused by poisoning the system through harmful foods and drinks, by vaccination, or by any other means of filling the body with poisons in such quantities that the elimination system is inadequate to the immediate exigencies of the case. The symptom is not the disease; an ache or pain is not the disease. These are but the signals of nature which call attention to the disease. Sneezing, gaping, yawning, coughing, belching, hiccoughs, etc., are but distress signals which the human body is throwing out as a warning that something is out of balance. These are signals which call for attention as much as do hunger and thirst.

Catarrh, boils, carbuncles, running sores, foul-smelling feet and bodily odors are evidences that a person is filled with filth, and that the system is using any or all of these methods to make a house-cleaning. The remedy is not pills, salves, etc., but in corrected habits of diet. In nine times out of ten the body is overcharged with starchy foods. "Catching" cold is not possible for a person in normal health, but is a sure indication that the person has an excess of wastes or poisons stored up in the tissues and blood of his body.

Constipation the Bane of Health

IF THE bowels are not open, giving at least two movements a day, reduce the food intake of all kinds, except as follows: Uncooked apples, peaches, apricots, plums, pineapples, grapes, muskmelons, tomatoes, figs, prunes (uncooked and stewed), and cooked spinach and other greens, fresh cider, and liberal quantities of water.

When the bowels are too loose, eat sparingly of all the above-mentioned laxative foods and drink any of the the following: Blackberry juice, raspberry juice, strawberry juice, cocoa, chocolate, ginger ale, and sassafras tea. Well-masticated cream cheese is also recommended. Tea, coffee and coca-cola are also binding, but these are not recommended. The coca-cola habit is a form of drug addiction.

Constipation is a clogging of the human body; it is a great evil, and a source of much bodily distress and of most diseases. Constipation and its hurtful results is not sufficiently stressed upon the minds of the young to induce them to regard it as a serious matter. Constipation should not be taken as a "matter of course", but as an indication of ignorance or stupidity in respect to eating, or as the result of indulging the craving of a false appetite. Constipation is a filling, or at least a covering of the intestinal linings with effete matter which retards the movement of the wastes of the digestive system, much the same as soot clogs a stovepipe; and atrophy of the bowel muscles results, reducing the elasticity and resiliency of the intestines and destroying the natural operation of the alimentary canal.

Medicines which cause bowel convulsions are harmful, weakening the system, and laying it open to further ravages of disease. Proper foods intelligently used are the only remedy, supplemented with fasting when advisable. The constipated person not only has his body of flesh filling up with poisons, but his blood becomes thick and his nerves become impaired through malnutrition of the glands, and his brain becomes diseased through improper nourishment until the mind loses some of its alertness, and the whole body becomes a cesspool of corruption. Castor oil or salts may remove the filth from the intestines for a day or so, but what of the poisons which saturate the fibres and sinews of the body, and have even gotten into the very marrow of the bone!

Turn at once to proper foods and patiently persist in the straight and narrow, but pleasant (after you get used to it) path to Wellville. The length of time it will take is determined by the long standing of the case and the power of the will. Caution should be exercised to make no abrupt change of a revolutionary kind, but change by degrees and as fast as possible without too far depleting the system of its energy. Start the change by cutting out all white bread, white crackers, macaroni, spaghetti, potatoes, pastries and prepared breakfast foods (except bran); and ingest instead cooked and uncooked prunes, figs, and members of the Green family—spinach, kale, chard, dandelion, beet tops, etc. Take liberal quantities of these. The prunes and figs need not be thoroughly masticated; but the Green family need to be ground into fine pulp, chewed until the swallowing impulse comes naturally. Grass-eating animals usually chew their cud, you know. And as you increase the intake of these foods reduce the consumption of all others. You are probably eating three "square" meals a day. Reduce the number by cutting out the breakfast meal.

Full Stomachs and Yet Starving

WHILE the American people are more or less gluttonous they are starving for want of foods containing certain elements which are necessary to health. The nearer we get to foods in their natural state the better will be the results. We have been catering to false appetites and creating perverse tastes for so long that we have had to season our foods to make them taste "right". All refined foods are noxious and inimical to health. There are sixteen mineral salts in wheat, but all of these are removed in the milling process, and the buyer of white flour is robbed of all the food value. White flour is an excellent article with which to make paste—for hanging paper on the walls, etc. It is also extensively used by the womenfolks in making pastries—pies, cakes, doughnuts, etc. Polished rice is another article which should never be eaten; and to call it "food" is a discredit to the human intellect.

The world would be much better off without so much wheat and rice and oats. The reason why these things are pushed upon suffering humanity and so extensively advertised is that these commodities are controlled by gigantic

trusts which are interested not in the health of a nation but in getting its money. Refined foods are mucus-forming foods and therefore fill the system with poisons and catarrhal affections of the nasal passage, stomach and other organs, and help to make the drug store and doctor business good. Small quantities of whole wheat and unpolished brown rice are not objectional foods.

Too much importance is given to bread, possibly because bread is mentioned in the Bible; but bread in the Bible is sometimes synonymous with food, and has no reference to the stuff we call bread. The world would surely be better off without any white bread; for it is not the staff of life, but the cudgel of death.

The skins of potatoes also contain the essential mineral salts; but when potatoes are peeled the hogs get the food and the members of the household get the mucus-forming portion which causes constipation and ultimately disease. If eaten at all, potatoes should be baked and the skins eaten, discarding the interior as useless, especially if there are other starches to be consumed at the same meal. Meats are another cause of disease. They contain much protein and uric acid. We do not need the protein that was once thought necessary, therefore the meat eater overloads his body with concentrated food which is injurious to health and diminishes the desire for the other foods which are rich in essential salts so necessary to health. To supply the needs of the body meat is not needed at all, though if used sparingly and well cooked it is permissible; for when in health the body can eliminate the excess of its requirements. But in a diseased body meat only adds to the derangement. Beef eaters lay the foundation for tuberculosis, and pork eaters are inviting the dread disease of cancer. An occasional meal containing lamb or prime bullock, well done, is not very objectionable. Meats should not be eaten in hot weather.

Occupation, Habits and Fashions

THE occupation and habits have much to do with the requirements of each individual. In whatever way the vitality is expended or the system sapped the replenishing process should be along the lines of the wastes. If the work is muscular, one should eat vegetables of all kinds, sea-food products, fruits of all kinds, and greens, in the order named as to quantity, and of course properly combined. If the work is mental, one should eat fruits of all kinds, greens, vegetables, and sea-food products, in the order named as to quantity and importance, properly combined. The amount of ingestion should be governed by the energy expended.

Most people want to be fat (excuse the error), stout or at least "pleasingly plump". When the texture of the skin is fine and ruddy, the muscles firm and the physique in good health from work and exercise, then it is allowable to have a little plumpness; for the elimination system is taking care of the wastes and poisons which the human engine continually discharges through the bowels, kidneys and liver, and exudes through the pores of the skin. But if the flesh is flabby, rough or coarse, then the system is full of filth, whether the symptoms of disease are manifest or not. The approach of gout, rheumatism, neuritis, failing eyes, decaying teeth, or catarrhal discharges is only a question of time, if indeed the individual is not already fearful of the actual presence of one or more of these disorders. The wiry, muscular, trim physique of the athlete is the model best for men and women. Underweight is better than overweight for health and longevity.

Combinations Often Determine Food Value

VARIOUS foods in themselves are not injurious, but become harmful when taken in improper combinations with other foods. General rules may be laid down which should be religiously followed by all. And additionally, there are specific rules which each person must learn for himself; and in this, experience is the best teacher. We know a person who cannot eat anything to which tomatoes have been added; another gets sick at even the smell of onions; another will vomit and need a week for recovery if milk in any form is taken into the stomach; another is unable to digest boiled cabbage; and still another has a digestive apparatus which rebels at canned corn.

Right foods ofttimes become wrong foods because of peculiar derangements in the chemical laboratory of the body. Right foods become wrong foods in improper combinations. Therefore too large variety at one meal should be avoided, and practice should be given to eating one thing at a time. If we eat salad made up of

either fruit or vegetables we should permit the desire for food through the aid of the eye to make the choice as to what is to be first eaten; eat all of this that is wanted; then proceed to the second item, making selection as before; and so on.

Cook with butter; vegetable oils are permissible; but avoid lard. The cooking of foods is an essential part of health, after the proper foods have been selected. Heavy cast aluminum cooking utensils are the best. The ordinary sheet or pressed-out aluminum is not the best. Never use granite ware to cook in; granite slivers off in small particles and gets into the food; granite is indigestible. Cast aluminum costs money, but it is economy in the end—and health. With the use of cast aluminum very little water is necessary, and the less water used in cooking the better. Be sure to utilize the water from cooked food some way; if in no other way, drink it, for the mineral salts which are so important to health are often cooked out into the water. There is health in every drop we have been throwing away.

Disposing of the Breakfast Hour

THERE is no food that is right food for the morning meal. At breakfast is no time to break a fast. Keep up the daily fast until the noon hour. The stomach needs the rest; it is tough we know, and a very willing slave; but sometimes it functions with great difficulty. When the stomach is at rest and the assimilation of food has been taken care of, then something remarkable takes place in the human body. The wastes and poisons which are in the fibers of the flesh are more readily dislodged and thrown into the circulatory system and carried to the alimentary canal for elimination under those ideal conditions of stomach-rest and assimilation-rest. When the stomach is secreting gastric juices for the digestion of food, and the body is assimilating the food digested, there is very little elimination of the wastes and poisons from the deep-seated cells of the body. Why not cooperate with nature and keep well!

If a person is digging coal or post holes or is working in the harvest field, then it may be permissible to eat the morning meal; but such meal should consist of fresh fruit, or prunes, or figs, not thoroughly masticated; or of fresh tomatoes, lettuce, rhubarb, greens of some kind, or raw cabbage, well masticated; or a smaller quantity of each of the above classes of foods.

Upon arising in the morning drink at least a pint of medium hot water to which has been added either the juice of a lemon, an orange, or a grapefruit. If you wish to sweeten it, add a small quantity of honey, New Orleans molasses or maple sugar. If, after the morning drink of lemon juice, you must eat breakfast it is best to eat vegetables instead of fruit for harmony of combination. For the noon meal fruits may be eaten freely. If you do not eat breakfast, then your morning drink of acid fruit juices will be out of the way so that the less care need be exercised in choosing the foods at noon.

Right Foods for Daily Consumption

THE following are the right foods:

Use liberal quantities of prunes, uncooked or cooked without sugar; apples; oranges; grapes; lettuce; spinach; uncooked cabbage; tomatoes; berries in season; fresh garden vegetables; and orchard fruits.

Use medium quantities of dates; figs; raisins; string beans; unpeeled carrots and turnips, cooked and uncooked; cottage cheese; cream cheese (at noon meal only); onions; melons; peas; milk and milk products; dandelions and other greens.

Use slight quantities of lamb; young beef; salmon; fresh fish; fowl; baked potatoes; sweet potatoes; bran muffins; corn bread; whole wheat or graham bread; oatmeal (in winter only); navy and lima beans; nuts of all kinds; eggs (one only at a meal); celery; salt; ice-cream the year around; molasses bread and cake; bananas; and olives. Cakes made of whole wheat flour may be eaten at a non-starch meal.

And, lest you forget, avoid the following: Beef; pork; all fried foods; everything made of white flour; white polished rice; store and factory-made candies (make your own, with brown sugar); macaroni; spaghetti; tapioca; pancakes; waffles; doughnuts; spices; vinegar; pickled foods; catsups; corn syrup; all refined sugars; white granulated sugar, made of either cane or beets (except for preserving purposes); and all refined breakfast foods; also tea and coffee.

Drink plenty of water two hours after each meal; drink none just before eating; and a

small quantity if any at meal time. Good buttermilk is a health drink at meal times and in between. Do not take a bath until two hours after a meal, nor closer than one hour before eating. Drink a full glass of water both before and after the bath.

Miscellaneous Items for Consideration

NOT only should we consider the chemical content of food, but also its value to the human body as an aid to health; such as for instance, the ease with which it is digested, and assimilated into the system, and also the wastes eliminated with the least energy to the vital organs.

The overeating of any one thing is harmful. The promiscuous mixing of too many varieties at a time is also harmful. A variety of six or eight items of food, well balanced and harmonized, eaten one thing at a time, is ideal. Always and in every case eat the fruits first, then the green-leaf vegetables, then the more solid foods.

Be light drinkers at meal time. If milk is used, do not use the following food at that meal: Rhubarb, tomatoes, pineapples, lemon in any form, peaches, apricots, oranges, cherries, cranberries, currants, huckleberries and apples. If milk is used with peaches, huckleberries and apples mix them so that the chemical change may take place before eating.

Smoked herring and salmon are two good fish foods, and they may be eaten with advantage two or three times each week. Do not eat tuna as a substitute for salmon; for tuna has not the food value of salmon. When eating fish foods or meat do not eat any nuts at that meal nor drink milk. When milk constitutes part of the meal use for the heavier foods the allowable cereals and such fruits as have a small content of acidity, such as figs, dates, prunes, bananas and pears. Adults should eat nothing between meals.

For pliability and suppleness of tissues, for avoiding the hardening of the arteries and the approach of old age, we should make our daily diet consist more of figs, prunes, dates, raisins, lima and navy beans, tomatoes, spinach, dandelions, lettuce, chard, celery, oranges, apples, plums, peaches, pineapples, bananas, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips and rutabagas. If you are in the habit of eating meat, substitute a small quantity of nuts. Try unroasted peanuts.

These foods just mentioned supply potassium to the system for the bodily needs, and where these are ingested in sufficient quantities there will be no cancerous growths. When there is a lack of these foods consumed it is manifested in moles, warts, and other fungous growths.

The way to restore health to the sick is by getting acquainted with the laws of health, the way the organs of the body function, and the foods required to maintain efficiency; how to prepare properly the foods, and the quantity to eat to supply the demands of one's own organism. That all do not require the same quantity is obvious. Not only does the amount of work determine the amount of intake of food, but the build and habits of the person has much to do with it. A person with larger alimentiveness will outeat another expending the same energy, and may not be so robust as the other. Alimentiveness belongs to the head rather than to the stomach; one having this organ large loves to eat, and will usually eat whether or not. One such has difficulty saying "No" to himself when there are pork chops around, or a piping hot dish of macaroni with cheese, or rhubarb pie with soggy crust made of high-patent, mineral-denuded, life-extracted snow-white flour.

Who is Planning Mexico's Next Revolution *By Julio Despaigne*

THE Cuban paper *La Discusion,* Havana, Cuba, on July 5th published the following information:

C. AGUILAR ACCUSES THE AMERICANS

Says that American Interests have asked him to make a revolution against President Calles.

Mexico City, July 4th. General Candido Aguilar, former Secretary of State, who served under the Carranza Administration in Mexico and who is now living in Cuba, has sent a signed report to this city stating that "American interests" have approached him to ask him to take part in a revolution that is being planned to hinder the law-abiding government of President Plutarco C. Calles, on condition that the revolutionist must protect the Americans and their properties.

In view of the fact that this statement has been branded as false, General Aguilar has promised to send

the necessary proofs in detail if this case is put under the consideration of the State Department.

Aguilar arrived in Cuba last year and is at present living at Cojimar, near Guanabacoa.

Dog Culture—The Great Dane *By J. A. Bohnet*

IN A certain small town in western Indiana, not far from the Illinois state line, there is a breeding kennel of high-grade Great Dane dogs of varied colors for both exhibition and commercial purposes. Some of the dogs are jet black, some black and white spotted, others dark and light blue-gray, dark yellow and tan, but more generally yellow and drab brindled.

These dogs resemble somewhat the greyhound but are less rangy; they are more stocky, and are much more powerful. They are shipped to all parts of the world for hunting big game, such as bear, cougar, wildcat, lynx, wolf, coyote, badger, coon and smaller animals. They are also purchased and used as family house dogs, for protection of children and property. They are easily trained to be gentle or savage, can be readily taught not to leap over a fence three feet high, or to clear a five-foot wall or fence at a bound. They are fed once a day on meat scrap, potatoes and gravy-soaked bread, except the female in breeding season twice a day, which season occurs twice a year. The puppies are fed three times a day, mostly on milk and soft foods, such as gruel.

One of the females of this collection, a large black and white animal, is said to have been sired by the magnificent "body guard" of Kaiser Wilhelm ex-emperor of Germany. Another is a gigantic buff brindled male said to be the most highly bred Great Dane west of New York, and could not be bought for $1,000. An offer of $500 has several times been refused. This dog has won every first prize in all contests of his exhibition, which are many. The dogs of this kennel range in value generally from $200 to $350 for breeding purposes and for game hunting. The puppies can be bought at from $50 up, according to quality and color. The breeder of these dogs cannot produce them fast enough to supply the demand.

During daytime the animals are confined in an out-of-door range, more or less separately, of about twenty to fifty feet space. At night they are shut up in the dog houses, averaging from about eight to twelve feet floor space. Naturally they bark at noises and strangers, but hush instantly on command of the keeper. All know their names and respond to the command of the keeper, though he be out of sight. These dogs are highly intelligent.

The females are given to fighting each other out of jealousy, and in several instances have fought to the death, a heavy financial loss to the breeder. He must stay right on the job. Even the puppies vigorously fight each other, and the mother complaisantly looks on, meanwhile interposing no objection, though a puppy howls with pain.

Several whippings are administered to keep the dogs in subjection. One whipping for a certain offense is always sufficient. The offense will not be repeated. Hence one must exercise great care lest the dog be spoiled by wrongful chastisement. The dog never forgets what he thinks he was whipped for; and only with much patience can a mistake be corrected.

The ears of Great Danes are lopped like those of the hound, but are more abbreviated. They are not naturally spike-pointed upwards as one might suppose. They are docked to make them sharp-pointed upwards. The state law of Indiana forbids the docking of domestic animal ears. Therefore they are taken across the Illinois state line, where the job is done. This illustrates how law is often defeated.

One might wonder why these high-bred dogs are not frequently stolen. The dog can be stolen readily enough without any danger of detection. But who will pay a fancy price for an animal whose pedigree is unknown? The difficulty lies in the disposition of the stolen dog at a good price. It would be like stealing an elephant. Besides, who wants to enter a dog kennel at night?

Wonders of the Snow

By Frederick Lardent, D. B. O. A. (London)

THE ancient historian Herodotus tells us, in his gossiping way, that the Scythians reported of the country lying beyond them and farther to the north, "that it could not be passed, nor yet discerned with the eye, on account of the feathers which were continually falling. With these, both the earth and the air were so filled as effectually to obstruct the view."

Doubtless Herodotus had sufficient acquaintance with the natural phenomena to conjecture that by "feathers" the wild inhabitants of Scythia in reality meant snow. Snow is always a wonder to all who see it for the first time, and, familiar as it is to most of us, one occasionally meets with people to whom it is utterly strange. Youths born in India, for example, on visiting England in winter gaze upon a snowfall with astonishment and admiration.

Even in this country the schoolboy, glancing out at the window, is usually filled with enthusiasm as he sees the snowflakes white and feathery, come tumbling from the heavens—eddying, sporting, rising and sinking ere they drop upon their final resting place.

Snow in Its Glory

THE severe winters experienced in some lands are not without their compensations, as is evidenced by an incident recorded by a traveler:

When in the Hebrides, I looked out on a November morning and saw a white world in a pink glow. Between the fir trees, the bay glistened like a polished mirror and there was not a cloud in the sky. At ten o'clock I hastened for a ramble over the hills. Hard frost had immediately followed a fall of snow. Nature was in her new dress; like bridal robes it etherealized her, giving her a strange unfamiliar beauty too exquisite for ordinary wear. Where yesterday was mud an angel had come today to change the scene to unparalleled glory. The very path leading to the moors seemed as though strewn with diamonds.

Snow—Its Utility

WHATEVER town dwellers may think of snow, the farmers, gardeners and agriculturists are glad to see it. They will tell you that the precious grain, herbs and grass are now snugly protected from the sharp destroying frosts. Thus it is that the rain which falls in summer to cool and nourish plant life, now falls like soft wool to protect from a too chilling atmosphere. In Vermont, for four successive days in one winter the temperature was thirteen degrees below zero. Beneath a four-inch depth of snow the temperature was found to be nineteen degrees above zero, thereby showing over thirty degrees of difference. This strikingly reveals that snow is to the earth what bed coverings and clothes are to the human body. In springtime the warm rays of the sun melt the snow and in place of the mantle of white there arises the robe of living green. The tender blades shoot forth vigorously as though gratefully to acknowledge their former protection.

Crystallization

IT IS interesting to know something of the formation of snow, and to this end we need to touch upon the law of crystallization which phenomenon is common throughout nature.

Crystallization occurs when some particular substance is dissolved in water and allowed free course in regard to the shape which it adopts as the water evaporates. A familiar instance is that known as rock or sugar candy, which is obtained by dissolving sugar in water and then allowing the water to evaporate slowly. The uninitiated would think that the resultant sugar had come from some form of mould because of its symmetrical appearance; instead, the molecular forces of nature were the sole artist. Alum crystals, such as are sometimes seen in druggists' shop windows, are formed by a somewhat similar process. Given their own special opportunity nearly every substance will crystallize—gold, silver, platinum, lead and such like minerals and compositions; the outcome being geometrical forms which vary immensely.

The rare beauty of precious stones is due in the first place to the law of crystallization. For instance, the hardest known substance is the diamond. This is pure carbon in the highest pitch of crystallization, and what led to it was that particular and congenial environment suited to the substance. One diamond, such as the famous "Hope" diamond, is worth a fairly large fortune; and yet how "hopeless" such a diamond would be if submitted to the steady focus of a large sun-burning glass, which could easily reduce it to oblivion!

Many of the dark caverns of the earth when illuminated reveal an amazing array of crystals of marvelous beauty, shape and color. For thousands of years the mineralized water has

slowly percolated through various strata. Many of the crystals are seen to be of huge dimensions, revealing that they have attracted the ever ready elements to their requirement and grown, icicle like, larger and larger. Standing in one of the large limestone caves and viewing the crystal formations on all sides one might with but little power of imagination fancy he stood in the aisle of some grand primitive cathedral flanked by immense rocky pillars.

Visiting a museum one is struck by the infinite variety of crystalline forms. They vary from the simple cube, which shape the crystals of common salt, to geometrical formations of more than twenty faces, every substance invariably maintaining its own particular design; and be it remembered that these have not been carved by human ingenuity but by that mysterious electro-magnetic-potentiality which seems to be inherent in the specific atoms of the substance.

Ice

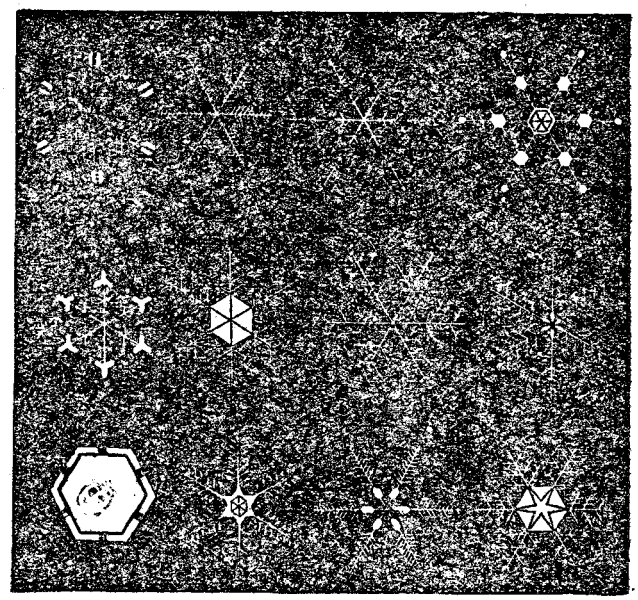
WATER, as we have seen often acts as an agent in the crystallization of other substances; yet it, too, by a change of temperature, will yield to the same law. "Jack Frost's" decorations on our window panes present us with an apt illustration of this. The little drops of water are now changed to fairy traceries of a winter night. The large blocks of ice which we sometimes see are built up of interlaced crystals. This is evidenced by a simple experiment: A beam of electric light when cast through the ice, causes it to melt in the interior, the result being beautiful six-sided ice-flowers within the block. Appropriately enough the word crystal is derived from the Greek *krustallos,* meaning ice or frozen water; and like many other words this, too, eventually took on a larger meaning.

Snow Crystals

TO THE average person a snowflake is very much like what a primrose was to the person in Wordsworth's poem:

> "A primrose by the river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him;
> And it was nothing more!"

When an authority on snowflakes first took up the study he thought what so many think, that all snowflakes are alike. After many years of observation he admits that he has never found two alike and he has photographed over four thousand of them. Think of it! Every snowflake different in its webwork of delicate tracery! Herewith we illustrate some of these flakes as



they appeared under a microscope after they had fallen upon a sheet of glass.

Each little snow-crystal or flake takes on a different shape owing to the variable combinations of atmospheric conditions—temperature, density, wind-movement and the electrical content of the air through which the rain-drops pass. Thus a fresh realm of beauty is revealed. A lace maker has produced some of these designs in his work. Jewelers, designers in cotton, silk, paper, and wood are ever turning over the leaves of the great Book of Nature to secure their choicest designs!

Why Snow is White

EVERY color emanating from any object is due in the first place to the intrinsic properties of the light by which that object is illuminated. Sunlight comprises every color, as is evidenced when it passes through a transparent glass prism which reveals the primary colors in their separate order.

Some objects will entirely absorb the ethereal wave-lengths responsible for some particular color and reflect the others. A green leaf, for example, absorbs that which is responsible for red and reflects the green, while a scarlet poppy will absorb the green and reflect the red. Snow, on the other hand, harmoniously reflects the

purity of sunlight. Snow is made up of very tiny icy prisms which actually cause the sunlight to be refracted into its primary colors; yet, owing to their minuteness, the rays re-assemble and are sent away again in the form of dazzling whiteness.

Symbolism

HOW this reminds us of the action of divine truth, which comes to the consecrated Christian who reasons upon it, seeks to understand it, and then reflects it in its harmonious purity for the benefit of others!

Snow thereby stands as an apt symbol of purity, righteousness, goodness and love, a perfect expression of unselfishness. "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow." (Isaiah 1:18) The response is manifested by the words of David, "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." (Psalm 51:7) No wonder the spotless purity of God's angels is shown by the same apt symbol! (Daniel 7:9, Matthew 28:3) In vivid contrast to snow, black objects, which absorb or destroy every radiant hue in sunlight, stand for a symbol of despair, selfishness, wickedness and death.—Isaiah 50:3; Jude 13.

An Interesting Question

ABOUT four thousand years ago the Lord asked the Prophet Job an interesting question: "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have reserved against the day of battle and war?" (Job 38:22, 23) That particular period is now here (See Isaiah 13:2-11; 34:1-8; Zephaniah 3:8), but where are the treasures of snow and hail? In our interpretation we are to remember that snow and hail are but rain in varied form; and rain (water) stands for truth. —Deuteronomy 32:1, 2.

The hard truths which pelt upon the wicked to their discomfiture may well be represented by hail. (Isaiah 28:17) Snow, on the other hand, represents those truths which bless in every way and which are seen, examined and appreciated by the God-fearing who sincerely seek righteousness. And may we not reasonably infer that the many wonderful and beautiful designs which are contained in snow and which, though one-time hidden, are now revealed by the microscope, represent the glorious truths of the Bible which may now be seen, examined and appreciated in their infinite design?

Unknown to others, Bible Students are now finding that the Scriptures constitute a veritable storehouse of spiritual treasures, a priceless mine of intellectual information. Its God-given illustrations are now found on examination to be of exquisite beauty and harmony, though they vary immensely just as snow-crystals vary one from another. But one must examine them carefully and prayerfully. Take for instance the life of Joseph the patriarch. This is merely an interesting story to the average reader, but to the thinking Christian there is a hidden design the meaning of which becomes so clear that the Messianic treatment meted out to the whole world of mankind is unfolded.

Blessed Bible, precious Word!
Boon most sacred from the Lord;
Glory to His name be given,
For this choicest gift from heaven.

'Tis a ray of purest light,
Beaming through the depths of night;
Brighter than ten thousand gems
Of the costliest diadems.

'Tis a fountain, pouring forth
Streams of life to gladden earth
Whence eternal blessings flow,
Antidote for human woe.

'Tis a mine, aye, deeper too,
Than can mortal ever go;
Search we may for many years,
Still some new, rich gem appears.

There's a purple tint on the woodland leaves,
And the winds are up all day;
There's a rustling heard in the yellow sheaves,
And it sadly seems to say:
"Sweet summer has gone away."
In the wrinkled brook no roses peep,
And the bees no longer stray;
And the butterflies have gone to sleep;
And the locust trills all day.
On the browning fields the spider spins,
Where the lambs no longer play;
And the cricket now his chirp begins;
And the quail is whistling gay,
"Sweet summer has gone away!"

At the Shrine of Bonne Sainte Anne *By D. H. Copeland*

"And is this Yarrow?—This the stream
Of which my fancy cherish'd
So faithfully, a waking dream,
An image that has perish'd? ?
Oh, that some minstrel's harp were near
To utter notes of gladness,
And chase this silence from the air,
That fills my heart with sadness!"

IF ONE could substitute "Sainte Anne de Beaupré" for Yarrow, and the thought of a shrine for the waters of that stream, and still preserve the poetic rhythm of Wordsworth's well-known poem, it would well express my state of mind when I visited that famous spot recently.

Possibly much of the dignity of the shrine, reverenced for many years by devout Catholics, has been lost since the older Basilica was destroyed by fire. The temporary structure erected to house the relics of Bonne Sainte Anne has anything but a spiritual effect upon one.

Let me not be misunderstood. My visit to the shrine, while not for the purpose of healing, was not in a spirit of mockery; nor was it idle curiosity. There is that in me which causes me to reverence and respect those works of art or nature, or the structures that men have erected and invested with awe, which are supposed to do good to their fellow man. Of the shrine of Sainte Anne I had hoped much. I went prepared to be impressed tremendously. Perhaps I even expected something of the effect that must have been produced when the angel troubled the waters of the Pool of Siloam; perhaps I hoped to see the manifestation of a power of faith too seldom met with in everyday life. No matter now what I expected, I did not get it. What I got was two and a half hours of exceedingly poorly stage-managed vaudeville and an example of modern simplicity and credulity which even in the dark ages would have been a disgrace. But then, primitive and priest-ridden Quebec is still in the dark ages.

It was a warm beautiful day when we left Quebec, my friend and I, who also wished to view what has always been represented to be such a marvelous sight, the faithful pilgrims at the Shrine of Sainte Anne de Beaupré. St. Anne's is not so very far from Quebec City; and on the way one gets a magnificent view of Montmorency Falls which, although not large, are high, and present a beautiful picture.

Smelling the Admission Charge

UPON arrival at the village the passengers disgorged and streamed toward the hillside; for Sainte Anne lies between the mighty St. Lawrence river and the bluffs which compose the river bank. The air was vibrant with the chatter of air riveters and the clang of steel girders; for a great new shrine rises phoenix-like, above the ashes of the old. We followed the crowd, looking with interest at the motley variety, noting the booths and stalls in which holy pictures and soft drinks were mingled in artless confusion. The great building of the Diorama drew our temporary interest until we smelled the usual admission charge—a feature of Sainte Anne's with which we were to become very familiar.

Outside the shrine itself is a large square in which stands a heroic statue of the noble lady herself with the infant Mary in her arms. As I looked at the classic features of the "grandmother of God" I remembered the statuary of ancient Greece which litters several rooms in the Chicago Museum of Fine Arts. Evidently the sculptor who created Sainte Anne knew Greek statuary intimately.

There is a tablet marking the spot where the first miracle was performed; and what a miracle that first one must have been! The story of the shrine is interesting. Two sailors buffeted and storm-tossed in the St. Lawrence river, being nigh unto death, vowed a chapel to Sainte Anne if she would vouchsafe to them their lives until they got ashore. Evidently the imminence of meeting her in heaven was too much to be borne. They managed to make their way ashore by means which could be construed only as supernatural; and in course of time the chapel was built. Just how the first healing power was discovered I do not recollect. Suffice to say that it was discovered; and that since that day the Redemptorist Fathers, who own the shrine, have made a remarkably good thing out of it.

I must admit that I was receiving a somewhat unfavorable impression of this famous place of healing. Mendicants with tin cups, obviously blind (and incurable?), dust, peanuts, soft drinks, side-shows, booths, and stalls, are not the best introduction to a religious atmosphere. Perhaps there is a holy peace and calm inside the sacred edifice not discernible outside.

We enter the portals; and the cooler interior is grateful to a spirit which is shaken from its accustomed calm. We look around at the devout who kneel in the pews, and to the newcomers making genuflections according to the usual manner, on the principle that "when in Rome do as Rome does". We move down the aisle to a coign of vantage, squarely beneath the pulpit, as events turn out.

We cautiously glance around with a guilty, infidel feeling; for are not these people devout, eyes closed, lips moving in silent prayer, beads clicking? Well, hesitatingly we form the conclusion, They seem much like us. Beads click, true; but the clickers appear much interested in the other clickers. Here and there a head bows devoutly, only to rise and turn slowly from side to side in appraisal of the crowd.

Across the back of the church, in monotonous perambulation, with the air of a caged creature of wilds, stalks (no shuffles) a tall priest. At each passing of the center aisle he bows the knee and bends the head. Ceaselessly the people move toward the front of the church; and here and there one notices a devotee making the Stations of the Cross.

Candles Burning at Ten Cents Per

WE LOOK forward toward the altar, a beautiful sight. Within the altar rail is a huge anchor and a cross all filled with the tiny red and white cups containing candles burning in honor of the saint, at ten cents a candle. They make a brave spectacle; and perhaps a blind and deaf god counts the mcarefully, and is good-natured at the amount of attention he gets vicariously!

Before the altar, and in the center of the main aisle, stands the great statute of Sainte Anne, an imposing figure. She stands upon a pillar of yellow marble fully eight feet high, I should judge, the base of which has at each of its four corners an umbrella stand filled with crutches and sticks. In the center of the base is something like a heavy watch glass, dimmed and roughened by the germ-laden lips of generations who have kissed it. Beneath it is the famous relic of Sainte Anne, a section of her finger-bone, blackened with age.

We examine these things with interest; for has not the Pope blessed this holy relic, and has it not effected marvelous cures? And the while we watch the faithful kneel at the base of the marble pillar and kiss the relic; and we listen to the merry tinkle of the dimes and quarters dropping into the coffers of the Redemptorist Order; for one does not kiss unless one pays!

Suddenly a blast of language assails our ears, coming out of the air immediately above our devoted heads. It is thus we learn that the box near which we sit is a pulpit. A French priest in high-pitched, sing-song voice rapidly patters a prayer and an appeal. The relics and objects of piety which the congregation have brought with them are about to be blessed. O thrilling moment!

In the pew in front of me a well-dressed, intelligent-looking man with his wife kneel in silent adoration. The priestly voice rises and falls. Occasionally the congregation murmurs a brief answer. The voice rises until it strikes a vibrant pitch. A rustle; and in every hand there appears some object to be blessed, a crucifix in one, a rosary, a medal, a picture—all are held up that the waving hand of the priest might describe the magic cross above or toward them. All I held, and now the more tightly than ever, was the money I chanced to have in my pocket. "Amen," snaps the priest; and with a relieved air the congregation straightens up, and we with them. What next?

Almost immediately another priest enters the box, and a call for help echoes across the audience. The saint is to go for an airing. Who will volunteer to carry her? After some little confusion, four husky young farmers are burdened with a smaller statue which stands under a canopy. They take their place in the procession, which has been formed in the main aisle. Here a group of women are clustered around a huge banner which some of their number bear, on which the monogram "S. A." is intertwined. One might be forgiven for thinking that the Salvation Army is about to march instead of Sainte Anne.

Next in line are the saint and her bearers, then several priests, then more of the common people, and in the rear three gorgeous personages in surtouts stiff with scarlet and blue and gold. A choir of men assemble in the gallery before the organ; the organist strikes a chord; the choir breaks into a dirge-like chant to which in antiphon the procession replies; and slowly, with great solemnity, the procession moves off. The procession makes the round of the building. The hymn of praise in honor of the holy saint

continues; it fades, grows stronger; and the head of the procession again enters the church and proceeds slowly up the aisle.

But what are all those signs nailed to the fair face of the organ? What? Can it be? It is! *"Defense de cracher,"* strikes our staring eyes from half a dozen huge placards. *"Defense de cracher"*—"It is forbidden to spit!" and again, just as we were beginning to appreciate the holy solemnity of the occasion, the whole effect is ludicrously spoiled.

"Saint" is Parked; Choir Smokes

THE statue reached, all disband and try to obtain good seats near the front. The saint is hurriedly parked, the banner furled, and the choir indulges in a quiet smoke after its exertions. (I am reminded of the parade of the great god Bel, and of Sargon the fish god, through the streets of ancient Babylon. The hymns of adoration in honor of them sound strangely like the hymn I heard at Bonne Sainte Anne that day.)

Again a priest ascends the pulpit and naively expounds the gospel according to the Redemptorist Fathers. He tells us in excellent French the story of Sainte Anne, and calls repeatedly upon the venerable saint to "pray for us". With simple cunning he suggests that of course one can pray direct to the Virgin Mary for aid and intercession; but that Anne is the mother of the Virgin; and consequently that the Virgin, being an obedient daughter, would no doubt obey any commands given her by her mother. Bonne Sainte Anne, the grandmother of God!

Some cases of healing are told to us; and then we are exhorted to have faith in our prayers, and if we do not receive benefit on the occasion of this visit, then to come again (bringing, of course, more shekels). Parenthetically we are advised that the intercessory prayers of Bonne Sainte Anne are efficacious for Americans as well as for good French Canadians. The collection is now taken.

Animal Spirits Unleashed after Mass

A THIRD priest, perhaps the first one over again, ascends the pulpit, rattles off a prayer or two at express speed, and advises us that Mass is now going to be sung, and that the train will be waiting to bear us back to Quebec as soon as it is over. Like a well-oiled machine the mass priests are busy. A white banner is hung before "Le Bon Dieu" in place of the green one which had been in position all through the former service; and much mummery is performed before the high altar. The priest intones the service, the choir answers, the people bow and mutter, then with startling suddenness there is a rush to the communion rail. The front rank kneels; and a priest passes rapidly down the line with the "body" of God, the while another priest drinks God's "blood" before the altar. The front rank rises and rapidly oozes out of the building while another takes its place. We do not catch the significance of this move for a moment. Then my friend whispers: "The train"; and we also rapidly depart. As we leave, I glance upward at the noble choir; and my glance encounters again those fearsome signs *"Defense de cracher"*. Involuntarily I shudder; for no doubt the organist had been compelled to have them placed there in self-defense.

I notice on the rear walls of the church a motley collection of crutches and sticks, trusses, eyeglasses and iron braces of all kinds. No doubt the faith of some has had its reward or else a second-hand store has aided in setting the stage; but the train awaits. We hurry aboard and get fairly good seats, but soon the cars are crowded with a hilarious crowd filled with the holiday spirit. No religious holy calm here, but good sound animal spirits freed by the "Mass" from all cares.

We disembark at Quebec to receive bad news. Two other companions of ours, feeling that a more worthy object could be served than visiting the Shrine, had also gone to the village of Bonne Sainte Anne there to offer the inhabitants religious works and tracts. But the Redemptorist Fathers permit no poaching on their preserves; and our brethren, in spite of their worthy cause, are arrested by the village constable, paraded before the curé, soundly cursed as heretics, and then hustled away to languish in gaol in Quebec City.

We retire for the night with the duty before us of bailing out the prisoners in the morning. There is little doubt in our minds that, were it possible, the secular arm would have them in closer confinement than a city gaol and that an *auto de fé* would be their lot. Thank God that even in darkest Quebec it is now possible to get at least a public trial!

The Majestic One

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THE name David signifies beloved. David was used to make a type of Jesus Christ. God had promised that through the house of David should the great Deliverer come. When Jesus Christ had won the great victory over death and the grave and had finished His revelation to John, He said: "I Jesus have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of David and the bright and morning star."—Rev. 22:16.

The work of David in preparing the material for the temple at Jerusalem which was afterwards builded by Solomon, was typical of the work of Christ and His church in preparing the material for the divine temple of God. When David had made this preparation and stood before the people of Israel relating what he had done in the providing of the material for the house of the Lord he lifted up his voice and praised the Lord in the presence of the people. Then he said in 1 Chronicles 29:11: "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." Thus he pictured the Christ body, the new creation, proclaiming the praises of the great Jehovah God, the Majestic One.

The new creation, when completed and in full glory and power, will be transcendantly more wonderfully grand and beautiful than all of God's other creations. We must know that the Creator is greater than the creature. Hence we do well to often give heed to the power, glory and majesty of the great Creator.

The primary attributes of Jehovah, which constitute him the perfect character and which attributes always bespeak His greatness and majesty, are wisdom, justice, love and power. His august dignity, His imposing grandeur, His surpassing beauty and glory find no comparison in any of His creatures save His beloved Son alone in glory. And that Beloved One, when He had finished His work on earth and was about to enter the valley of death, declared: "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." —John 17:3.

The greatest desire of every human being who possesses even partial sanity is that he might live forever in a state of happiness. To realize this paramount desire the creature must know something concerning the sublime and majestic One. To understand something of the divine attributes affords us some knowledge of the Almighty God.

Wisdom

THE wisdom of God is exhibited to His intelligent creatures in His creation and in His plan of redemption and deliverance. His plan, known by Him from the beginning, is now after many long centuries unfolding to man. The Genesis account deals with the creation over which God purposes to make man king. So wise is He that He knew the end from the beginning, as it is written in Acts 15:18: "Known unto God are all his works, from the beginning of the world."

When the time arrived for God to begin His creation of things it was necessary for Him but to command, and into existence came what He commanded. The spirit of God, the holy spirit, is the invisible power of Jehovah exercised according to his holy will. In Genesis 1:2, 3 we read: "And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; and God said, Let there be light, and there was light." Thus was His holy spirit or invisible power exercised.

After God had made the earth as the home for His intelligent creature, man, and after He had provided the perfect Eden therein, He created man. His wisdom is so perfect that He knew from the beginning and centuries before man's creation just how and when He would create Adam. Now how did He create him? Did He evolve man from protoplasm into a tadpole, which by evolution wriggled off its tail, and then by its own efforts developed into a monkey and from a monkey into a man, as the self-constituted wise men of the present time say? I answer, No. Let the Word of God speak for itself and put to silence all the impious and ireverent men of earth.

In Genesis 2:7 we read: "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." In man we find the most wonderfully intricate machine

ever made. The 206 bones of the human body each performs its exact function at the proper time and place. The skeleton is covered with flesh and beautiful skin, the like of which is found in no other creature; and the body contains the most marvelous electrical apparatus that was ever brought together. The prophet of God, when he considered himself and how he was made, as recorded in Psalm 139:14, said: "I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvelous are thy works: and that my soul knoweth right well."

Jehovah made the heavens to declare His glory and the firmament to show forth His handiwork, so that during the day inanimate objects utter more eloquent speech than the greatest orators of time, and each night shows the diversified wisdom of God. When David stood upon the crest of the hills of Judea and in his mind communed with the all-wise Creator, he was moved to eloquent speech. On the east he saw the lofty mountains lifting their hoary heads heavenward and, like silent sentinels, standing watch to guard the entrance to the promised land. He observed the high and rugged hills, made as refuges for the wild animals. He saw the domestic flocks and herds peacefully feeding in the sheltered spots and in the green valleys. He looked to the north and beheld the evergreen cedars of Lebanon, full of sap and life, emblems of everlasting life, waving their mighty arms harmoniously in the wind that blew softly upon their boughs. He saw the water streams spring out from the hillsides and hurry on to refresh the broad plains on the west, which spread themselves out to be kissed by the waves of the great and beautiful blue sea.

Moved with awe and adoration for the great Jehovah God, who in wisdom had made these things David exclaimed: "O Lord, how manifold are thy works; in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches. So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts." (Psalm 104:24,25) Then he reverently lifted his heart to the great Creator and said, in Psalm 104:1-4: "O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honour and majesty. Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment; who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain; who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters; who maketh the clouds his chariots; who walketh upon the wings of the wind; who maketh his angels spirits; his ministers a flaming fire."

The wisest man of all time, moved to great admiration and awe in the presence of Jehovah's creation, exclaiming (Proverbs 3:19, 22), "The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath he established the heavens. By his knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew." Again the Prophet David says, "O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; . . . To him that by wisdom made the heavens, . . . to him that stretched out the earth above the waters: . . . to him that made great lights: . . . the sun to rule by day: . . . the moon and stars to rule by night."—Psalm 136:1-9.

The law of God given to Israel foreshadowed the unfolding of His plan. This plan was made before the giving of that law and more than six thousand years ago. Perfect man fell and lost his perfect home and right to life. So great is the wisdom of God that He planned from the beginning for the redemption and deliverance and the restoration to the obedient ones of mankind, all that was lost.

There are many men in the earth today who think that they are wise. They look wise and try to impress others with their wisdom, but concerning them the Lord, through His inspired witness, said: 'The wisdom of this world is foolishness in the sight of God.' These self-constituted wise ones by wisdom know not God. (1 Corinthians 1:20, 21) Again God said to and concerning them, in Isaiah 55:8,9: "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts."

Justice

THE dignity and majesty of God demands that His law must be fully and completely respected by His creatures. He could not be consistent and fail to exercise the quality of justice. Justice means strict conformity to the rules of righteousness. God's will is His law, therefore His rule of action. His law is righteous. It follows then that a wilful infraction of God's law by one of His creatures must be met with swift and certain justice. Hence when the perfect man wilfully violated the law of God judg-

ment, in harmony with justice, was given and enforced against him. God's justice found expression in sentencing man to die because of his disobedience to the law.

Lucifer, to whom God had granted the power of death, had he remained in harmony with God would doubtless have been entrusted with the execution of the wrong-doers. But Lucifer himself deflected and induced the wrongful course of man. Hence Lucifer is described as a murderer; and in the course of time Lucifer, whose name is now Satan, the Devil, will be forever and completely destroyed. Concerning the justice of Jehovah it is written in Psalm 89: 14: "Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne."

Power

POWER means ability to act in the carrying out of the will of the actor. The power of God is one of His primary attributes working in harmony with His other attributes. His power was exercised in carrying into execution His great plan formed by His wisdom. There are men on earth who possess much gold and who are looked upon by many as great, and yet who have not sufficient power to create a blade of grass, nor color a leaf that rustles in the wind. They are capable of giving to some, and do give, a few million dollars to make themselves a great name; and others stand in awe of their power. Such power, however, is nothing in the sight of God.

Comparing man's insignificance with God the prophet says, in Isaiah 40: 12: "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?" Many weaker ones hasten to take the counsel of the wiser ones, but their counsel, compared with the great Eternal Counsellor, is nothing. It is written by Isaiah (40: 13,14): "Who hath directed the spirit of the Lord, or being his counsellor hath taught him? With whom took he counsel, and who instructed him, and taught him in the path of judgment, and taught him knowledge, and shewed to him the way of understanding?"

Selfish men with some power build nations and empires and boast of their greatness and their power to rule. Comparing with the power of God the prophet writes: "Behold, the nations are as a drop of the bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance; behold, he taketh up the isles as a very little thing. . . . . All nations before him are as nothing; and they are counted to him less than nothing, and vanity. To whom then will ye liken God? or what likeness will ye compare unto him? . . . It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in." —Isaiah 40: 15, 17, 18, 22.

The power of God was manifest in the great deluge. He opened the windows of the heavens and caused the floods of waters to cover the whole earth, destroying all animal life upon the earth, save righteous Noah and his family, whom God carried over in the ark. Thus perished the first world. Again He tells us that His power will be exercised against the rulers and wicked institutions of this present evil world, by which it shall fall in a time of trouble such as the world has never known.

Love

WE SEE that it was by the wisdom of God that all things were created and that His plan was arranged in all its minutiæ. We see that it was justice that caused Him to put the lawless to death, and that it is the exercise of His power, in harmony with justice and wisdom, by which He destroys the wicked and their wicked works. But these three divine attributes working together and with nothing more would leave God incomplete. If man is ever to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty and happiness something else must be done. Something else has been and more will be done by the Majestic One.

It is written in the Scriptures, "God is love." By this is meant that God is the perfect expression of love. What is love? I answer, Love is the perfect expression of unselfishness. Love springs from the heart. It is the motive that induces action to do good unto others whether the object of that love deserves it or not. Love is exercised without regard to whether there is reciprocity or not. Where there is selfishness there can be no perfect expresion of love.

God had graciously created man and granted him the right to life, and to use the blessings of earth incident to the perfect life. When man

sinned he forfeited all rights and claims to these blessings; and had the plan of God stopped with power exercised in the enforcement of equal and exact justice, man would have forever perished from the earth. But the love of God now came to the fore to make all necessary provision for man. Mark now the proof that His love is the perfect expression of unselfishness.

If man was to live he must be redeemed from the judgment of death. The justice of Jehovah precluded Him from forgiving man and setting aside the judgment. It was impossible for Him to reverse His own judgment. The demands of justice must be met and the only means whereby man could be relieved from the judgment was by satisfaction being provided by another. The one providing this satisfaction must be equal to the perfect man Adam.

In all the earth there was none who could meet the divine requirements. In heaven there were many angels anxious to do Jehovah's will. God could have taken one of these and transferred his life to the earth and made of him a man, perfect in his organism and perfect in every way, and used him to redeem mankind from death. That would have been a great sacrifice for God to give up one of his faithful angelic creatures. That, however, would not have been a supreme sacrifice. If you were called upon to do something for your fellow man and it was left to you to choose what you would give, would you give the dearest treasure that you possess? Or would you feel that you should give something else, and keep that which is dearest to your heart?

It is written that the Logos, who was afterwards also called Jesus, was the very beginning of God's creation. In beautiful phrase the record concerning Him is written: "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was. When there were no depths, I was brought forth; when there were no fountains abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth: while as yet he had not made the earth, nor the fields, nor the highest part of the dust of the world. When he prepared the heavens, I was there: when he set a compass upon the face of the depth: when he established the clouds above; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him, and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him."—Prov. 8:22-30.

In the Scriptures Jesus is also spoken of as the Beloved One of God, always loyal and devoted to the Father. Of course the Father loved Him. He loved Him above all others. To sacrifice this, His beloved Son, meant to sacrifice the dearest treasure of His heart. To do this in behalf of His lawless creature, mankind, meant the complete expression of unselfishness. And of course Jehovah knew that if His beloved Son should deviate the slightest jot or tittle in carrying out His plan that His own attribute, justice, would require that His Son should be forever wiped out of existence.

We see Jesus then changed from a heavenly to an earthly creature, made a little lower than the angels in order that He might carry out God's love for man. Concerning this it is written in John 3:16,17: "For 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 to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." Herein is love expressed in the superlative degree. Love is the greatest thing in the universe; God is love. In every act of God looking to the redemption and deliverance of man, that act is prompted by unselfishness.

It is written that Jesus Christ in glory is the express image of His Father. As a reward for His complete obedience to His Father's will God has thus highly exalted Him, and caused Him sit down upon His throne with Jehovah. In everything He has worked together in harmony with His Father to carry out the Father's will. And now, being the express image of the Father, He is given a name above all others and a position of glory above all others, the Father alone excepted. It is therefore properly said that Jesus also is the Majestic One, second to Jehovah God. It was God the Father who sacrificed His beloved Son. It was the beloved Son, in obedience to the Father's will, that lovingly met the requirements and performed the supreme sacrifice of Himself. It was the attribute love that prompted the doing of it all.

Gratitude

BUT why is this message given to man? Answer: In order that mankind may see the marvelous provisions that the love of God has made, to the end that man might have life and enjoy all the blessings incident thereto. As man begins to gather some knowledge of God's goodness he should find some gratitude in his own heart. If some person gives to you a desirable thing, how do you feel towards that person? You feel grateful, of course. If some person of high estate or rank, at a sacrifice to himself, presents you with a gift of great value, how do you regard him? With delight; you are proud of it. You hasten to tell others about it.

God then permits man to come to a knowledge of His own love and of His marvelous provision made for man in order that man might appreciate the goodness of God and might try to be obedient to the Lord's law, that by doing so he might have life. Seeing then what God has done for us, how grateful should we be to the Eternal and Majestic One!

The new day is dawning and the people are beginning to know something of God and of His love exhibited toward man. His beloved Son, the King of glory, true to His promise, has come again; and His beams of light are driving before Him the darkness that covers the earth. Ere long the light of His love will shine into every heart that desires to do good. His loving kindness knows no bounds. Such is the great Jehovah God, the Majestic One. Since the beloved Son, Christ Jesus in glory, is now the express image of the Father, Jehovah commands that all creatures in heaven and earth shall worship also the Son as they worship the Father.

The words of David were prophetic. They picture those who love the Lord and who have experienced His love, expressing in gratitude their praise and adoration toward Him; and what David said, they are now saying, as recorded in 1 Chronicles 29:11-13: "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 honour 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."

How good, how marvelous is the loving kindness of the great Majestic One! Truly and beautifully the poet has said:

Majestic sweetness sits enthroned
Upon the Savior's brow;
His head with radiant glories crowned
His lips with grace o'erflow.

He saw men plunged in deep distress,
And flew to their relief;
For us He bore the shameful cross,
And carried all our grief;

God's promises, exceeding great,
He makes to us secure;
Yea, on this rock our faith may rest,
Immovable and sure.

A Meditation at Napoleon's Tomb *By Robert G. Ingersoll (Deceased)*

A LITTLE while ago I stood by the tomb of the great Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rest at last the ashes of that restless man.

I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world. I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine contemplating suicide. I saw him putting down the mob at Toulon. I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris. I saw him at the head of the army in Italy. I saw him crossing the bridge at Lodi with the tri-color in his hand. I saw him in Egypt in the shadows of the Pyramids. I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the Eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo, at Ulm and Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia where the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild places scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipsic in defeat and disaster, driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris, clutched like a wild beast —banished to Elba. I saw him escape and re-

take an empire by the force of his genius. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo where Chance and Fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea.

I thought of all the orphans and all the widows he had made, of all the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who had loved him pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition, and I said that I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with the vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the kiss of the autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant with my loving wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky, with my children upon my knees and their arms about me. I would rather have been that man and gone down to the tongueless silence of dreamless dust than have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder that covered Europe with blood and tears.

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts
New York Daylight-Saving Time

Sunday Morning, September 13

10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:15 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, September 13

9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, September 14

8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Lecture, "Application of Human Interest Touch to Public Safety Startles World"—Clarence E. Spayd, Secretary Brooklyn Safety Council.
8:35 Vocal Duet—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Franz.
8:40 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:50 Fred Franz, tenor.

Thursday Evening, September 17

8:00 Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park, and John Yankee.
8:10 Mrs. Benjamin Brown, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for September 20—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Mrs. Benjamin Brown, soprano.
8:50 Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, September 19

8:00 Fred Ehrenberg—Musical Saw.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:45 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Fred Ehrenberg—Musical Saw.

Sunday Morning, September 20

10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:15 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, September 20

9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower Violin Choir.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Watchtower Violin Choir.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, September 21

8:00 Jubilee Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers.
8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:25 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:35 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God."
8:45 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:55 Jubilee Vocal and Instrumental Entertainers.

Thursday Evening, September 24

8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Malcolm Carment.
8:10 Stanley Gohlinghorst, baritone.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for Sunday, September 27—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Stanley Gohlinghorst, baritone.
8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, September 26

8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:15 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:45 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.

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.

[440]Jesus, speaking further through His chosen vessel, refers to the harvest of the tare class, saying, "The harvest of the earth is ripe. And he that sat on the cloud thrust in his sickle on the earth; and the earth was reaped." (Revelation 14:15, 16) This gathering of the elements of Christendom, the vine of the earth, and the reaping of it for destruction, is now in progress. It is one feature of the Lord's work, which proves His presence at this time.

[441]There are many other corroborative evidences of the presence of the Lord, but space will not permit the examination of all of them here. We leave the reader to find a more detailed explanation of these great corroborative truths set forth in Volumes II and III of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES.

[442]Why should any one deceive himself by being induced to cease an investigation of this subject because some self-constituted wise one will say: 'You can never know when the Lord will come'? Jesus Himself said to His faithful followers: "Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." (Matthew 24:42) "And what I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch." (Mark 13:37) The clear inference here is that the watchers in due time would recognize the evidences of His presence and, recognizing these, would rejoice.

[443]Suppose we admit, for the sake of the argument, that no man knows the day nor the hour of the Lord's appearing. What difference does that make? The hour and the day have already passed. He is here! And let all truly consecrated Christians rejoice. "But of the times and the seasons, brethren, ye have no need that I write unto you," says St. Paul. (1 Thessalonians 5:1) The times and seasons are clearly established by the overwhelming proof that the Lord is now present. Therefore, "ye, brethren, are not in darkness, . . . ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day; we are not of the night, nor of darkness." Why quibble now about dates, days or hours? The physical facts, the fulfilled prophecy and prophecy further in course of fulfilment, prove overwhelmingly and beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Lord is present, that the world has ended, that the kingdom of heaven is at hand! And the true watchers are joyfully exclaiming: "Behold the Bridegroom!" As faithful members of His body, as the feet of Him, they are standing upon the mountains, that is, upon or above the kingdoms of earth, singing out to the peoples of Zion: 'Thy God reigneth! The kingdom of heaven is at hand!' The Prophet of the Lord describes them thus: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion."—Isaiah 52:7, 8.

[444]These are they who, having the harps of God, are singing the song of Moses the servant of God and the song of the Lamb, harmonizing the great truths of the Old and New Testaments, the Mosaic law and the gospel of Christ Jesus, singing, "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints. Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy: for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest."—Rev. 15:2-4.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

How is the Lord's presence and the end of the world shown by the reaping of the "vine of the earth"? ¶ 440.

Why would Jesus admonish His followers to watch for His second coming? ¶ 442.

Suppose it were true that 'no man knows the day nor the hour' of the Lord's appearing, what difference would it now make? ¶ 443.

Is there any reason why a Christian should be in darkness concerning the times and seasons of the Lord's presence? ¶ 443.

What do fulfilled prophecy and the physical facts establish relative to this question? ¶ 443.

How does the prophet Isaiah describe this class of faithful watchers? Quote his words. ¶ 443.

Describe those who now have the harp of God: and what are they singing? ¶ 444.

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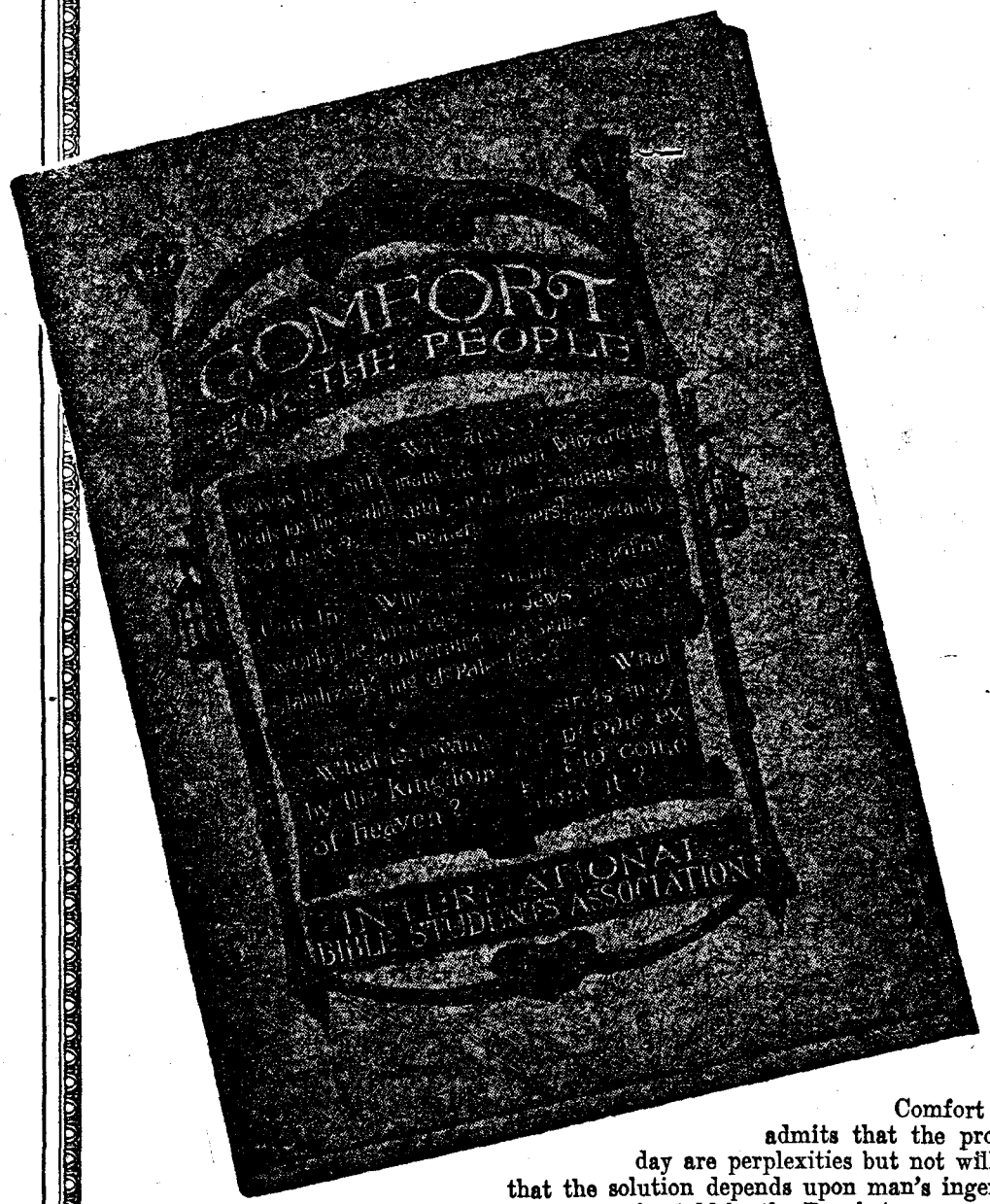

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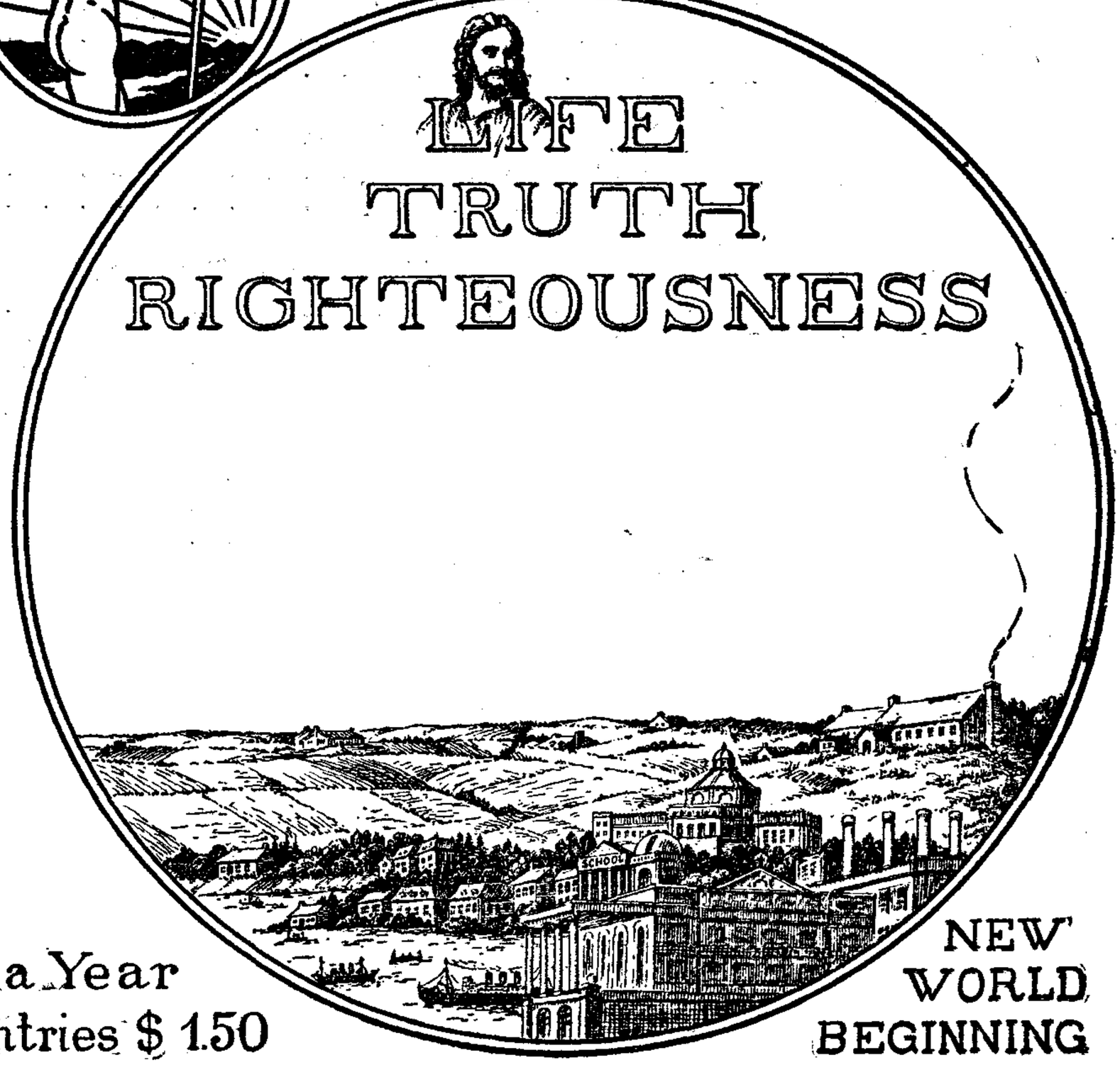

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Cotton is Still King

COTTON gives employment to more people than do all other textile fibres, and clothes more people than all other fabrics combined. Cotton is of prime interest to Britain and the United States. Both are vitally interested in its manufacture, and the United States in its production.

It is estimated that there are $30,000,000,000 invested in the production, manufacture and distribution of cotton, with not less than six million persons directly engaged. The estimated world's production has increased from 1,500,000,000 pounds in 1850 to ten times that amount in our day.

For one purpose or another the American people use up an average of one pound of cotton per person every two weeks. Consider your own apparel, and notice the furnishings about you, and you will see why this is so. The cotton cloth and other cotton fabrics used annually in America would make a strip a yard wide reaching all the way to the moon.

What an important place cotton plays in the life of a civilized people was revealed by the experiences of Germany during and after the World War. At the end of four years the German people were wearing paper clothes, using paper bedding, towels, hosiery, draperies and tablecloths; and they were even compelled to use paper bandages and surgical dressings. Germany could not get cotton; and she could not produce the wool, hemp and flax needed.

Items in Cotton History

IT IS believed that the art of spinning and weaving cotton was practised in India nearly four thousand years ago; and although the Hindu methods are crude and laborious, yet their hand-looms have turned out some of the most wonderful cloths that have ever been manufactured.

The calico of the western world is but an imitation of the Calicut cloth which has been made in India for centuries. The madras cloth is named after the great city of Madras, where thousands of hand-looms are still engaged in its manufacture. Muslin is named after the mosul cloth of Mesopotamia. Cambric is named after the city of Cambrai, France, where it was first made from cotton brought from India.

The cotton goods of China, especially the nankeens, are famous; but how long they have been made no one knows. Cotton fabrics, sometimes interwoven with silk, and of exquisite workmanship, were in use in Abyssinia and in the Niger Valley long before their adoption in Europe. The first cotton mills in Europe were in Cordova, Granada and Seville, Spain, brought over by the Moors from Africa.

When Columbus reached the western world he found the Indians wearing cotton cloth. Cortez found cotton under cultivation in Mexico. When Pizarro invaded Peru, he found the Incas wearing cotton clothing. The Portuguese found it in Brazil. Travelers in the Carolinas and in Georgia two hundred years ago reported seeing the cotton plant, which at that time, however, was regarded as a thing of beauty rather than of use.

With the invention of the cotton-gin, cotton sprang at once into popularity. There was a time when the aristocracy placed cotton cloth on a par with silk and wool, but as it grew more plentiful it came to be less appreciated. When it began to assume a prominent place in English life efforts were made to bar it from the country, on the ground that it would injure the woolen trades. At one time it was illegal to manufacture cotton underwear in Britain.

United States the Home of Cotton

THE climate of the United States, its remoteness from the textile centers of Europe, and the fact that the cotton-gin was invented here

have made the United States a natural field for the production and use of cotton goods, and the Revolutionary War almost forced the issue.

It was just a hundred years ago that the first ready-made clothing establishment opened for business, in New Bedford, Mass. The need of some speedy way of fitting sailors during their brief stay in port was what led to the formation of the enterprise. Now the manufacture of clothing is one of the greatest and one of the most thoroughly American of industries.

Britain has the well-earned reputation of making the best cloth, but America claims to be the best dressed. Much British clothing is still made by tailors who, not so long ago, were a class of itinerants; but in America more and more clothing is factory-made. What was begun as a means of hurrying New Bedford whalers out of port came to be the method of making clothes for slaves in the southern states, fitting out the miners for California, etc., until now almost everybody wears custom-made clothes. The collar industry, which has plants worth millions of dollars, originated with the wife of a Troy, N. Y., blacksmith.

The cotton manufacturing industry stands so close to the agricultural industry that when one suffers the other suffers. When the farmers are unable to buy, the cotton mills are obliged to run on short time, because the farmers comprise a large part of the consuming public. The farmer must get fair prices or he cannot buy. If the prices for clothing are too high he wears his old clothes until they come down.

A Record Crop This Year

AT THIS writing it is believed that the cotton crop in the United States this year will be the third largest in history, having been surpassed only by the crops of 1911 and 1914. The area under cultivation is set at 46,448,000 acres, of which 23,000,000 acres are in Texas and Oklahoma, 14,000,000 acres almost equally divided among Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, 5,000,000 acres in the Carolinas, 3,000,000 acres in Tennessee and Louisiana, and the balance divided among Missouri, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Florida, Virginia, with 38,000 acres in more northerly states.

About seventy-three percent of the American cotton crop is needed at home, but enough goes abroad so that of the ten most valuable exports for the year 1923— lumber, wheat flour, copper, wheat, lard, gasoline, tobacco, automobiles, coal and raw cotton—the last comprised over forty percent of the total.

Normally the United States furnishes more than sixty percent of the cotton of the world, and the average annual export for several years was 7,000,000 bales, but the deadly inroads of the boll weevil have materially reduced these amounts in recent years. The damage to the crops by the weevil was set at twenty-one percent of the crop in 1913, twenty-five percent in 1916 and thirty-five percent in 1921. The cotton production of all countries for 1925 is set at 23,900,000 bales of 478 lbs. If the entire world were civilized and able to dress properly, it is estimated that the amount required would be 42,000,000 bales per year.

Of the fifty recognized species of cotton there are only five or six which enter into commerce, and only two, upland cotton and sea island cotton, which are commercially important. Sea island cotton flourishes along the Atlantic seaboard and in Egypt, where it was first grown from American seed. The sea island cotton has a small black seed, from which the lint separates readily. The lint is from one and one-half to two and one-half inches long, and so fine that a thousand miles of thread have been woven from a single pound. The upland cotton has large seeds which are greenish in color and are surrounded by a short fuzz beneath the longer and more valuable lint. Upland cotton lint rarely exceeds one and one-half inches in length. The lint is nature's method of distributing the seeds.

Sources of Supply

NEXT to the United States the principal cotton-growing countries are China, India, Egypt and Russia. A small amount is produced in Mexico, the West Indies, Peru, Brazil, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Korea, Japan, Siam and the East Indies. Before any region can become a successful cotton-producing region it must have first-class transportation facilities.

China's cotton is mostly raised in the vicinity of Shanghai and is used locally. Cotton mills are multiplying rapidly in China, Japan and India. China has now 100,000 mill operatives, and there are more than 230,000 in Japan. The Japanese workers are girls who are literally

worked to death. Tuberculosis carries them off so rapidly that the annual turn-over of employes is 100 percent. In China and India male labor prevails.

Many believe that Brazil is the coming cotton country, but lack of transportation facilities holds it back. Australia can grow cotton cheaply, but the freight rate to England is four and one-half cents per pound, as against one-half cent from the United States.

It is estimated that from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bales of cotton can be grown in sections of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California where it has not been grown hitherto; and, as a matter of fact, there is a large cotton development now under way in those areas, stimulated by the discovery that the boll weevil cannot live at high altitudes, and the further fact that cotton is largely a dry-weather plant. The finest cotton in the world is that produced in Imperial Valley, California, where irrigation is the only water supply.

One of the new sources of supply is East Africa, where cotton raising is under way in both Kenya and Uganda. The first seed was brought in by a missionary about twenty-five years ago. When it was planted the natives would not touch it because it was not food and because they could not see any way in which it would benefit them. The first crop was picked by forced means, a native soldier with a loaded rifle standing behind the pickers. But when the crop was gathered, the natives were pleased to have their share of the money; and the enterprise is now well established. The cotton is brought in to the railroad on the head. A native woman is credited with carrying 112 pounds of cotton in this way on one trip from her home, sixteen miles distant from the railroad.

Cotton a Troublesome Crop

COTTON plants are tender when they first come up. The soil must be warm at planting time and must remain so. Sudden cold will so harm the field that it will have to be abandoned. The blooms are white when they first come out; and if water gets within the petals at that time no cotton grows from the calyx; the moisture destroys the germ.

Cotton blooms turn pink in the second day of their life, then red, and in a few more days they shrivel and drop off. The blossoms come at the bottom of the plant first, gradually moving upward, like the hollyhock, until the last flower crowns the shrub. The shrub grows three feet or more in height and may live for two or more seasons. The cotton forms in the calyx just as the apple does on a tree.

Cotton has many enemies. Some of these diseases are of fungus or plant origin. Wilt, soreshin and rootknot beset the roots and stems. Leaf-spot, leaf-blight and mildew attack the foliage. The bolls themselves are subject to rot and shedding. Animal foes are numerous. There are red spiders, plant lice, cutworms, caterpillars, webworms, borers and, chiefest and worst of all, the boll weevil.

The Boll Weevil Curse

THE boll weevil is a small gray-reddish brown snout beetle about a quarter of an inch in length. It has a long, strong beak. It feeds on the cotton plant and on nothing else. The adult female punctures the young cotton boll and deposits an egg. The egg hatches into a grub, which works inside the boll until ready to come out. It leaves behind it a hole through which moisture enters and utterly ruins the cotton.

The boll weevil originated in the tropics; but the cotton growers are learning from experience and with dismay that whereas the winters used to kill the weevil it is gradually becoming acclimated; and as one pair of boll weevils will raise a family of 12,000,000 progeny in a single season some idea can be formed of the trouble with which the cotton growers are confronted.

For many years it was believed that no remedy would avail. Twenty years ago the government introduced an ant from Guatamala as an enemy to the boll weevil. It was an enemy all right, but the weevil went on multiplying almost as rapidly as if the ants were not in existence. Every kind of device has been tried against these insects, even vacuum cleaners. Some advocated early planting, and others late planting of the cotton. In some districts millions of punctured cotton squares were gathered in the vain effort to thin out the pests. Millions of pounds of cottonseed have been disinfected so as to reduce the planting risks. Barricades were proposed in which the raising of cotton in certain areas should be restricted for

a term of years, but the bugs jumped the barriers.

Some relief has been found in patches where chickens, geese and guinea fowls could gain access to the bugs. Relief has also been obtained by brushing the plants with the limb of a scrub pine. The weevil falls from its cool retreat to the hot ground, where it cannot survive; and the eggs on the cotton are destroyed. It is claimed that one workman can cover ten acres in a day with excellent results.

Dusting with Calcium Arsenate

THE best treatment yet found for the weevil is the dusting of the growing plants with calcium arsenate; and unless the producer will agree to the dusting of his fields he can now, in many districts, obtain no loans on his crop. At first the calcium arsenate was applied in a mixture of two pounds of the arsenate and two gallons of molasses. On six acres thus poisoned the yield averaged 700 pounds of seed cotton per acre, while in adjoining fields, with land equally good, but not poisoned, the yield averaged 420 pounds. The farmer who produced these results claims that neither poison, fertilizer nor anything else will take the place of rapid and ample cultivation.

In 1923 about five percent of the total cotton acreage was dusted with arsenate. The best time to dust is when the air is calmest. If the dusting can be done at night, when the dew is on the foliage, so much the better. There are now about forty models of dusting machines on the market. Much of the dusting is done from airplanes which, flying low over the fields, can cover a great area efficiently in a brief time.

In order to dust the entire cotton area, at the rate of twenty pounds of arsenate to the acre, it is calculated that 700,000,000 pounds of the arsenate would be needed annually. The great demand for this chemical has led scientists to strive for some method of producing the material cheaply, so that all fields can be treated.

Convinced that the boll weevil would virtually put an end to the cotton business the citizens of Enterprise, Alabama, in 1919 erected a monument to the boll weevil, on the ground that this little creature had commenced the emancipation of the southern cotton growing interests from the complete slavery of dependence upon cotton. Throughout the community attention was given to the raising of other crops, such as peanuts, corn, hay, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, hogs and cattle, with excellent results. This diversification of crops is spreading throughout the South.

Improvements in Cotton Culture

TWO items regarding improvements in cotton culture come from Texas. One is from Galveston county, where a farmer has succeeded in grafting cotton plants to the roots of mulberry trees and is growing cotton trees. According to the Dallas *Farm News* there is by actual count 917 bolls on one of these trees, and the trees are producing cotton at the rate of five bales per acre. For further information address V. H. Scoffelmayer, of the Dallas *Farm News*.

The other item is regarding the development of Mebane triumph cotton, by A. D. Mebane, of Lockhart, Texas. After a violent wind storm he collected all the stalks that withstood the damage. Year after year he selected and planted the seed from the bolls that contained the most lint. Year by year the percentage of lint increased, the stalks grew smaller, the roots longer, and the joints stockier and tougher. After fifteen years he began to receive his reward, and hundreds of cars of Mebane seed are now shipped every year to all parts of the South.

It may be that cotton will be replaced by something better. A wild pineapple which grows in Central and South America produces a fibre equal to the best flax which the Indians use for all their finest fabrics, fish nets and lassos, where great strength, pliability and resistance to the weather and to wear are required. This fibre now grows wild in almost unlimited quantities, reproduces itself with extraordinary rapidity and, like cotton, goes straight from the field to the cleaning machine.

It is said that from the root of the cotton plant the Negroes brew a medicine which they regard as a sure cure for the dropsy.

Exodus of Negro Labor

FOR many years the South has been experiencing an alarming exodus of Negro labor to the North. Many have been the remedies proposed. A measure in the Alabama

legislature would impose a $5,000 fine on the enticer, while a measure proposed in Georgia would give the enticer three to five years in the penitentiary.

In 1922-23 it is estimated that 478,700 Negroes migrated from the South. Restriction of immigration had reduced the supply of foreign-born labor available for northern mills and factories, and the Negro was a capable and tractable substitute ready at hand.

The Negro had good reason, however, to wish to make a change. Ever since the Civil War the custom of cropping the land on shares has prevailed in the South. In a good year the Negro cropper would make enough from his share of the cotton to provide himself and his family with sufficient food and an adequate supply of comfortable clothing; but when crops were poor it meant misery, and when the boll weevil came the crops were virtually ruined, and neither the landlord nor the cropper could meet the conditions.

The shortage of Negro labor has seriously affected cotton growers. They have been hurt too by increased costs of the labor which is available. Before the war a good cotton-picker would bring in about 125 pounds in a day, while an expert would bring in twice as much. At that time sixty to seventy cents per one hundred pounds was considered a fair price for the work, but now the picker is poorly paid even if he receives double the amount.

In some districts of the South (Wichita Falls, Texas, is named) cotton is now picked by vacuum machines, with a claimed rate of eighty pounds per hour per man, or three bales of cotton per day with six trained men. Moreover, it is claimed that vacuum-picked cotton is so much cleaner than hand-picked cotton that it brings two cents more per pound, or more than the cost of picking by hand.

Many of the croppers of the Carolinas are poor whites, Americans of Scotch and English ancestry, among whom there has been no admixture of foreign blood since before the Revolution. These poor unfortunates own nothing but their clothes, a few pieces of household furniture and a team. During the off season they wander from place to place looking for a better field to crop than the one worked the last season. The Negroes look with scorn upon these poor illiterate whites.

Cotton Seeds and Stalks

IT IS the way things frequently go in this world that the man who invented a way to separate the seeds from the cotton and thus really made the cotton business, never received any benefit from the invention. Eli Whitney, a law student, had to work under great disadvantages while perfecting the cotton-gin; but as soon as it was perfected his shop was broken into and many machines were made before he could get his device patented. The state of South Carolina gave him $50,000, but it was all lost in lawsuits. He made a fortune subsequently from the manufacture of firearms; but from the cotton-gin, perfected in 1793, he had no reward but the satisfaction of starting one of the world's greatest industries.

Sixty years ago the cotton-gins were surrounded by huge piles of seed for which no uses were known. The planters regarded the seed as waste and took no interest in the earliest attempts to make cottonseed oil. The idea of making the oil came from Marseilles, France. Today the value of cottonseed products is in excess of $150,000,000 annually.

Now the house painter arises in the morning from a mattress stuffed with cottonseed linters, combs his hair with a celluloid comb made of a combination of nitrated cotton linters and camphor, draws on his artificial silk socks made from nitrated cotton linters, and sits down to breakfast in a kitchen whose floor has been washed with a washing compound made of a cottonseed derivative. His eggs are fried in hydrogenated cottonseed oil; he spreads a napkin on his knees that was cleansed with a soap containing cottonseed oil as an ingredient, and eats from dishes that were cleansed with a soap made of the same materials. He rides to his work in a Ford cushioned with artificial leather made by coating cotton fabric with a mixture of castor oil and nitrated cotton linters. He paints a roof with a tar residue derived from cottonseed, and for his lunch has some sardines that were packed in cottonseed oil. When his day's work is done, he renders a bill on paper made from cottonseed linters.

Cotton stalks and leaves have considerable value as forage; and if plowed under without having been burned the bare stalks aid materially in maintaining the fertility of the soil. For this reason it is not practical to burn over the

fields at the close of the season, and this method of getting rid of the boll weevils cannot be used advantageously. In Egypt and other countries where fuel is scarce, cotton stalks are collected and used for fuel. It is claimed that 100 pounds of nitrate of soda will give an average increase of 186 pounds of seed cotton.

Cotton-gin buildings are made only large enough for the machinery which does the ginning, on account of the constant danger of fire. No cotton is stored in the gin building proper. The gin which Eli Whitney invented is still the machine in general use. It is one of the few inventions which seemed to spring spontaneously from the brain of the inventor as a perfect machine.

The Marketing of Cotton

IN THE year 1801 cotton brought forty-four cents per pound in New York. In the next forty-five years the production was greater than the demand, and in 1844-45 the price was less than six cents per pound, the lowest ever known. During the Civil War the price rose to over one dollar per pound. The government makes a strenuous effort to stabilize the cotton industry by publishing frequent bulletins regarding crop conditions. In all there are some 84,000 correspondents and cotton reporters. About half of these report direct to Washington, and the balance through state agencies.

There is the same gambling in cotton as in wheat and other necessities. The last ten-million bale cotton crop was sold in Wall Street three times. One of the bucketers admitted on the witness stand that it was his custom to go down into the pit and announce that he would buy cotton at a certain figure. His fellow-conspirator in the pit would cross his fingers, making it appear that a sale had been made, and would then pay back any monies paid in.

In 1914 the cotton market collapsed, and there was a great cry of "Buy a bale, buy a bale" sent out broadcast. The public responded and restored the market. Now the men who sent out the cry are demanding that any person who buys cotton must take $20,000 worth or nothing.

The Sapiro plan cooperative marketing associations have proven a success only in the period of peak demand. Whenever the so-called fixed price has been too high the manufacturers have held off their purchases and waited for prices to drop.

Cotton Manufacturing

AS IT was the invention of the cotton-gin which made America a cotton producing country, so it was the inventions of James Hargreaves that made England a cotton manufacturing country. And, like Whitney, Hargreaves received little benefit from his inventions. Hargreaves was a Lancashireman.

In 1760 Hargreaves invented a machine for carding cotton, for use instead of the hand cards formerly used. Subsequently he invented the spinning-jenny, enabling him to spin with several spindles at once. With the new machine he was able to turn out more yarn than his neighbors; and they broke into his dwelling and destroyed his machine, virtually forcing him to leave the neighborhood. The only recognition ever shown this man for these two inventions, which were the making of the cotton manufacturing business, was a grant of £250 allowed to his last surviving daughter nearly seventy years after his death.

Lancashire, where Hargreaves invented his carding machine and spinning-jenny, has been the center of the cotton manufacturing industry for over a hundred and fifty years, and is in some sense of the word the world's peace center; for while others, for one reason or another, may be interested in war, the cotton spinning business needs markets, world-wide markets, and peace, in order to prosper.

As a consequence of the World War Lancashire has been hard hit. A letter from a gentleman in Manchester, in close touch with the cotton manufacturing industry, expresses the conviction that unless immediate and effective relief comes soon half of the Lancashire cotton manufacturing industries will be *in extremis*. In other words, the restlessness of Europe is heading one of Britain's greatest industries toward bankruptcy and disintegration.

The distribution of the 155,000,000 spindles of the world is as follows: Great Britain 57,000,000; United States 37,225,000; Continent of Europe, 43,000,000; Mexico, 7,750,000; India, 7,350,000; Japan, 4,750,000; China, 2,500,000; Brazil, 1,750,000; Canada, 1,000,000.

The American Center

THE American center of the cotton manufacturing industry is very like to Lancashire in many ways, and something like what is happening to Lancashire is happening to New England. There is reason to apprehend that as a textile center it has seen its best days.

There are 111 mills in Fall River, Mass., with at least 100,000 of the 131,000 citizens of that city depending for their living upon the mills, but some idea of their condition may be gained from the fact that only last year the mayor of the city asked the Massachusetts legislature for authority to borrow $500,000 above the city's legal debt limit in order to care for the needy unemployed.

While the unemployment was at its height the press of Fall River refused to accept advertising offering employment outside of Fall River to cotton mill workers; and as soon as the unemployment was over, the mills, some of them, adjusted the unemployment problem by rearranging their machinery so as to give additional looms to each worker!

The "Encyclopedia Britannica" gives the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States as $339,000,000 in 1900, $628,000,000 in 1910 and $1,948, 000,000 in 1920.

There is a tariff of sixteen cents per pound on all unbleached cotton cloth imported into this country, eighteen cents per pound on bleached goods and twenty-two cents per pound on printed, dyed or woven figured. This has enabled New England cotton manufacturers to keep up the prices to consumers so high that at least one mill at Lawrence, Mass., in the last generation has paid its stockholders in cash the par value of its capitalization four and one-half times over, and has distributed $9,000,000 in stock to its stockholders besides granting them the privilege of buying shares at substantially less than the market price. Persons buying shares in this way do not have to put up any money, as the banks will loan them the money and allow the dividends to pay interest and principal. It is the softest way of making a fortune that is known.

The Move to Piedmont

IF THE New England cotton manufactures are to be believed, they fear that their businesses are to be gradually withdrawn from them and reestablished in the Piedmont regions of North and South Carolina. In an address before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, President Amory of that association said:

> Our natural handicaps in the nature of transportation distances are great. Our long experience and, therefore, great skill can overcome some of these things, but we shall have to work hard. We cannot overcome the handicaps of the forty-eight-hour law against fifty-five and sixty hours' running time, and not to speak of six extra holidays. The record is clear enough, the cotton industry is gradually slipping away. In the past, various factors have helped us. Massachusetts had far more skilled help and oversight. We had the finishing works where southern goods must be shipped to be bleached, dyed or printed. Now, there is excellent skilled help and supervision in the South. Many well-posted manufacturers have gravely considered and state that it is folly to enlarge Massachusett's cotton mills.

In 1880 there were only 687,066 active spindles in the South as against 9,966,369 active spindles in the rest of the country, but in 1922 the active spindles in the South were 15,613,632 or nearly equal to the 16,885,692 active spindles reported for the rest of the country. In the Piedmont section one can now travel for hours at a time and never be out of sight of a mill. There are 311 cotton mills in North Carolina and 132 in Georgia.

The southern cotton-mill owners do not want northern labor. It is too well posted and wants too many things. As a general rule throughout the southern cotton-mill section the textile workers are set off by themselves, and are not considered as having any community rights. All the members of the family work in the same mill, the mill owns the house in which they live, and if one member of the family displeases the mill management it is a common thing for the mill owner to discharge the whole family and put them out of their home. The homes are mostly of the bungalow type, and fitted with electric lights and plumbing.

The Providence *News* seems to think that the talk about moving the New England cotton mills south is largely propaganda, put forth to frighten the northern mill workers into longer hours and less pay. At least that is what we gather from the following, and perhaps the *News* is right:

> There is no more prospect that the New England textile industry will move to the South than there is

that the first Napoleon will be recalled from his grave and made emperor of Europe. To begin with, there is not at this moment, and there never was, sufficient labor in the South to make the textile factories there a really important competitor of New England products. That is why the finer grades are made here and why even the skill of our operatives on cheaper qualities of manufacture more than balances any difference in the wages paid by the textile makers in the Carolinas. Were the mills of New Bedford, Fall River and Manchester to move south they would have to take all their operatives with them or find new ones from the New England states to fill the jobs. They could get no original labor down there.

The Case Against Sugar *By Dr. Philip M. Lovell,* in the Los Angeles *Times*

IN THIS column the statement has often been made that sugar is a starvation food. Its physiological effect on the body has been demonstrated again and again. In this issue I propose to show how, in the technical manufacture of sugar, it becomes devitalized, demineralized, and robbed of any life-giving qualities it once possessed.

Commercial sugar, as you are aware, is made from cane sugar and sugar beets. At the present time beet sugar is very much more extensively used than is cane sugar. Hence the manufacture of beet sugar will be discussed.

When the beets are received at the sugar factory, the tops and a small part of the neck of the beet are removed. The purpose is to free the beet from the mineral matter it contains, as it interferes with sugar crystallization. Therefore, the first robbery of the precious salts is accomplished before the beet undergoes any chemical change.

The beets are then washed. The juice is extracted by what is known as the diffusion method. This consists of cutting the beets into very thin slices and running a stream of warm water through them. The sugar is dissolved and passes through with the water. When this juice emerges from the beet it is as black as ink. Now comes the first of the devitalizing processes.

Lime or carbon dioxide is added to it to precipitate some of the impurities found in this inky black beet sugar. The clear juice remains and is then centrifuged; that is, it is whirled around until it separates into two parts—molasses and raw beet sugar.

The raw beet sugar is then thoroughly heated, destroying every particle of organized life-celled substance in it. But even now it must still be further chemically treated. It is still not sufficiently white and ghastly.

There are now added strong minerals such as acid calcium phosphate, phosphoric acid, and milk of lime.

Then to carry away any suspended protein matter which may remain, the sugar manufacturer uses blood albumen from the slaughter houses.

Again the manufacturer makes another purchase from the slaughter houses—bone-black from "canning" or low-grade animals. This bone-black or animal charcoal is used as a filter further to "purify" this mixture called sugar.

Thus far the sugar has been thoroughly heated twice. Now it must again be thoroughly boiled to separate it from the syrup. You may think that it ought to be ready for consumption now—but—not yet.

The last touch of shimmering whiteness must be added.

It is then bleached with a strong bleaching agent such as blue water. This process holds true with first-grade sugar but it becomes even worse with low-grade sugars. These inferior sugars are extracted from the molasses by-products by the action of strong chemicals such as calcium and barium hydroxide. The molasses itself is used in gelatin and jams and in many baking products.

Commercial sugar is representative of the ultimate extreme in food degeneration. Merely to state that it is a starvation food is putting it mildly. The term food is a misnomer. Sugar is the most injurious product in our national dietary with no exceptions and under every possible condition.

Tidbits of World News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

Alaska's Tremendous Glacier

ALASKA's great glacier, the Columbia, is a river of ice four miles wide and 300 feet high, moving at the rate of an inch an hour.

Bolivia's New Way Down

BOLIVIA, the cloudland republic of South America, has a hard time getting down to the level of the rest of the world. A new railroad has just been completed which connects this roof of the South American continent with Argentina and thus, by rail, with Brazil, Paraguay, Uraguay and Chile. There is an older route via Peru.

Origin of the Name Africa

DR. CARL PETERS, whose discoveries in Rhodesia have helped to settle the question of the source from whence came Solomon's gold, points out that the name Africa, which is Latin in its origin, is an adjective taken from the Hebrew word Ophir. The Biblical expression "gold of Ophir" simply means "gold from Africa", and it is significant that Africa is to this day the world's greatest source of the yellow metal.

The Helpless Girls of Berlin

MR. BERT COLLYER, newspaper correspondent in Germany, reports that in the city of Berlin alone there are not less than thirty thousand street walkers, young girls without occupation and without means of livelihood, hungry, hopeless, not born to crime, but pressed into it by the impossible conditions which the war thrust upon them.

Chamberlain Sees it Coming

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, foreign secretary, said in a recent speech, "Fear broods over Europe. Unless we can alter the outlook, relieve these fears and give security in the international sphere, it has been brought home to me every day that I pass at my work that Europe is moving uneasily, slowly but certainly toward a new catastrophe." Incidentally, we may add, British scientists have killed 1,001 animals during the past year in poison gas research work. Coming events cast their shadows before.

America First Settled from Asia

THE Chinese Information Service in Paris has formally claimed that America was visited by Chinese priests as early as 458 A. D. and again in 499 A. D. One Aztec idol had an elephant head, which must certainly have come from Asia. A squatting figure of Buddah was found in Mexico. The Japanese and the North American Indians can hardly be distinguished from each other when dressed in similar clothing.

British Immigrants Will Dodge Ellis Island

BY AGREEMENT between the two governments the United States government will station a medical and an immigrant inspector at six of the chief British ports to do the work which has hitherto been done at Ellis Island. This arrangement is to have a three months trial and if it works satisfactorily the bulk of British immigrants hereafter will pass the Island by.

Army of Miners Goes on March

IN WALES, during the month of July, in a strike caused by the removal of one miner, a band of miners started on an all-night march to an adjoining district, growing from an incipient 200 to a total of 9,000 men. Arrived at their destination, they hauled a trainload of workers out of their train and sent them home.

Sargasso Sea like the Missing Link

SARGASSO Sea is like the missing link. There is no such thing. The "Arcturus" scientific ship which set out from New York in February, having as one of its main objectives the far-famed area of sea-weed, crossed the equator eighteen times and ploughed through plenty of seaweed, looking for the mysterious area; but it never came to light.

The Scopes Case in England

WHILE the Scopes case was on in Tennessee the British newspapers gave it unusual attention. The London *Daily Mail* ran the story of the trial under the general head of "Monkeyville". A part of this interest was due to the fact that the father of Mr. Scopes was born in London.

The Food Question in England

BRITAIN faces a serious question in the matter of providing food for her standing army of one and one-quarter million unemployed. Agents are now in America studying the cost of the principal items of food consumed by the British people and it may be that the government may take over the retailing of these foods as the only way of meeting the situation.

Increased Size of School Children

AN ODDLY interesting report comes from London that school desks which formerly fitted the grades very well are no longer large enough. It also states that London boys and girls, probably as a result of exercise in the open air, frequently attain heights of from five feet eight inches to five feet ten.

Ugly Incident at Durham

AT DURHAM, England, the bishop expressed views not favorable to the miner's side of the wage controversy. Thereupon the miners hoisted a banner bearing the words "To hell with bishops and deans: what we want is a living wage." The bishop made the mistake of attending the demonstration. He was recognized and in the scuffle which followed lost his hat and umbrella, was kicked and cuffed and came near being thrown into the river. The bishop business is not nearly so good a job as it used to be.

Working Overtime on Gas Masks

IN A sermon at the City Temple, Glasgow, Dr. Norwood made the statement that according to his personal knowledge the Woolwich arsenal and other arsenals in Britain are working overtime in the manufacture of millions of gas masks, which will be issued to every man, woman and child in the danger zone of air operations when the next war starts.

Ate Up His Wife's Will

THE rhymester who was asked to make something rhyme with Timbuctoo brought to light the couplet which terminates with the information that the cannibals near that city "ate up the preacher and his hymn book, too". Something like this happened recently in France. A man went to the notary to see his wife's will; and when he found he had been disinherited suddenly seized, chewed and swallowed it.

Bull Gets the Best of Plane

MORE fortunate than the courageous but unwise bull that tried to stop a railroad train, a French bull finished up an airplane that had been compelled to descend in his pasture. He misunderstood the rumbling of the motor, and before the matter could be explained to him left the machine a wreck. This happened somewhere in northeastern France.

Trade Depression in Ireland

THE trade depression in England has extended to Ireland, where there are 160,000 out of work. In the Irish Free State it is said that there are 30,000 persons now unfit for work because of lack of proper food. Machinery lies idle and rusting.

600,000 Out of Work in Germany

THE Labor Ministry of the German government stated in August that there were then 600,000 Germans out of work and expressed the opinion that by October first there would be at least 700,000 idle. Many more are working only two days a week. The crisis is said to be due to the fact that money for industrial purposes is too high, ranging from nine to eighteen percent, and making it impossible to conduct business at a profit.

The Germany-Poland Border Tragedy

FIVE years after the plebiscite in Silesia the Polish government has expelled from the country those who voted at that time in favor of a German government. Germany has retaliated by expelling from her own soil those who voted in favor of Poland. The result is fifty thousand people, on both sides of the line, suddenly torn from their homes and properties of all kinds and sent into what is to them a foreign country whose language even, in some cases, they do not understand. Moreover, as industrial conditions in both countries are deplorable, they have little or no chance of obtaining employment.

Suicides in Tokio

IN THE past twelve months the number of suicides in Tokio has averaged considerably more than one hundred per month. Only four persons in all that time committed suicide by shooting. About half of them went by the horrible method of poisoning.

Freedom of Speech in Italy

WHAT the loss of freedom of speech in a country really means may be seen from the fact that at Palermo, Sicily, recently the Fascisti attacked ex-Premier Orlando of Italy with sticks, stones and revolvers for uttering the following exceedingly mild criticism. He said, "I do not need to tell you that we do not live in a régime of liberty. Then it is infinitely better to live under an autocratic government. We cannot deny that autocratic governments have written ten luminous pages in the history of peoples. Under autocratic government citizens' liberties may be restricted, but they are guaranteed by laws which may be severe but constitutional."

Italy the Danger Spot

AT THE International Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., the opinion is said to be current that Italy is at this time the most important danger spot in the world, due to the fact that she is overpopulated, has insufficient colonies, cannot send her surplus to America, lacks coal and other raw materials and has the third largest standing army in Europe.

Russia Buys Plows and Tractors

DURING the past year one Russian trading corporation has purchased in America and shipped to Soviet Russia no less than nine thousand tractors. Crop conditions in Russia this year are said to be very good, which accounts for the continued demand for up-to-date machinery.

Priest and Devil Both in Hard Luck

IN THE neighborhood of Minsk, Russia, a priest hired a young man to dress up as a devil and perform certain acts of mischief, hoping thereby to increase his influence. The scheme worked perfectly until the Soviet authorities sensed the situation, when they sent the priest and the devil both to prison for a long term of years, so says the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

The Oil War in Syria

THE French have recently sustained a loss of eight hundred in killed, wounded and missing, by an uprising in Syria. A Turkish passenger on the boat which brought the details from Beirut to Marseilles declared that the uprising was the immediate result of serious quarrels which had arisen among oil companies.

The Butcheries at Shanghai and Canton

MORE news comes from the Orient regarding the official murders at Shanghai and Canton. In both instances the students were unarmed, and the only thing charged against them is that they shouted. Well! Suppose they did shout! If an American shouts in America, is some Italian general going to turn the machine guns on him? That is in effect what happened in both Shanghai and Canton.

In the Shanghai murders the foreign police inspector admitted that he gave the command "Shoot to kill" only ten seconds after warning the crowd; he also admitted that his only warning was to hold up his pistol, and that few of the crowd could see it; moreover, none of them could get away in ten seconds.

In the Canton murders, English soldiers fired twice over the heads of the procession of unarmed patriotic students and then turned their machine guns on them. Every one of the American staff of seventeen teachers of the Canton Christian College denounced the outrage as wholly merciless and unjustified.

The Lying Spirits of Demonism

ACCORDING to the Bible and according to common sense the dead are dead, awaiting a resurrection, but the fallen angels continue to misrepresent the facts and to palm themselves off as deceased humans. Lord Northcliffe is supposed to have appeared several times to the man who succeeded him in the newspaper world, but it is significant that nothing rational, sensible, honest or worthy of attention has ever come from any such interviews. The only purpose of these demons, or devils, is to deceive and annoy mankind.

The Annual Lesson of the Bees

ONCE every year the bees give a lesson to the whole human family. Along about the last of July the workers take possession of the hives and woe betide the drones, old or young. Up until that time the drones have had all the best of it, superior cells, more time to develop, and nothing to do but live from off the workers; but their end shows that it does not pay to have things too soft. Moreover, the workers get more real satisfaction out of life anyway.

The Belts of Jupiter and Saturn

FROM Mr. J. Lewin's work on "Earth's Changes" we glean some facts that may be of interest to our readers. Mr. Lewin quotes astronomers as saying that the belts of Jupiter are commonly arranged with a certain symmetry on either side of the great equatorial bright belt, but that sometimes there is a rather marked contrast between the southern and northern halves of the planet. In color the dark belts are usually of a coppery, ruddy or even purplish tint, while the intermediate light bands vary from a pearly white in the equatorial belt, through yellowish white in the middle latitudes of both hemispheres, to a grayish or even bluish tint at the poles.

The number of belts is variable. Sometimes only one has been seen, at other times there have been as many as five or six on each side of the planet's equator. In the course of a single hour Cassini saw a complete new belt form on the planet; and on December 13, 1690, two well-marked belts vanished completely, while a third had almost disappeared in the same short interval of time. On occasions the belts widen their limits and become irregular at the edges. The surface of Jupiter is swathed with a mighty volume of clouds so dense and so impenetrable that the most powerful telescopes have never been able to pierce through it to the solid surface beneath.

Belts Caused by Electrical Discharges

GATHERING from the above evidence that the belts about Jupiter are caused by electrical discharges, Mr. Lewin goes on to say:

Saturn, 75,000 miles in diameter, is a far grander object on which to observe the full effect of the electric discharge. Not having such a great speed in revolving at its equator as Jupiter, the ellipticity is far greater; therefore from our position on the earth, we can at different times get a view of its poles, with a side view of the ring by which it is surrounded. We find that the same action affects it, but its greater size compared with our earth makes it revolve much faster; consequently the friction at its equator, where it travels and revolves at the rate of 25,500 miles an hour, must be far greater on our earth. The flow of the magnetic current to its poles must increase proportionately to the rate traveled; and here again the discharge of electricity from the center of the planet, where the currents through its poles meet, is beautifully seen in a blaze, forming a ring or rings around about the whole planet. That this must be the correct view of it we have the assurance from the observations of different men who have made a study of it; and according to them the ring cannot be a solid body, as it always keeps changing or dividing. It is scarcely ever seen even by the same person on different days alike, all proving to us that it cannot be a solid body by which the planet is surrounded.

Ice Caps on Our Earth

MR. LEWIN has gone to the trouble of collecting a vast amount of data to show the gradual removal of the great ice-caps which settled at the poles on our earth at the time of the Deluge. He thinks that this was largely accomplished by the earthquake at the time of the Lord's death. We think otherwise; but the data which he has collected are valuable, nevertheless. He sums it up as follows:

These writers from different districts of Europe, each writing independently of the other, all agree in describing these districts of Europe in which they lived or had visited at the time they wrote, as cold and inhospitable. The ground was covered with ice and snow to a great depth for the most part of the year. Only for a short period in the summer months were the lowlands of Albion, Germany, and France and of the other countries of that district of Europe free from their covering of snow. The higher mountains in these districts were covered with snow the whole of the year. The most northern countries, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and most of Germany, lands in the northern districts of Europe, were unknown before the Crucifixion or only mythically inhabited, all proclaiming that the border of the snowcap from the pole at that period was through the center of Europe.

The evidence we have of the sea further confirms the thought that the ice-cap of the pole reached down well into the center of Europe before the Crucifixion, as we read that six days' sail north from Britain the sea was frozen into slush and that in summer there was half a year of day; that there was snow in Gaul, and that some parts of that country were not known by its inhabitants to have been passable in the winter season. In Spain the snow from the mountains melted in such floods as to make the rivers impassable about harvest time; for we read that at the time "there was no corn in the blade, and it was nearly ripe". And in Italy the Alban hills were nearly covered with snow on the first approach of winter and the rivers frozen. The Tiber being frozen over was spoken of as an ordinary occurrence; and we read of seals in the Mediterranean Sea that were counted like flocks. The different armies of that time, we read, had to winter for several months each year in town and camps, in countries where there

would be no occasion for them to do so at the present time.

Districts which were covered over by snow and frost most of the year have now given place to fruitful lands, covered with trees and shrubs, through which we can travel in summer or winter without experiencing that great severity of climate that was recorded there by the writers before the time of the Crucifixion.

Sinking of the "Lusitania"

By Robert Ranson (Florida)

PROBABLY no one happening of the World War made so deep an impression on the world as the sinking of the British steamer "Lusitania" in May, 1915, at which time 119 Americans lost their lives. At that time, if you remember, we were constantly told that we must be neutral even in our thoughts, and that the destruction of Belgium and of northern France and its architectural gems was no concern of ours.

In October, 1910, it was my privilege to make a trip to England on this noble boat, at that time I think the largest afloat, except her sister ship, the "Mauretania". I had crossed the Atlantic five times previously on other boats, and had sailed round the world in the old days when the voyage to and from Australia and New Zealand took from one hundred and twenty days to six months, according to the winds encountered. I was thus no stranger to ocean travel; but my trip on the "Lusitania" will ever be one of the pleasantest recollections of my life.

The "Lusitania" was at that time the fastest, best warmed and ventilated, and most comfortable ship it has ever been my good fortune to sail on. I loved that boat from the time I set foot on her till I left; and I often wonder how my beautiful cabin looks today, occupied as it probably is with sea monsters and possibly the remains of some unfortunate victims, at the bottom of the deep Atlantic about thirty-five miles off the coast of Ireland.

My first impression on looking over the ship was the appalling scarcity of lifeboats and liferafts; and in consultation with a friend we decided, after a careful once over, that in case of a wreck not over eight hundred out of the total of twenty-eight hundred souls on board could possibly escape a watery grave. Nobody worried, however.

The next thing we noted was that every officer and all of the crew had on their caps the mystic letters R. N. R. (Royal Naval Reserve) On asking the meaning of this we were informed that the British government had subscribed one-fourth of her total cost, about half a million pounds, so that in case Great Britain ever went to war this ship and its entire crew would be *ipso facto* a unit of the British navy. Every sailor on board was in fact a naval man, and had served his time in the navy; and a finer lot of boys I never saw on any transatlantic steamer, quite different from the ordinary deck-swabbers that usually make up the crew of this class of passenger vessels.

Old Friends Meet on Board

THE interest in the trip was further heightened by finding an old friend on board, Lord Northcliffe, whom I had met in his humbler Harmsworth days in Florida. On the second day out his name was published in a supplementary passenger list, it not having appeared in the first one.

After reading it I gave my card to the purser and told him to take it to Lord Northcliffe's room and request an interview for me. The purser seemed to have that inherited dread of a real live lord that afflicts most of his race and told me two or three times: "I don't know whether me lud could see you or not"; so I told him the best way to settle his doubts on the matter was to try to find out. Finally he summoned up sufficient courage to tap at the door of the great newspaper-man's apartments and handed in my card.

Instead of shrivelling me with a glance the noble lord called out: "Hello, Ranson! How are you? Come in! How did you know that I was on the ship?" I informed him that his name was on a supplementary passenger list; and he said: "Durn it! I told them not to publish my name." I asked: "Why didn't you want your name published?" "Well," he replied, "you know these American reporters, and what a bore they are." I said: "Well, you ought to be willing to take your own medicine."

This accidental meeting was merely an inci-

dent of the trip but, curiously enough, connected with my later impressions of her final fate, and would have had no bearing on this narrative had not his lordship informed me that the chief engineer had invited him and his party to take a complete look over the wonderful ship and he asked me if I would like to join the party. This invitation I eagerly accepted. The following day at lunch the steward told me that the inspection would come off at two p. m., and I was on hand.

Construction of the Lusitania

THE first thing we were shown in the chart room were twenty-four electric push buttons, and were told that the great ship was divided into twenty-four water-tight compartments divided one from the other by a water-tight sliding door; that each one or all of these could be immediately closed in case of accident; that any six compartments could be broken from the outside and the rest would prevent her from sinking; and that in fact the vessel could be cut in two and the two halves would float long enough till they got assistance to prevent any loss of life. Of course her construction was known to all marine engineers, and the point I have to make later in this connection will then be seen. I may pass over the wonderful engines, etc.; for in a few days we sighted the coast of Wales and stopped off Fishguard to send the mails and London passengers ashore.

Thirty-two thousand sacks of mail were put off into two good-sized steamers, and as we saw sling after sling go over the side it seemed as if the weight would sink the tenders. The rest of the trip to Liverpool was uneventful and would have remained a pleasant memory the balance of my life and possibly not written about or referred to, had it not been for the shocking news communicated to me one night after I had retired that she had been sunk by a submarine.

Possibly a month later I began to worry about not having received any answer to an important letter I had written to England, and it suddenly struck me that probably my letter went down in the "Lusitania" and was never delivered in England at all.

With this thought in mind and remembering what a powerful mail-carrier she was, I wrote to the Cunard Company in New York and asked them whether much mail had been lost at the time of her sinking and whether any of it had been recovered. Their answer was that on her last trip she had carried only ninety-seven sacks of mail and only that mail specially addressed by the senders to go on that boat.

Special Care of Mails

NOW comes the summary: If one department of the United States government took so much stock in the warning that the ship would be sunk that they (the P. O. authorities) would not send the mails in her, why did not some other department of the government forbid the company to carry a shipload of innocent passengers on a vessel carrying arms and ammunition, a boat advertised to be a unit of the British navy?

Every wireless man on the coast knew that the German wireless at Sayville was reporting day by day the progress of the ill-fated ship to German submarines hidden under the west coast of Ireland, but we were neutral and allowed this villainy to proceed unhampered.

In February, 1918, you remember, Woodrow Wilson sent out the various members of his cabinet on a lecturing tour round the country to tell us why we had entered the war; and Secretary Houston, among other remarks made in Morocco Temple, Jacksonville, Florida, before eighteen hundred people said: "They say the 'Lusitania' carried arms and ammunition, which she had a perfect right to do." Did she? This vessel like all others was subject to U. S. inspection, and no passenger boat is allowed to carry even a can of gasoline or a box of dynamite under these same regulations. Any breach of this rule would be instantly followed by a loss of license to all officers and a heavy fine or confiscation of the ship.

This explains the motto on the medal struck by Germany after the loss of the "Lusitania", one of which is in my possession.

"GESCHAEFT UBER ALLES!"

"Trade above all things." After a fair warning that any further shipments of arms and ammunition would not be permitted if a submarine could stop the "Lusitania", and so much stock taken in it that no mails were sent, hundreds of people, many of them women and babes, went down to a watery grave and the Cunard company had their passage money.

Not long before this a British ship carried

some millions of gold to Canada and was convoyed by six British warships; but this leviathan crowded with precious human lives was allowed to be sunk and no helping hand in sight. I am sometimes tempted to ask whether the British authorities wanted to see her sunk to drag us finally into the war. Anyway it made no impression on Woodrow Wilson; for he was neutral and told us that we must be, too.

Both in history and on the screen one fact stands out: When the captain of the submarine saw what he had done and saw that mass of struggling humanity going down to death, he became a raving maniac. Accepting as a fact that it was outside of the limit of possibility to sink such a ship with one torpedo, and that all they could hope to accomplish was to stop it till help came along, and thus to frighten others from coming across in ammunition-laden vessels, is it reasonable to suppose the he would ever have fired even one shot if he had dreamed of such awful consequences?

I cannot think of any happening in all history so awful in its results that with ordinary caution might have been so easily avoided. If such an act, committed as it was on the high seas, had been avenged upon the seas by our navy, we might easily have been spared sending our boys to fight land battles.

What more suitable motto could have been thought of than "BUSINESS ABOVE ALL THINGS"!

Hardening and Tempering of Copper *(Contributed)*

APROPOS your recent article on "Hardening of Copper": The writer evidently has the impression and common understanding that hardened copper and tempered copper are one and the same thing. Such opinion is far from right. Moreover, the Egyptians of ancient days never hardened pure copper.

Hardened copper is not an art, therefore never was lost. A copper composition was made hard by mixing ninety percent copper and ten percent tin; this composition being known as brass. Its general use led to what we of today call the "brass age".

Next, copper was mixed with calamine stone (now known as zinc), using the same ratio of zinc as tin; this composition was called bronze, the general use of which resulted in what is known as the "bronze age". Later antimony, bismuth and iron were used in combination with copper; and this use of copper alloy continues today, as the composition has never been improved upon. From this it will be seen that the degree of hardening copper depends on the amount or percentage of other metals mixed with the copper.

The tempering of copper is an entirely different proposition. Copper is one of the oldest of metals, having been in use since the early history of metallurgy. The ancients tempered copper by fire long before they learned how to harden copper by mixture of other metals with it.

The alchemists of ancient Egypt were the fathers of modern chemistry. They were far in advance in knowledge and science over other men of their time. These Egyptian alchemists tempered copper by fire. They tempered saws that would saw granite rock: they produced highly tempered copper razors, knives, edge tools, axes and hammers. The historians refer to this art as the "now forgotten skill". History says of the Egyptians, "They tempered copper-edge tools of the utmost keenness." This high tempering of copper by fire is the "lost art".

The pyramids of Egypt were finished by the use of tempered copper chisels. The ancient city of Damascus came to the front as the most skilled of all cities of the earth; famed for its arts and tempering of steel. Toledo, Spain, is also noted for its "Toledo blade"; but the fame of Toledo rested largely with one family there, named Ferrera. Solingen, Germany, is believed to be the only place to which the first-class temperers of Damascus ever went and taught the art of tempering steel. Sheffield, England, comes in for fame as a city of cutlery, razors, etc.; but the best temperers and razor makers came to Sheffield from Solingen, Germany. The steel used in Sheffield was known as the "Huntsmann steel", but the historian says that Robert Huntsmann merely patented in England the steel made by African Negroes 3500 years before Robert Huntsmann was born. But according to all records neither Damascus nor

Toledo nor Sheffield ever learned how to temper copper by fire, as was done by the ancient Egyptians.

The citation you gave of a young man working on an automobile and discovering the lost art of tempering copper is undoubtedly incorrect; for he had no fire, and temper must come from fire. Furthermore, no person using acids on completed parts will ever bring a metal up to the requirements of temper by fire.

The paragraph copied from the St. John, New Brunswick, paper is beside the issue. All that paper published about treating copper was simply descriptive of what was done years and years ago in China and elsewhere. Almost every nation has tried that process and has found it to be a failure. The aluminum mentioned in the article is not a metal, but is a chemical preparation discovered by Professor Wohl of Germany.

There are no "all tests" to tempered copper. The finest working tool or most delicate and intricate implement known to man is the edge of a razor blade. When the lost art of tempering copper is re-discovered a tempered copper razor that will cut hair will be made. All hammering of edge tools in oil, cold chilling, use of acids, etc., is known as "cold-worked"; and such implements are not tempered.

Prehistoric man and his use of iron are not clear to the minds of many people. The historian, tracing metallurgy back into the ages of the past, gives us to understand that from the time of Adam down to the Noachic flood the Bible is the only book giving us a record.

Secular history begins after the Noachic flood. It says that early use of tools of iron has been traced back to the ancient African Negro who mined and smelted iron ore, mixing it with carbon. Iron itself does not take temper, but carbon does; thus iron hardened by carbon and tempered by fire made an edged cutting tool. This custom was continued until long years after, when India finally produced a steel superior to the steel of the African Negro. All early steels, brasses and bronzes were made in crucibles. That is why some steel is known as "crucible steel". The furnace steel followed.

In 1807 when Dr. Buchannan of England was in India a native showed him how to make the steel of India. This was iron mixed with "wootz". When Dr. Buchannan returned to England he made the same steel there and called it "Ferro Manganese", now known as manganese steel. After Dr. Buchannan there came to the steel industry such men as F. F. Jones, Gilchrist, Mushet, Siemans, Martin, Kelley, and Sir Henry Bessemer. All these men were skilled steel makers, but none were able to temper, that is, to harden by fire. The steel made by these men is known as furnace steel, being made in a furnace.

When the art of tempering is re-discovered, soft metals such as copper, gold, lead, zinc, etc., will be brought up to such a strength that they will be durable enough to last for hundreds of years; and edge tools, farming implements, and rails will last through generations. This will upset present commercialism of every country on the face of the earth, reserve mines and drive the people into tilling the soil. Then the waste places will be made fruitful and the desert will blossom as the rose.

Alive Inside a Whale (From *The Children's Pictorial*)

A SHORT time ago we gave on our front page a picture of a whale biting a boat in half. We have all read of such thrilling incidents in whaling classics, but no novelist has dared to go so far as to make Leviathan swallow his hero. Yet Sir Francis Fox vouches for the fact that the thing has happened. In his new book on "Sixty Years of Engineering", a capital and entertaining volume, he tells us this amazing tale.

In February, 1891, the whaling ship "Star of the East" was in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands, and the lookout sighted a large sperm whale three miles away. Two boats were launched, and in a short time one of the harpooners was able to launch his weapon. The second boat attacked the whale, but was upset by a lash of its tail; the men were thrown into the sea, one being drowned. The other, James Bartley, had disappeared, and could not be found. The whale was killed, and in a few hours the great body was lying by the ship's side, and

the crew were busy with axes and spades removing the blubber. They went on with their work all day and during part of the night.

Next morning they attached some tackle to the stomach, which was hoisted on to the deck. The sailors were startled by something in it which gave spasmodic signs of life, and inside was found the missing sailor, doubled up and unconscious.

He was laid on the deck and treated to a bath of sea water, which soon revived him, but his mind was not clear, and he was placed in the captain's quarters, where he remained two weeks a raving lunatic. He was kindly and carefully treated by the captain and by the officers of the ship, and gradually regained possession of his senses. At the end of the third week he had entirely recovered from the shock and resumed his duties. During the sojourn in the whale's stomach Bartley's skin underwent a striking change; his face, neck, and hands were bleached to a deadly whiteness, and took on the appearance of parchment.

Bartley affirms that he would probably have lived inside his house of flesh until he starved, for he lost his senses through fright and not from lack of air. He says that he remembered the sensation of being thrown out of the boat into the sea, and of dropping into the water. Then there was a frightful rushing sound, which he believed to be the beating of the water by the whale's tail; he was then encompassed by a great darkness, and he felt he was slipping along a smooth passage of some sort that seemed to move and carry him forward. No writer of sensational fiction ever imagined a more awful journey.

The sensation lasted but a short time, and then he realized he had more room. He felt about him, and his hands came in contact with a yielding, slimy substance that seemed to shrink from his touch. It finally dawned upon him that he had been swallowed by the whale, and he was overcome by horror at the situation. He could easily breathe, but the heat was terrible. It was not of a scorching stifling nature, but it seemed to open the pores of his skin and to draw out his vitality. He became very weak, and grew sick.

He knew there was no hope of escape from his strange prison. Death stared him in the face. He tried to look at it bravely, but the terrible quiet, darkness, and heat, combined with the horrible knowledge of his environment, overcame him. The next thing that he remembered was being in the captain's cabin.

That is the story as Sir Francis Fox tells it. The man's skin never recovered its natural look, but his general health was unaffected by this terrible adventure. His case was investigated by M. de Parvill, who was scientific editor of a French journal at the time.

Whalers say that whales have been known to swallow men before this, when maddened by pain into attacking a boat, but Bartley is the only man since Jonah who ever survived such an experience.

Readers of the "Children's Encyclopedia" will hardly need to be reminded that the story could not apply to the Greenland or Right Whale, which has a cavernous mouth, but the throat of which is guarded by a sieve of whalebone so fine that not so much as a herring can pass it.

A Point *By John H. Greim*

A POINT is about the very smallest thing there is. While molecules, atoms, ions, and electrons are so minute that we cannot see them even with the most powerful microscopes, still they occupy space. A point, mathematically speaking, denotes position only. Although a point is so near a nothing, it is a most wonderful thing.

When the sun's rays are gathered and focused to a point by a magnifying glass the heat is so great that it will set paper aflame. The smaller the focal point the more intense is the heat. This is one instance showing the importance and power of small things.

Here is another case: All of us have had our pictures taken, and know that the object looked at through the camera is upside down on the screen of ground glass at the back of the camera. This shows that the rays of light have crossed each other, converging to a point behind the lens and again diverging, thus producing an inverted image on the ground glass screen be-

hind. As this image is transmitted from the object to the screen it is evident that an image of the object must be everywhere between the object and the screen, just as there is water everywhere between the reservoir and the spigot. All that is necessary to prove this is to interpose a suitable screen. A mirror shows that the image is in front of the point of convergence, and a shortening and lengthening of the camera bellows shows that the image is anywhere behind the point of convergence. The potentiality of the unmanifested image is evident as only a suitable screen is required to make the image manifest.

As the image exists both before and behind the point of convergence and divergence the image must exist at the very point itself; else how could the image be transmitted farther on?

The same general principle applies to the eye. When we view a landscape extending for miles and miles, a picture of this vastness exists not only on the retina but *in a point* within the eye. From this it is plain that if we were sufficiently sensitive and well-trained along that course we could see the picture in the unmanifested point as readily and as clearly as in the manifested image.

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts
New York Daylight-Saving Time

Sunday Morning, September 27
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, September 27
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
9:20 Fred Franz, tenor.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, September 28
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 Health Talk, "Electronic Treatment" —Dr. Mae J. Work.
8:30 Charles Rohner, violinist.
8:45 Bible Instruction from "THE HARP OF GOD".
8:55 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.

Thursday Evening, October 1
8:00 Carl Park, violinist.
8:10 Vocal Selections—Ruth de Boer and Elvira Kiefer.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for October 4—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Carl Park, violinist.

Saturday Evening, October 3
8:00 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Malcolm Carment.

Sunday Morning, October 4
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 I. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, October 4
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower Violin Choir.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Watchtower Violin Choir.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, October 5
8:00 Syrian Oriental Musicians—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 World News Digest, Compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:25 Barbara Jonasch, soprano.
8:35 Bible Instruction from "THE HARP OF GOD".
8:50 Syrian Oriental Musicians.

Thursday Evening, October 8
8:00 Hawaiian Quartette.
8:10 Vocal Selections.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for October 11—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Hawaiian Quartette.

Saturday Evening, October 10
8:00 Dr. Hans Haag, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Dr. Hans Haag, violinst.

What Missionaries in China Now Face

THE following is a brief summary of a chapter from a pamphlet put out by the Young Men's Anti-Christian Society of China. This society is spreading rapidly over China. The young men who are pushing it are for the most part educated in American colleges and universities where in common with all other youth they are taught to believe evolution and to despise the Bible.

I. We are opposed to religion for the following reasons:

1. We stand for the advancement of learning. Religion emphasizes conservatism and subservience.

2. We want all mankind to live in harmony. Religion promotes sectarianism, the class spirit, mutual misunderstanding and dislike among peoples.

3. We believe in science. Religion teaches about gods, and promotes vain superstitions.

4. We stand for self-realization. Religion emphasizes prayer, repentance, and absolute dependence.

5. We stand for the all-around development of human nature. Religion despises the physical side of life, teaches the working classes to suffer willingly, and is altogether a destructive force in life.

II. We are especially opposed to Christianity for the following reasons:

1. For all the reasons for which we oppose religion, of course.

2. Christianity teaches that God created man and all things and that the soul is indestructible. Christianity promises redemption from sin. This is a false promise and encourages men to evil conduct. Moreover, the Christian doctrine is certainly nonsensical. Turning the other cheek, giving the second garment and that sort of thing are not in accordance with good sense.

3. Christianity is really the advance guard of imperialism, whose ruthless aim it is to take control of China. their aim is to destroy China's independence.

III. We are still more opposed to the Christian church. Our reasons are:

1. It makes use of people of standing for its own ends.

2. It attracts believers by offers of material goods, and false hopes of glory.

3. Pastors and church members alike make their living out of the doctrine. Their deeds and words are absolutely contradictory one of the other, and their conduct is most deceitful.

4. Depending on the forces of imperialism to back them up, pastors intimidate officials, get their way by force, give protection to criminals and interfere in lawsuits.

5. They pay their church members to do their bidding.

6. Christianity has been in China over 400 years. The net result, and this takes in all, is that a little group of rustics have exchanged the name of "idol" for "god", and have come to worship foreigners. This is all the good Christianity has done.

IV. As young people and students we must by all means oppose Christian schools. The reasons are:

1. They are autocratic. Students in these schools have no freedom either of action or of thought.

2. Intimidation. They scare small children by saying that if they do not believe in God, the Devil will get them.

3. Force. Whether students believe the doctrine or not, they must worship and must study the Bible.

4. Cruelty. If they do not attend worship, they are not allowed leave of absence, and in addition must go hungry.

5. Conservatism. Textbooks, teaching methods and administration are old fashioned to the last degree.

6. Subversion of Patriotism. They denounce China, and do not allow students to join in patriotic demonstrations. This is very common.

7. They obstruct the development of individuality. They use Christian Scriptures and with severe methods make students learn the doctrine, as the absolute controlling principle of life and so they form bad habits; a proceeding entirely opposed to educational principles.

Look Up, O Earth

Look up, O Earth; no storm can last
  Beyond the limits God hath set;
When its appointed work is past,
  In joy thou shalt thy grief forget.

Where sorrow's plowshare hath swept through,
  Thy fairest flowers of life shall spring,
For God shall grant thee life anew,
  And all thy wastes shall laugh and sing.

Hope thou in Him; His plan for thee
  Shall end in triumph and release;
Fear not, for thou shalt surely see
  His afterward of peace.

"What is Truth?" *By Chas. Henry East*

THERE was once a parson of the tribe Magi. He lived in a fine marble mansion, situated in an "exclusive" section of a "regular" city. The parson had seven sons. He also had a reputation. (Philippians 2:7) He was known as a wise man, learned in the philosophy of the ancients. His decisions on matters of morals and truth went unquestioned by the populace of the city in which his stately mansion reposed.

It was early fall, and the parson was sitting in his study, the walls of which were lined with books. On a table close at hand lay a newspaper and a book. Across the first page of the paper in streamer headlines ran the words: "Whirlwinds of Rebellion Shake the World!" while underneath, the subtitle read: "Dumb Terror Replies to God After Silence of Centuries!" The cover of the book bore the title: "Juice, Jazz, and Jaundice."

The day was decidedly chilly; one of the first frosts thoroughly penetrated the outside atmosphere; but within the study it was warm. The fire glowed and shed its softened rays about the comfortable interior. The parson became drowsy. Slowly he had dropped the book upon the table; his troubled thoughts had fled; and his head hung awkwardly upon his ample theological bosom. He was fast asleep.

Sadly, suddenly, and rudely he was awakened as all seven of his sons bounded into the room. "Father," they cried to the frightened old man, "there has arisen a discussion among us which we are unable to solve. You are a Snailer graduate. You have your B. A. and your M. A. degrees, your Ph. D., LL. D., as well as your S. T. D. and D. D. from the Seminary. You are learned in the philosophy of the East; while even here, you sit with Plato, Aristotle, and with Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, etc.; and we beg of you, answer this question for us that we may end the discussion, What is truth?"

Quietly the sons waited for the answer, while inwardly this wise man of the tribe Magi felt "a sinking of the heart". But this feeling, not altogether new to him, and especially so since 1914, was always accompanied by the reaction of a deep breath and a wise and vigorous, "Ah! Hum!" And too, the room was warm, the parson was drowsy (Oh, how he loved slumber!); besides, he did not know how to answer the question in his own mind.

"Boys," he replied with eyes half closed, "that is rather a big question and some day I will answer it for you; but meantime I want each of you to prepare your effects, go out into the world and make your living, learning from experience, that you may answer this question for yourselves. At the end of seven years come back here and give me your answers."

Into the World They Went

SO THE seven young men set out; and the wise man, having squeezed out of "another hard one", fell again to reading, "Juice, Jazz, and Jaundice."

Seven years afterwards the seven sons returned.

It was now the year 1926 A. D., and was of course early fall; for they had arrived promptly.

The parson, with a shade more of gray in what hair remained, somewhat more bald, sat in the same chair in front of the glowing fire. He had the same drowsy feeling, only it was a bit more intensified; and it seemed to the sons as if he had not moved in all that time. However, with an effort he aroused himself and greeted his sons with handshakes and smiles. Then he called upon them in turn for their respective answers.

"Truth," said the youngest son, a linotype operator, "is something that is smeared all over with printers' ink—covered up, hidden, and concealed. It seldom sees the inside of a newspaper; and there are few magazines in which you may get more than a glimpse of it. Much of it goes into newspaper editorial offices, but little of it ever comes out. If a little of it manages to slip past the editor, it is printed in the obituaries, indicating that the editor wishes it farewell. I am reminded of the poem by Covington Ami, 'The Writers for Mammon':

Disloyal to humanity and traitors to their class,
They curse the great Altrurians and stone them as they pass;
Too slaved to thrill to liberty, too lost for truth to lure.
To them no soul is sacred, to them no heart is pure.
They earn the wage of helotry—they sell themselves for crusts;
They fight for Mammon's garbage and they pander to the lusts;
Yea, cleaner than those wretches who kill freedom for their bread

Are the ghouls that rob the tombs to sell the bodies of the dead!

"Truth," said the second son, a sun-burned bricklayer, "is best described by a plumb-line. It is direct, goes to the point, and by the shortest route. It is straight, strong, and true; and if you follow its course your work will be true. If Babel's walls had been built by the plumb-line they would never have toppled."

"Truth," said the third son, a gambler, "is a square deal; but it is worth no more than a pair of dirty deuces, for it does not get you anything. It is that same commodity that the poor sucker tries to make you believe he is on familiar terms with when he wants to give you his I. O. U. in place of his coat, but knows all the time it is a foreigner to him."

"Truth," said the fourth son, whose grimy face and hands denoted those of an automobile mechanic, "is what you learn about an automobile after you buy it; it is never what the salesman tells you. If truth is built into your car, I have little business with you. But I am busy night and day; so I'll say that truth is a rare bird. What I am telling you is truth."

"Truth," spoke up the fifth son, whose flattened thumbs marked him unmistakably as a carpenter, "it seems to me is best illustrated by the square. The square intelligently used will fitly frame any timber which goes into a building, making the joints tight and true. If an error is made, it is due to a miscalculation of the carpenter; never to the square."

"Truth," said the druggist son, "may be likened to the family of sulphites. The sulphite is an awakener. It is uncompromising. It stirs a sleeper up; it opens drowsy eyes, unstops deaf ears, and quite naturally is not always welcomed by a sleeper. Truth is the antithesis of error, which might be likened to the bromide family. Bromide is a sleep-producer. It is the compromiser. It is the procrastinator. When one is thoroughly saturated with error—the bromide—he is seldom, if ever, thankful to the person who comes along with truth—the sulphite. He would prefer to sleep on. All sleepers when first awakened are irritable and cross, though afterwards when they are thoroughly awakened, they may be thankful, even highly appreciative, for having been awakened. But if they are cross at first, do not blame them. Just get out of the way; for it is the bromide working, and they are not really themselves."

Truth Will Ultimately Triumph

"TRUTH," said the seventh and eldest son, who was a colporteur, "*What is truth?* Before giving my answer to this question I hope that you will bear with me while I briefly comment on some of the answers already given, which interest me immensely. To a great extent the truth has been hidden by the public press, as our youngest brother says; nevertheless, the invention of the printing press paved the way for the spreading of knowledge throughout the earth, and all the newspapers combined cannot continue to conceal the truth for long. The truth ultimately will triumph. Men with ideas will pass them along. An idea is a mighty thing. Men possessing ideas may be and have been lodged in prison; but the ideas have ever remained free. Thinking of the mightiness of the printed page, I recall two verses of a poem along this line, called 'The March of the Hungry Men':

And some come empty-handed with fingers gnarled and strong,
And some dumb with sorrow, and some sway drunk with song,
But all you thought were buried are stirring and lithe and quick,
And they carry a brass-bound sceptre—the brass composing stick.
Through the depths of the Devil's darkness, with the distant stars of light
They are coming the while you slumber, and they come with the might of Right;
On a morrow—perhaps tomorrow, you will waken and see, and then
You will hand the keys of the cities to the ranks of the hungry men.

"As our bricklayer brother tells us, there is unquestionably a similarity in accuracy and truth, but accuracy is not truth. A line, for instance, might be accurate (very close to its exact place) and yet not be absolutely true. Truth is uncompromising to the most minute degree; it is not merely accurate, it is exact. It is for this reason that Babel's walls had to fall, and in falling foretold a most interesting story.

"I am sorry that our card-playing brother thinks that truth is of no value, and perhaps in his profession it is not; for I have found that

truth brings the greatest and grandest of rewards—peace of heart and mind, and joy that passeth all understanding.

"Our carpenter brother's definition interests me very much. The square may well illustrate the Bible, which is God's Word. The long leg of the square might represent that period of history from Adam to the ransom; while the short leg might represent that period from the ransom to our time; while the turning point of the square may represent the ransom itself. It is this very turning point of the square from which all measurements must be taken. Likewise, all Bible truths center about the ransom. Any point which fails to square with the ransom cannot be correct. It is this fact which enables one to sift truth from error. Then, too, the Gospel is foursquare. It relates the attributes of Jehovah God, justice, power, love, and wisdom, held by Him in equal degree. If we compromise, eliminate one corner, then the Gospel is no more foursquare.

"Repeating the question, 'What is Truth?' I should answer, God's Word is Truth. Seven years ago I went with you to find truth from experience. I became a plowman in the field of experience. In order that I might plow a straight furrow I adopted a plan which I learned as a boy before father moved us to the city. I picked out two distant trees, one just beyond the other; and taking the plowshare I started on my task, keeping in line the trees as guide. I struck plenty of roots, snags and stones, but plodded along across the field with determination. Finally I came up with the trees which, now that I was right under them, seemed to be exactly midway of the field. 'So,' I thought, 'I will have to pick me another target from this point.' But upon closer examination the trees turned out to be olive trees, and the distance between them was not great. I noticed also swinging halfway between them a golden candlestick which had seven lamps. The candlestick itself was supported by a pipe on either side which ran to the two olive trees.

"Noting the time I found it to be noon; and taking from my pocket a book which I had purchased from someone, I decided to rest and read for a time before proceeding on my way. Resting comfortably with my back supported by one of the trees I opened my book, which bore the title, 'The Finished Mystery.' Reading on page 173 I found to my great astonishment that the seven lamps here suspended represented the seven churches of Revelation 1:20; that the two trees represented the Old and New Testaments, 'that stand by the Lord of the whole earth'; the two witnesses which prophesy, though clothed in 'sackcloth and ashes'; and that these fed the oil of the holy spirit through the pipes to the golden candlestick—the church.—Zechariah 4: 11, 13, 14; Revelation 11: 3, 4.

"It then dawned upon me that here was truth; God's Word is truth! Immediately I decided that I would enter the colporteur service and take part in the distribution of these Bible commentaries called STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, of which my volume was number seven.

"It was then that I found, as our druggist brother relates to us, that slumberers would prefer to slumber on. The bromides have no love for the sulphites; but the joy of one awakened has spurred me on in the Master's service.

"Here I have a set of the seven books to which I have reference, STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES, by Pastor Charles Taze Russell, in which God's plan of the ages is thoroughly covered in ordinary, not theological language. I shall present each of you brothers with a copy of one of the six volumes, which you may exchange among yourselves until you have read them all. The seventh volume, a de luxe edition of 'The Finished Mystery', I reserve for Dad. I am sure that if you will read them carefully and prayerfully you will arrive at an exact knowledge of the truth; for God's Word is truth!"

Having thus spoken, the eldest son addressed his father, saying, "Father, I now present you with your copy of 'The Finished Mystery', and we should like to have your answer to the question, 'What is Truth?'"

But alas! the old parson had fallen asleep in the warmth of the glowing fire.

The parish priest of Austerity,
Climbed up in a high church steeple,
To be nearer God, that he might
Hand down His word unto the people.

In his age, God said: "Come down and die,"
And he cried from out the steeple,
"Where art Thou, Lord?" and the Lord replied:
"Down here, among my people."

In Darkest England

MOST readers of THE GOLDEN AGE know that the clergy system is simply a fraud which has been foisted upon the common people. But there are some who do not even yet know this self-evident fact, and hence they still have considerable influence in certain parts, and they are not slow to use it to feather their own nests.

We are in receipt of a clipping from a paper published in Kent, England (from whence came the ancestors of the editor in 1637). Kent is one of the garden spots of creation, but it certainly houses some strange people.

The clipping shows that the Rev. P. Lambert, vicar of St. Michael's church, refused Christian burial to a sixteen-year-old girl, a daughter of a laborer, on the ground that she had not been christened. The dominie went on to say: "Of course, the burial service of the church is for members of the church only; and if people have not been baptized they are not members of the church, and they can no more claim to have a church funeral than a civilian can claim a military funeral, or a non-mason a Masonic funeral."

The mother of the child was heart-broken. It transpired that the child was a regular attendant at a mission, was an exceedingly well-behaved girl at all times, and never went to bed at night without offering prayers. Let the parents take heart. Nothing that the dominie could have said would have had any more effect on the Almighty that would the chattering of an ape.

At length a lay reader was found who had the heart to read the burial service. But again comes the dominie and says that though the lay reader was duly "licensed", yet the peculiar license which he has does not authorize the holder to take funerals at all, "the regulations expressly forbidding him to read the burial service," and that said lay reader will be required to explain why he has done this thing.

It is too bad that anybody should believe that license would be needed to perform such an act. The clergy have succeeded in making many think that nobody can be properly born into this world, or can properly worship God, or properly get married, or properly die and be buried without a clergyman mixing himself up in it in some way. The whole matter is false, from beginning to end, a part of Satan's devices to keep humanity in chains.

Where Ignorance is Blister

TO ANY person who has once looked into a concordance and has seen there the plain statements of the meaning of the words *sheol, hades, gehenna* and *tartaroo,* it will be incomprehensible how any man, no matter what the financial reward, could participate in such a shameful program as is outlined in the following clipping from the Miami, Florida, *Herald.* Any of our readers who would like to know the meanings of these words and to have, free of charge, an examination of every passage in the Bible where the word Hell occurs, has only to write to us and see for himself that what follows below is blasphemy of the worst type:

Evangelist Scoville preached Friday night in the First Christian Church on "The Bible Hell". He pictured the lost masses as a howling, maddened mob who, conscious of their incarceration in an eternal prison, wail over the fact that they missed their last chance of salvation and, now out of reach of the Savior's redeeming grace and power, they are without hope. It was Scoville's deepest thrust against the forts of sin.

A score of new converts was made, bringing the total of additions to 450. The revival, which closes Sunday night, has been one of the greatest ever held in Florida by the Christian Church.

"If you would ask me where or what hell is," said Dr. Scoville in his sermon, "I could not answer, because no man knows where or what hell is. Christ used the word 'fire' to describe it. Torment, outer darkness, weeping, wailing, where the fire is not quenched and the worm dieth not—these are figures of speech to describe the wretchedness, misery and woe of the lost."

Four services are scheduled for tomorrow. At the morning hour the evangelist's theme will be "You Have But One Life—What Are You Going to Do With It?" In the afternoon Dr. Scoville will discuss the booze question. The closing service will start promptly at 7:30 p. m. The last sermon will be "The Door Closed and the Book Opened." Mrs Scoville will sing at every service. Tonight Dr. Scoville talks on "The Second Coming of Christ".

Who Shall Live Happily Forever?

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

JESUS was a friend of the family of Lazarus, Mary and Martha. Lazarus died and was buried. Jesus came to the tomb for the purpose of awakening him out of death. Martha was skeptical. Jesus told her that her brother would come forth, and that He (Jesus) had the power of the resurrection. Then He added these words (John 11:26): "And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?"

If we believe the words of the Master we must believe that some will live forever and never die. This being true we ought to seek with the keenest interest to know who these are and what are the terms upon which they may have life everlasting. Let us settle it in our minds at once that the opinions of men as to what are the terms of eternal life are of no value. Our conclusions must be based upon the Word of God.

No man now on earth has any right to live on earth forever. The reason is that all were born in sin. Adam, from whom the human race springs, committed the wrong. He could not, therefore, produce a perfect race. No imperfect creature has the right to live; hence all being imperfect, all are sinners. This is the statement of St. Paul in Romans 5:12: "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."

The right to live and having a measure of life are two different things. If one has a right to a thing, then no other can justly deprive him of that thing. God can do nothing unrighteous; therefore, if man now had the right to live and continued to obey God, he would never die.

Adam had the right to live and had life. When he disobeyed God's law and was sentenced to death, he thereby lost his right to live. He actually lost his life, however, 930 years later. Therefore Adam lived on earth 930 years with no legal right to life. God permitted him to live for a purpose. His children were born, and he and his children have had experience with the disastrous effects of wrongdoing, and by this means all will have a chance to learn that righteousness alone is rewarded by Jehovah.

Born sinners, not one of Adam's offspring could ever obtain the right to live by his own efforts. If he gets life and the right thereto, it must be as a gift from the great Life-Giver. This is exactly what St. Paul states in Romans 6:23: "The gift of God is life everlasting through Jesus Christ our Lord."

But how could God give man the right to life after He had taken away Adam's right because of disobedience? I answer: God provided the great redemptive price through the sacrifice of His beloved Son, Christ Jesus. The perfect man Jesus willingly was put to death as a man, thereby meeting the requirements of divine justice to the end that imperfect men may be released from the condemnation resulting from Adam's violation of the law.

St. Paul puts it in this wise in Romans 5:18: "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."

Thus the Apostle definitely states that this gift is free to all mankind in God's due time. Before there can be a completed gift, however, the following things are absolutely necessary: (1) There must be the giver, or donor, possessing the ability to give and the willingness to give; (2) there must be a donee or receiver; (3) there must be knowledge on the part of the donee that the gift is offered to him; and (4) there must be an agreement on behalf of the giver to give, and on behalf of the receiver to receive, the thing offered. Otherwise stated, there must be a meeting of the minds between donor and donee. A gift is a contract.

God is the Giver because He is the source of life. He provides the gift through His beloved Son Christ Jesus, who gave His life that mankind might have life. Since life is a gracious gift from Jehovah it is at once apparent that love, that is to say, unselfishness, is the motive prompting Jehovah to make the gift. Man is the donee or the one to whom the gift is offered. Knowledge is essential before he could receive the gift. Suppose man knows nothing about the offer of life being made, how could he accept it?

As an illustration suppose you offered a man twenty dollars in gold, and the one to whom it is offered is both blind and deaf. You say to him: Here is the money; take it. He has no knowledge that you are making the offer, because he can neither hear nor see; therefore he

could not accept the gift, and the gift would fail for that reason.

That is exactly the condition in which the world is now and for a long time has been. They are blind and deaf to God's purposes. And how did they become blind? St. Paul answers that the Devil, the god of this world, has blinded their minds, lest the truth should shine into their hearts. By what means has the Devil blinded them? By fraud and misrepresentation and by untruths taught to them by his representatives. Whether a man willingly or unwillingly is a teacher of error he is the instrument of the evil one.

The Pharisees were the clergy of Jesus' time on earth. They claimed the sole right and authority to interpret the Scriptures. They vigorously disputed the right of Jesus himself to teach the Scriptures. On one occasion His disciples came to Him and said that the Pharisees were offended at what He taught. To this Jesus replied (Matthew 15:14): "Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch."

The Clergy's False Claim

IN MODERN times the clergy insist that they are the ones who are authorized to teach the Bible, and that no one who has not been ordained by them has any authority to teach it. They are the counterpart of the Pharisees of Jesus' time. They claim to be the watchmen for the flock of God, the Christians on earth or those who claim to be Christians. The Lord knew that they would make this claim, and He knew how they would attempt to teach their own wisdom and ignore His truth. Therefore He caused his prophet to write concerning them (Isaiah 56:10, 11): "His watchmen are blind; they are all ignorant, they are all dumb dogs, 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."

Let no one think that I am making accusations against these teachers. I am merely pointing out the facts as you know them to exist; and let each one who hears be the judge for himself. This does not mean that they are literally blind with their natural eyes, but that the mind fails or refuses to grasp the truth. Unless a man accepts the truth in the love of the truth he cannot hold the truth. If he is teaching in order that he may have the approval of man and not willingly because he loves the truth, he is sure to be enmeshed in error. Concerning this St. Paul says (2 Thessalonians 2:10, 11): "They received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion that they should believe a lie."

Suppose, then, you should offer the twenty dollars in gold to another man; and he knew about it but refused to accept the money. The gift would not be effective. Then you turn to another who can both hear and see; and you say to him: I offer you these twenty dollars in gold. He thanks you and gladly accepts the gift.

That knowledge is essential to all mankind before they can get life is stated by St. Paul thus in 1 Timothy 2:3, 4: "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth."

Salvation is provided through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ; but before anyone can receive the benefit of that salvation he must know about it and accept it. But some will answer: We have many churches and church bells and choirs and services every Sunday. Is that not giving the people a full opportunity? I answer: Bells make a noise unintelligibly, choirs often sing so that you cannot understand them, and the preachers preach about every thing except the Bible. Then how is it possible for one to understand or know about the plan of God?

The major portion of the clergy today often deny the creation of man as perfect, deny his fall, and deny the great ransom sacrifice. Instead they substitute the doctrine of evolution, and thus attempt to teach their own wisdom. They tell the people that they can save themselves by joining the church no matter what they believe. I submit that when any teacher denies God, the Lord Jesus Christ and the Bible, he is not teaching the truth. Therefore whoever hears him fails to hear the truth.

No Christian, regardless of any denomination, can take issue with me on this point. If there is any preacher who is teaching the Bible, particularly the great ransom sacrifice, then he

is teaching the truth. Let him be the judge himself as to whether or not he is a Christian, and let each one who hears him as to whether or not he is teaching the truth. No man has a copyright on the truth.

What is the Trnth?

NOT many people of this earth during the past 1900 years have heard about the great ransom sacrifice as the means of leading to life. Those who have heard the truth and have obeyed it have had an opportunity for life. What is the truth? I answer: These are the great fundamental truths, to wit: that Jehovah is God, the great Eternal One; that Christ Jesus is His beloved Son; that man was created perfect, violated God's law and was sentenced to death; that all of his offspring were ever afterwards born sinners, hence with no right to life; that God promised to redeem mankind from death and to provide the great ransom sacrifice through Jesus Christ, His beloved Son; that Jesus Christ died upon the cross, a perfect man, and arose from the dead a divine being; that by His death and resurrection He provided the redemptive price; that from the time of His ascension to heaven to His second coming He has been selecting the members of His body, the bride class, otherwise called the church; that He came again to receive unto himself His bride and to set up His kingdom; that the church must be glorified with Him; that The Christ consists of Jesus the Head and His body members; that these participate in the chief resurrection; that The Christ complete is the royal family of heaven, the seed of promise, through which blessings shall flow out to all mankind during the Millennial reign of Christ, and that all who have not had an opportunity for life will then have a chance for life. It is to the class which is following in Jesus' footsteps that the promise is made: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Revelation 2:10.

Second Chance

SOME dishonest men, who want to keep the people in ignorance of God's plan, try to ridicule the truth by stating that the Bible Students teach that the people will have a second chance for life, and that therefore they can go on in wickedness and reform after a while. This is a deliberate misconception. No one ever had a second chance for salvation, and no one ever will have a second chance.

I submit that fully seventy-five percent of the population of earth have never heard of the name of Jesus nor the great redemptive sacrifice; and that ninety percent of those belonging to the church denominations, even in the United States, do not know what the ransom sacrifice means. They have had no chance, because without knowledge they have had no chance to accept the gift.

God's revealed plan is that every man shall have one chance to accept and obey the Lord and live, or to disobey and die; that this chance comes to each one in God's due time.

When is the due time for all to hear? I answer: First, those who shall constitute the church, and thereafter shall come the opportunity for the world. God offered the Jews the first right to become the members of Christ's body, the church. Only a few accepted. The Jews were cast off; and then the gospel was offered to the Gentiles from the time when it was taken to Cornelius. The Gentiles at once began to arrogate to themselves all the favors that God would ever have; so St. Paul wrote to them these words (Romans 11:25-27): "For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved: 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."

Thus we see that when the church is complete, then the blindness of the Jews concerning Jesus being the Messiah will be removed, and all will have a chance to live, and those who obey the Lord will live.

The New Covenant

GOD made a covenant with Israel when they were leaving Egypt and ratified that covenant at Mount Sinai. By the terms of that covenant the Jews were promised life everlasting on earth if they would keep it. They could not keep the covenant and did not keep it. The covenant, however, taught them the necessity of a Savior. They must learn that the ransom sacrifice is the basis of salvation. Then from the

time of the casting away of Israel to our Lord's second appearing and the time of setting up his kingdom, the Christians are taken out from amongst men; and those who faithfully obey the Lord unto death shall live happily forever in heaven with the Lord. This is only a small number.

Now St. Paul says that after the church is complete, then God will make a new covenant with Israel and that through this new covenant all the human race may come back and have a chance for life. His words are as follows (Hebrews 8:8-12): "For finding fault with them, he saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah: not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day when I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt; because they continued not in my covenant, and I regarded them not, saith the Lord. For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, saith the Lord; I will put my laws into their mind; and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people; and they shall not teach every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest. For I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

The Mediator of that new covenant is Christ the Messiah. All power in heaven and earth is granted unto Him, and through the terms of this covenant He will grant life to everyone who honestly tries to keep it. All those thus trying will be able to keep the covenant, because the Lord, the perfect Mediator, will do for them what they cannot do themselves. Then is when the world in general will have a chance for life. That new covenant has not yet been put in operation, but the Scriptures indicate that it is near at hand. The purpose of telling the people now about it is that they might be prepared to receive and obey the terms of the covenant and live. This is the gospel. Gospel means good news. The time is here to tell the people the good news.

This is in harmony with the Lord's word as stated in Acts 15:14-17: "Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for his name. And to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written, after this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up: that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things."

Thus it is seen clearly that after the church, the members of the body of Christ, are taken out from the Gentiles, then the Lord says: "I will return and build again the tabernacle of David." The tabernacle of David means the reestablishment of God's chosen people, the beloved ones of Christ.

God established under David the typical kingdom, which fell. Now He is establishing under the antitypical David, The Christ, the kingdom which shall never fall; and this in operation, then says the apostle: "The residue of men," first the Jews and then all the Gentiles, may seek after the Lord, and obeying, shall live forever.

Comfort

IT IS apparent that no one in sorrow and distress can obtain any comfort by being told that his loved ones are roasting in fire and brimstone merely because they have not joined some church. It is a consolation to tell the sorrowful one the truth. Many of you who are hearing me have lost some loved ones by death. In fact death has invaded practically every home of the earth. When the new covenant is in operation your beloved dead shall be awakened out of death and be given a full knowledge of the truth. For what purpose, you ask? To give them an opportunity or chance to accept the truth and live. But, you say, suppose they reject it then. The apostle answers that question in Acts 3:23: "And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet [Messiah], shall be destroyed from among the people."

I submit that it will be much easier for those to accept the truth who have never been taught any falsehoods than it will for those who have been steeped in error and died in that condition. It will be found that under the reign of Messiah the mass of mankind, that have died in ignorance will, when they come to a knowledge of the truth and learn that God has a gracious ar-

rangement for giving them life everlasting, joyfully accept it and obey. This is why the prophet says in Isaiah 35:10: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Now call to mind the allegory related in the book of Job. Remember the words of Elihu, as set forth in the thirty-third chapter of Job describing the miserable condition of mankind now, and his joy in learning of a redeemer. Suppose then he obeys the Lord, what shall happen? Job 33:25, 26 reads: "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; and he shall see his face with joy: for he will render unto man his righteousness."

Again let us refer to Jesus' words addressed to Martha: "Whosoever liveth, and believeth in me shall never die." Then these words must be fulfilled. Those brought back out of the tomb, and those living on earth who have never gone into the tomb, coming to a knowledge of the truth, believing it and accepting it in God's due time and continuing to obey the Lord, shall live on earth forever and live happily.

Again says Jesus in John 8:51: "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." I submit that no man can keep the sayings of Jesus until he knows them. When we call to mind that only a small percent of the human family have ever even heard of Jesus, much less know His teachings, I can say that they have had no chance for life.

What is the hope then of the people of the heathen lands and of all other lands who have not heard? According to the so-called Orthodox teachings of the denominational systems they would have to roast, and stew, and bake, and fricassee in hell forever. But according to the Bible they shall be given a knowledge of the truth, and with this knowledge will learn that if they meet the terms of the new covenant they shall live and live forever.

The prophet says in Isaiah 45:12, 18 that God made the earth for man to live on. This is where the mass of mankind is going to live. Restoration is what man wants. By that I mean a restoration to the perfection of body and mind. The Scriptures say that with the coming of Jesus Christ there will be "times of restoration of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began".

No More Death

THE reign of Christ will result in the destruction of death. So states the Apostle Paul in 1 Corinthians 15:26: "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." Death will be destroyed by raising the imperfect human beings up to life and destroying the wilfully wicked until there is a perfect race of people on the earth; and then shall be true the saying of Revelation 21:4, which reads: "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."

Thus we see that God has a gracious plan for the salvation of mankind; the church first, then the whole world that obey him. Now we stand at the very portals of the grand and glorious golden age. The light of a new day is breaking, and those who are awake to the situation are having the eyes of their understanding opened. Joyfully they see the Sun of Righteousness rising with healing in His beams; with songs of gladness they tell it out to others; and this message of truth that is now beginning to rise, shall rise higher and higher, until it has filled the whole earth, as the waters now fill the great sea. The opponents of truth are trying to turn it back. As well might they attempt to sweep dry the Atlantic ocean with an ordinary broom. The truth has come to stay.

If this message of truth has cheered your heart then pass it on to some one else without money and without price. The radio has been brought into action by the Lord in due time. By this means the message of truth can be passed on to the people. I would advise each and every one, who desires to live forever, to provide himself with the necessary Bible helps and study God's plan of salvation. Knowledge is essential; knowledge is beneficial. By writing to this station you will be informed where you can find the literature explaining every part of the Bible from Genesis to Revelation. Answering then the question specifically, Who shall live happily forever? I say, Those who know the Lord and who gladly obey Him.

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.

[445]There are three primary purposes or reasons why the Lord appears the second time. These are: (1) To bind Satan and destroy his kingdom and all the false systems inaugurated by his agencies; (2) to receive unto himself His bride, the church, which includes the work of the harvest of gathering them unto Him; and (3) to set up His kingdom, for which He taught His followers to pray.

[446]The purpose of our Lord's second coming has been much misunderstood and misrepresented. Some have said that He is coming to burn up the earth. The Scriptures answer this charge: "The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's: but the earth hath he given to the children of men." (Psalm 115:16) How then can we harmonize this statement of the Scriptures with St, Peter's words?—"But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up.... The heavens, being on fire, shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat."—2 Peter 3:10, 12.

[447]It is manifest that the apostle is here using symbolic language, He states that the Lord comes as a thief, illustrating how quietly and unobservedly His second coming or appearing takes place, as we have already noted. Then we must conclude that the other main elements here mentioned are symbolic. The heavens taken symbolically mean the invisible power of control, consisting of Satan and his unseen agencies, as well as his visible agencies in the earth. The earth symbolically represents organized society under Satan's dominion. The elements here meant are the various selfish elements of the earth, composed of ecclesiasticism, political parties, lodge systems, etc., that go to make up the various elements of human society; and we can see that these are all discordant and warring among themselves. They shall all be dissolved and shall melt with fervent heat; that is to say, during the heated time of trouble.

[448]But the apostle states in the thirteenth verse of this chaper: "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

[449]The symbolic fire is now burning fiercely in the troublous time that we see amongst the peoples and nations of earth; and it will continue to burn until all the false systems of Satan's empire are completely destroyed. This is a further evidence of the Lord's presence at this time, as well as one of the purposes for which He comes.

[450]In speaking of the proof of His presence, Jesus further stated that at that time there would be "upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea [restless humanity] and the waves [various organized parts of it] roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see [discern] the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory"; that is to say, they will discern the Lord's presence through the clouds, symbolic of great trouble and glory, the manifestation of His justice and power. (Luke 21: 25-27) No one will attempt to gainsay the fact that just now, in the year 1925, all nations are in distress and the people in all branches of business—socially, politically and otherwise—are in perplexity and know not what to do. And men of the earth who are engaged in business affairs are so fearful that their hearts are failing them, not knowing which way to turn nor what to do.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Give the three primary purposes of the Lord's presence. ¶ 445.

Some have thought that the Lord's second presence would be for the purpose of destroying the earth. What proof have we that this is erroneous? ¶ 446.

What is the proper explanation of St. Peter's words in 2 Peter 3:10-12? ¶ 447.

What did the Apostle mean when he said that 'we look for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness'? ¶ 448.

What evidence is there that the fire is now burning? How long will it continue to burn? ¶ 449.

Analyze Luke 21:25-27. ¶ 450.

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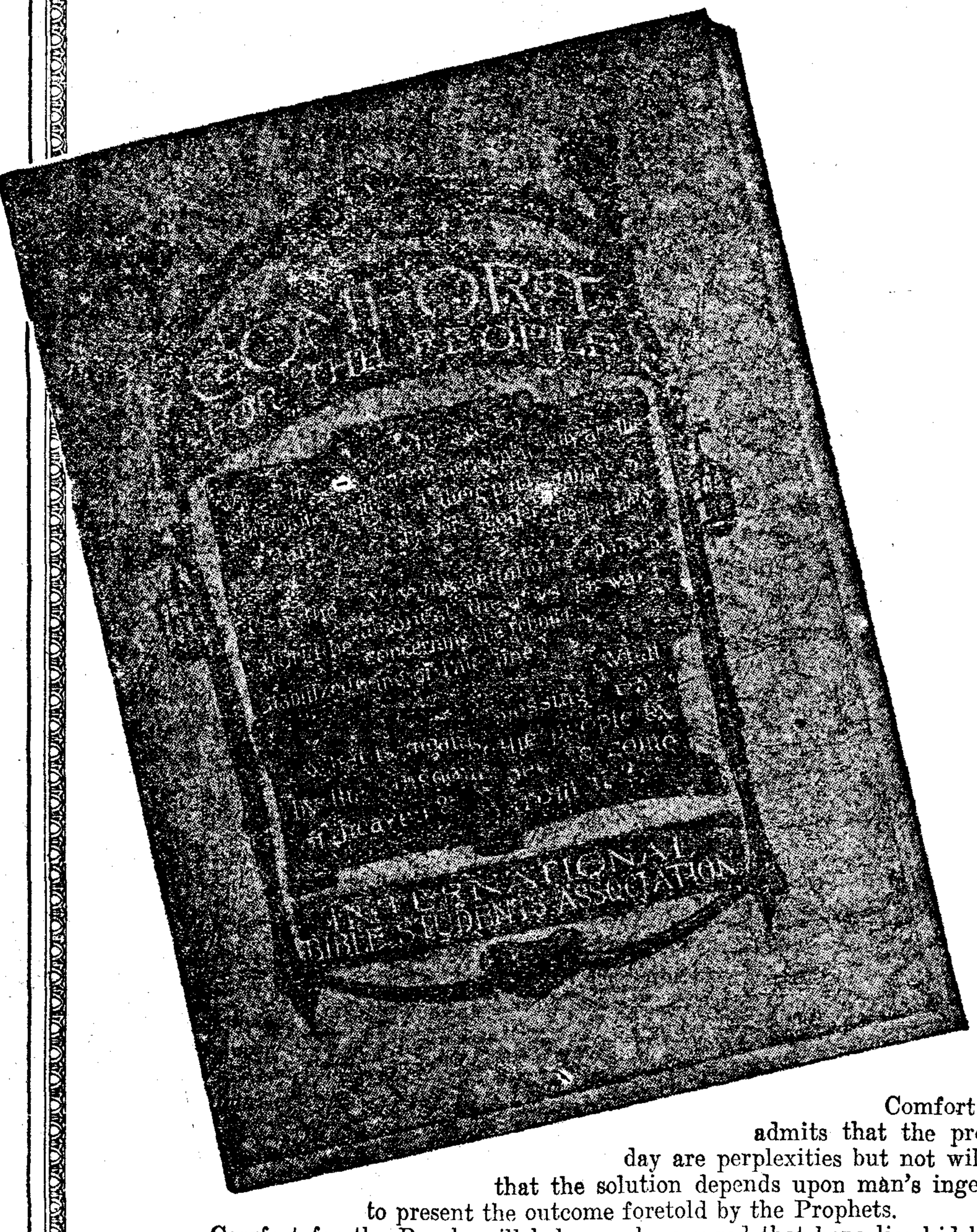

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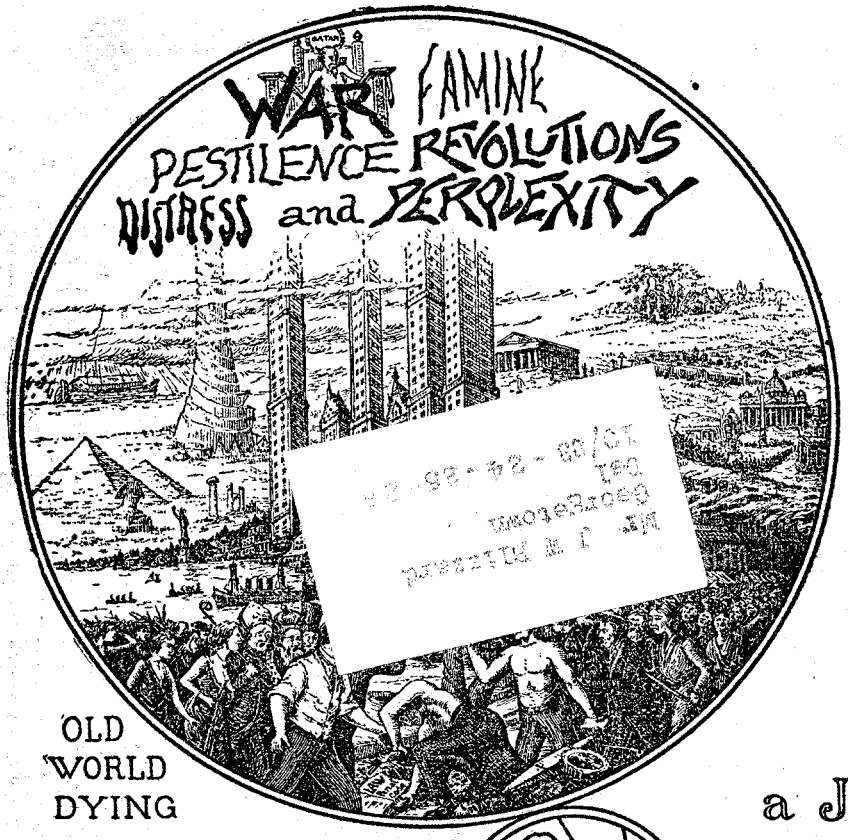

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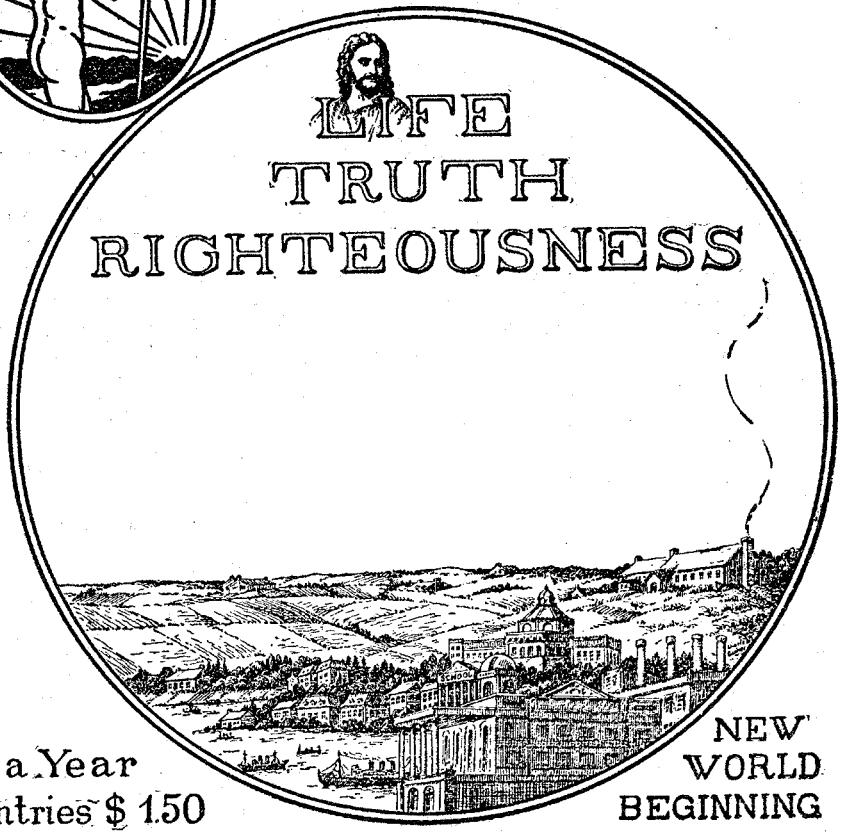

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Patriotism *By Lydia G. Wentworth*

IT WAS Abraham Lincoln, in his inaugural address, who said:

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

The same "unpatriotic" idea was also held by Kant when he wrote:

All actions relating to the rights of other men are unjust if the maxims on which they are based are not compatible with publicity.

Garrison also wrote:

Moral influence, when in vigorous exercise, is irresistible. It has an immortal essence.

The words "patriot" and "patriotism" have been used more frequently during the past few years than they were a decade or more ago, owing to the sudden thrusting of the World War into our lives; and because this more frequent usage has always been in direct reference to claims and requirements of war, the meanings of these words have become so restricted in the popular mind that to most people patriot signifies only one who is willing to be in military and naval service or who approves of war; and patriotism is supposed to be shown only through approval of war and warlike activities.

It is greatly to be regretted that such restricted significance should be fastened upon words whose original meanings are so beautiful and are capable of such wide application. If you look in any standard dictionary for the words under consideration, you will find that patriotism is defined as "love of one's country"; and that a patriot is "one who loves and is devoted to his country and its welfare", or words to that effect. Yet the idea that one could do as efficient work and serve his country and prove his love for it as well by living and working for it as by dying or becoming a helpless public charge, in consequence of participation in war, would appear to be recognized by only an insignificant minority. But who shall dare assert that there are not many deeds and activities besides those relating to war that are truly and deeply patriotic?

That to a person of liberal mind and culture the word patriotism is capable of much elasticity of application and does not necessarily signify approval of any special or concrete policy of goverment is well shown by a phrase in "The American Commonwealth", by Lord Bryce, where he says: "The patriotism which is so proud of the real greatness of the Union as to acknowledge its defects." And an excellent example of legitimate use of patriot is found in a remark recently made about the senator from the far west through whose efforts the political scandal has been revealed which has so stirred our entire country. It is said of him that he was "denounced as a muck-raker in 1922, acclaimed as a patriot today". May the idea penetrate deeply into our national consciousness that exposure of corruption in high places is genuine patriotic service! Instances of usage similar to those quoted should be constantly given to the public to offset the limited and deplorable idea of patriotism that now obtains. At present, instances of such usage are so few and far between that they make little or no impression on the popular mind whose one conception of patriot and patriotism is indissolubly connected with warlike activities. This common interpretation of patriotism implies tacit acceptance of the thoughtless and stupid slogan, "My Country, right or wrong," which is in direct opposition to the noble interpretation exemplified by the quotation from Lord Bryce, and indicates an attitude of mind wholly at variance with the deliberative quality which the happy phrase of Lord Bryce assumes is capable of rendering mature judgment. Do we need to consider long and seriously to decide which type of patriotism we would prefer to represent?

What is represented as patriotism by leaders who strive to form public opinion at special or critical periods is merely a spirit of narrow nationalism invoked for political purposes. This confounding of a narrow nationalistic spirit with a patriotism that should be broad, liberal, generous and far-seeing leads to great danger. It was doubtless this misconception of patriotism that Dr. Johnson was excoriating when he declared, nearly two hundred years ago, that patriotism was "the last refuge of a scoundrel". One cannot believe that what he had in mind was the feeling of combined longing and love that wells up in the heart of a wanderer from his homeland and his pride in the accomplishments and achievements of his people. And is it not that same unfortunate, one-sided and inadequate estimate that provoked Bertrand Russell to write, "It might come to be understood that patriotism is the blackest crime of which a man in our age can be guilty. A man who murders one man with his own hands is executed by the law, but a man who, by preaching patriotism, causes millions to kill millions, is universally respected and has statues put up to him when he dies. Those of us who do not wish to see our whole civilization go down in red ruin have a great and difficult duty to perform—to guard our minds against patriotism."

Such usage is all in keeping with the perverted and false significance that today befuddles the minds of people everywhere. For patriotism, as at present used, has direct reference to the upholding of policies of government by citizens whether or not these may be for the best interests of the people. Perhaps it is hardly to be wondered at that the populace should accept this ignoble meaning as the chief one, since it must be admitted that this has been held up before them for so long by leaders of opinion that the really comprehensive significance has practically disappeared. Yet the spirit of patriotism in its lofty and beautiful sense persists, in truth it cannot be destroyed, even if the word is degraded and debased; but why not rally to the saving of the word's true meaning? In the same paragraph with the foregoing quotation, Mr. Russell says: "Nationalism cannot survive without false beliefs," thereby giving conclusive proof that he regards patriotism and nationalism as synonymous. There is the mistake, as sharp discrimination should constantly be drawn between these two words. Nationalism can easily survive, but it should not be allowed to masquerade as patriotism. One other statement from the same paragraph of Mr. Russell's article serves to elucidate still further my contention: "I mean that we should view impartially any dispute between our own country and another, that we should teach ourselves not to believe our own country superior to others, and that even in time of war we should view the whole matter as a neutral might view it. This is part of the larger duty of pursuing truth." What does that quotation express but the very quintessence of patriotism, pure and exalted, in complete accord with the sentiment previously given from "The American Commonwealth"? Lord Bryce affirms that patriotism acknowledges defects. Mr. Russell speaks of "pursuing truth". How is it possible to pursue truth without acknowledging existing defects? And where is the high-minded citizens who would repudiate the ideal of patriotism designated by Lord Bryce?

The words country and government need clear defining and accurate usage as well as patriotism and nationalism. Country and goverment are not necessarily synonymous terms though government officials, politicians and their hirelings have so generally succeeded in making the ordinary person believe them to be. The patriotic fervor one may feel for his country does not of necessity include the government of that country. Instance Russia, Poland, Hungary, as familiar examples in past years of peoples where love of native land and countrymen has survived long oppressive rule and fired many a heart with strength for valiant resistance, for martyrdom if need be!

It is the spirit of nationalism that is invoked when it is considered necessary by those having authority to arouse the mob spirit in the populace under the plea that this is the time for them to evince their patriotism. The fact is that those are the times when a misconception as to the real significance of patriotism is given to the public and sways their minds. The far-reaching effects of the bigoted nationalistic spirit becomes apparent to one reading the analytical and instructive article by Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, "Assessing the Blame for the War," in *Current History* for May, where he says: "Serbia . . . was a backward political

society, in which intrigue, murder and wholesale assassinations had not yet been transformed into orderly party government. It was also inflamed by an intense nationalism, fed by the sufferings and aspirations of centuries of oppression." That is no true patriotism which breeds intolerance of other lands or of that love which other people feel for their native country. It is not patriotism, it is the spirit of nationalism that foments trouble. Patriotism, on the contrary, is not inconsistent with internationalism since patriots of other countries would have the same end in view, and mutual recognizance would produce a spirit of mutual helpfulness and conciliation. It is nationalism that should be condemned, not patriotism. Patriotism begins where nationalism ends. The truth should be fully realized and widely broadcasted that one cannot be an intelligent patriot and approve all governmental procedures so long as a country's government rests in the hands of men who are unscrupulous or self-seeking. When the seats of the mighty are filled by men and women whose only thought is for the advancement of the people there will be a different story! Let it be remembered that, if Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams and others of that period, who sympathized with the cause those men espoused, had been patriots in the present so widely-accepted meaning, there would have been no Revolution. They rebelled against their government and were, therefore, traitors! The Tories were loyal patriots!

From the earliest times people have continually been exhorted to be loyal to the existing government or have been forced into submission to it. Seldom in all history can be found the record of a ruler who felt it to be his great and glorious duty and privilege to apply himself unreservedly to the advancement of his people. Yet why should this not be! Always the people have been called upon to be patriotic. It might be suggested that it is as much the duty of a government to display patriotism in its attitude toward its people, to show devotion to their interests, as it is for the populace to evince devotion to their government. If a government does not make every possible effort for the advancement of its citizens, what reasons can be given for their devotion to it—especially when such devotion demands the sacrifice of their very lives? The prevailing unrest, the turmoil among laboring classes today in every land, not excepting our own, what is this but an expression by the people of a demand for reciprocity of patriotic sentiment between governors and governed?

In considering this subject from an unfamiliar viewpoint there is no slightest intention or thought of denying or detracting from the merit of what in the past has been esteemed the loftiest manifestation of patriotism. The nobility of spirit which yields self as sacrifice for love of country or humanity cannot be questioned. But ideas and ideals that have prevailed in past ages must give way before higher ones in a changed epoch. If we are to progress our customs must improve and our ideals become more advanced. One instance of such change is that duelling, considered a most gentlemanly method of settling disputes somewhat more than a century ago, has been abolished, or outlawed, through force of progressive opinion. In these times conditions exist similar to those which furnished the provocative causes for duelling a few generations ago. And human nature has not changed. Yet today it would not only not be considered an exhibition of bravery, or a necessity, for either of two irascible acquaintances to become a homicide to vindicate his honor; it would be adjudged plain murder punishable by process of law.

We must not lose sight of deeds of patriotism in bygone times that have had no connection with war, yet have given the strongest possible evidence of love of country and willingness to sacrifice self. One of the most widely known of these that comes to mind is the story of the little Dutch boy who sat for hours, nearly benumbed with cold, stopping up a hole in a dike to prevent the water from flowing through and flooding the country; and there are abundant illustrations of patriotic heroism that have been displayed by private individuals and by statesmen who have held their country's welfare above personal aggrandisement—deeds wholly disconnected from warlike activities.

We have good cause to think seriously about the reason, or motive, for stressing with insistence the meanings so generally given to the words under consideration—that to be considered a patriot, or to feel patriotism, one must approve of war and militarism; and also why it is that, in popular acceptation and under-

standing, anyone who declares himself to be opposed to war, military service and preparation for war—in fact, anyone who maintains a firm and consistent belief in non-militaristic methods for the continuance and final establishment of peace—is called unpatriotic. Would anyone affirm that a war of aggression could by any amount of explanation be counted as a patriotic enterprise or act? But where do we find a nation willing to admit that it would countenance aggressive warfare? What government ever deliberately announces to its people that it is preparing to wage offensive, or aggressive, warfare? When the time comes that war is favored by a powerful faction the machinery for instruction of the public is set in motion and the spirit of the people inflamed by deliberate propaganda. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the feeling on the part of the people, but that it is roused by misrepresentation there is equally no doubt. Look back to the time of the Mexican War, denounced by William E. Channing, Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison, James Russell Lowell and other public-spirited and courageous men, and women as well; and so bitterly denounced as an outrage and an unpardonable aggression on the part of the United States by Abraham Lincoln, then a representative in congress, that he barely escaped impeachment. Shall we judge that Lincoln was unpatriotic, even guilty of treason, as is said of war opposers in these exciting days? Or who doubts today that he was truly patriotic?

For months before the outbreak of the World War every government in Europe knew that a tremendous struggle was coming—as did also many individuals who foresaw to what the governmental policies would inevitably lead. In France, Jean Jaures devoted himself with unstinted zeal to the task of averting the threatening conflict. His assassination resulted. Will anyone assert that, in spite of his opposition to the policies of his government, Jaures was not a true patriot, a lover of his country and his countrymen? Or can one honestly hold the conviction that those whose procedures doomed their land to vast destruction of property, the blighting or death of millions of young, aspiring lives and virtual bankruptcy of the nation were the real patriots—when it is known that if reason had prevailed all the horror might have been avoided? In Germany, the renowned pacifist Nicolai, who, with a group of earnest friends, ceaselessly opposed the militaristic policy of his government, was imprisoned for his activities and barely escaped execution by managing to flee the country in an airplane. Were he and his associates the patriots or the German militarists who precipitated the war? In England the invincible pacifist who was treated with scorn, whom the powerful tried to intimidate and humiliate, yet who maintained his serene poise throughout all the terrible days of the war, is it his vindication that he now [1924] occupies the position of Prime Minister of the British Empire? Will anyone venture to assert that he was less patriotic in those days than now, when he is bending all energies to the rehabilitation of Europe? It will doubtless be readily conceded that patriotism is a state of mind. How vital, then, in our present exigency, when decision for or against the possibility of future conflict is being settled, how supremely vital becomes the widespread recognition and immediate voluntary adoption of that state or attitude of mind whose applied policy would save the world from a repetition of the upheaval of 1914 to 1918!

To raise the question as to whether or not war has been necessary in the past for cultural progress, as some authoritative writers have held, or has accomplished any good, is futile. No amount of discussion as to the merits of, or need for, past wars can lead to any decision. A person who holds the opinion that wars have played an important part in the world's history toward the dissemination of culture from nation to nation is not likely to be convinced of error in the main, even though he might be willing to admit that the conflict precipitated by France in 1870 led to trouble which has not yet been wiped away and which certainly had no relation to cultural progress—except perhaps to retard it. The point to be considered is what need of the world can be supplied by war today or in the future, what substantial benefit can accrue to any nation or the world in general by the continuation of the system of organized collective homicide. And, unless distinct benefit to the human race, or some particular portion of it, can be clearly proved as a consequence of war, the question that arises is whether any citizen proves his patriotism best by favoring the con-

tinuance of war and militarism or by opposing them absolutely. A definite attitude is indispensable. There is no half-way choice or stand.

Love of one's family neither implies nor necessitates hatred or even dislike for one's neighbors. Love of community or state, and pride in them, need not engender animosity toward neighboring cities or states or remote ones. It is plainly for the benefit of individuals and families that they maintain pleasant relations with their neighbors and live at peace with them. The benefit is mutual. This same principle holds in regard to countries, and the oft-quoted example of the long unbroken peace between Canada and the United States serves as a powerful argument. History furnishes numerous instances of the union of small states for mutual aid or protection against invasion, though the lust for conquest on the part of a stronger nation has sometimes rendered such union futile. And in this our day and generation, in spite of the high degree of civilization of which we boast, it is the lust for conquest and possession that leads to bitter, ferocious struggle between nations. It is not that the honor of a country has been assailed that war is declared. Such books as "How Diplomats Make War", by Francis Neilson, written when the author was a member of Parliament; and "Why War?" by F. C. Howe, for several years Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York; or "How the War Came", by the Earl Loreburn, give ample testimony in refutation of that untenable idea. If honor were at stake it ought to be universally agreed:

> "That Honor is a holy thing, too dear
> To leave to the arbitrament of arms,
> To fatal hazard of chance shot and shell."

The word honor is used as a pretext by which the uninformed people, en masse, can be roused to frenzy. It is disconcerting, to say the least, to imagine what could and might happen if people as a whole knew how completely they had been deceived regarding the underlying causes of the World War, which every accredited authority now informs us was a war chiefly of commercial rivalry. On the other hand, if such knowledge were suddenly to come to everyone, it might create nothing more alarming than such revulsion against war that no people could ever again be induced or even forced to wage war upon another people, but that they would reply to such a summons by telling their national leaders and the instigators of the war to fight their own battles and let the common people live their lives in the peace they desired.

War was not primarily, and never has been, an expression of the struggle for bread, as some writers have asserted. War is in no way related to the real struggle for existence by humankind. That fallacy should be most emphatically exploded. The struggle for existence is aided and supported by cooperation of individuals or societies of men combining against the common enemies of unhealthy or too rigorous climate; poor soil; pestilence and disease; ignorance, vice and crime; the innumerable small pests that infest the vegetable kingdom whose products supply mankind with the essentials of food, clothing and shelter; and against other circumstances and conditions of nature the overcoming and controlling of which enable the race to exist and progress. The struggle for existence has no connection with war except it be that war exercises an adverse influence upon this struggle by the slaughter of large numbers of individual members whose brain and brawn are needed for the common weal of their societies or race. Nicolai, than whom there is no higher authority, tells us in his "Biology of War": "Eagerness to acquire property was originally the cause and object of war"; "Man, as even Aristotle knew, is from his very nature a social animal. Universal brotherhood among men is older and more primitive than all combat, which was not introduced among men until later." After showing that animals of the same species never kill each other, for example, lions, tigers, swine, et cetera, he writes that: "War between creatures of the same kind is wholly unthinkable unless they are either cannibals or possessed of something of which it is worth while robbing them. This latter hypothesis is by far the more important of the two." Then discussing instincts of human beings and drawing the conclusion: "This imperfect knowledge explains why we think it nobler and more honorable to be out of date, and consequently warlike, than up to date and peaceful," he closes that section of the book by saying:

> Would man but realize that there is nothing natural, nothing great, and nothing noble about war, but that it is merely one of the numberless consequences of the introduction of property! In short, war in its essence

is a business, like thousands of others, except that it is unnatural and assumes certain violent forms. This, however, does not alter the fact that it is essentially the same thing.

It is not so very long since that the head of a business house as well as the leader of a troop of soldiers was called captain (capitano), so that the lieutenant of today need not look down so proudly on a mere clerk. They are both brothers.

No apologies are needed for pacifists or pacifism today—rather it is the militarists who must defend their policy. The world has learned fairly well its lesson of what results from militarism and war through the desperate suffering of recent years, a long-drawn-out suffering whose sum total can never be estimated. This is no time to uphold the criminal system of government which permitted such an exhibition of savagery—displayed by the most cultured and scientific nations of the world. This is the time for all people who can think for themselves—think clearly—think logically—think sanely—to declare that loyalty to country and countrymen is a far higher thing than submission to a government that would decree untold and endless suffering by continuance of a custom not only needless but wholly incompatible with reason, with morality, with religion and with civilization. Now is the time to recall and apply such messages as Lowell gives us in the lines:

"We owe allegiance to the state, but deeper, truer, more,
To the sympathies that God hath set within our spirit's core,
Our country claims our fealty, we grant it so, but then
Before Man made us citizens, great Nature made us men.

"He's true to God who's true to men; wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all their race";

and the challenge of Theodore Parker in the ringing words: "I think lightly of what is called treason against a government. It may be your duty today or mine. But treason against the people, against mankind, against God is a great sin not lightly to be spoken of." Need it be asked whether or not war is treason against mankind and God? For one who hesitates to avow a clear-cut decision perhaps no better answer could be found than the words of Garrison to his critics in the days of our sectional conflict, words as applicable to war in these times as in those:

. . . the peace principles are as beneficent and glorious as ever and are neither disproved nor modified by anything now transpiring in the country of a warlike character. If they had been long since embraced and carried out by the people, neither slavery nor war would now be filling the land with violence and blood. Where they prevail no man is in peril of life or liberty; where they are rejected, and precisely to the extent they are rejected, neither life nor liberty is secure. How their violation, under any circumstances, is better than a faithful adherence to them, we have not the moral vision to perceive. They are to be held responsible for nothing which they do not legitimately produce or sanction. As they neither produce nor sanction any oppression or wrongdoing, but elevate the character, control the passions and lead to the performance of all good offices, they are not to be discarded for those of a hostile character. . . .

What is war? Is it not the opposite of peace, as slavery is of liberty, as sin is of holiness, as Belial is of Christ? And is slavery sometimes to be enforced—is sin in cases of emergency to be committed—is Belial occasionally to be preferred to Christ, as circumstances may require? These are grave questions, and the redemption of the world is dependent on the answers that may be given to them. . . . Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, life for life, is not the way to redeem or bless our race. Sword against sword, cannon against cannon, army against army, is it thus that love and good-will are diffused through the world, or that right conquers wrong?

Basing my conclusion on accredited definitions I consider the words "patriot" and "pacifist" as practically synonymous. A pacifist is of course unalterably opposed to war; and as war is the most destructive and baleful force that can be brought against one's country, invariably bringing other forces of injury and destruction in its wake, it would seem to follow logically that a true patriot, one whose dominant desires must be to save his country from ruin (the unavoidable accompaniment of war) must be a pacifist. To me the word country includes not merely its "rocks and rills" and "woods and templed hills", not merely the land and water that are contained within its boundary lines, but its population and their prosperity. Anything that would undermine the prosperity of the people as well as what would devastate the soil must be regarded as a menace to be pre-

vented by loyal patriots. That is why we need to increase the number of our staunch pacifists.

I repeat: The best patriot is one who strives to promote his country's interests and save it from disaster; and what disaster is greater than war or has more far-reaching and sorrowful consequences physically, mentally and morally to individuals and economically to the nation as a whole? It is time that the general public was awakened to the understanding that the highest patriotism consists in endeavoring to promote the best interests of one's native land or chosen abode and that this can best be done by preventing the curse of war from blighting it. Anyone therefore who raises the cry of "unpatriotic" in reference to pacifist demonstrations or activities should be met squarely by the rejoinder that the pacifist is the truest patriot, since his endeavors are to save his country, and incidentally the world, from the crime which is the aggregate of all evils.

General John F. O'Ryan goes so far as to say, "I would be a traitor to my country if I did not do all in my power to abolish war." The time has come for the public to be told and insistently taught that the generally accepted idea of patriotism must give way to a different one, the right one, a far higher and more inspiring ideal, one that will lead away from the horrors and destruction of warfare and its subsequent distress and anguish to peace and prosperity for every one. If enlightened public opinion abhors and condemns homicide of individual by individual should it not far more vehemently abhor and condemn homicide on a vast scale—the collective homicide of nation by nation? The time is ripe, the day has come, for war to be outlawed without reservation or equivocation. Whatever purpose it may have served in the past, today it is an outrage upon humanity and decency. Peoples everywhere fear, dread and loathe it while they are still cajoled into believing in the false patriotism that asserts that to prove they have the proper spirit they must be willing to yield their lives by organized massacre. Again I insist this is not patriotism, it is a submission which can be successfully commanded and enforced only because the victims are ignorant of the actual truth. The truth is that war no longer serves any purpose but what is degenerative and demoralizing. It is the world's greatest curse; and yet, though it stands threatening the extinction of civilization, perhaps of the human race, those who oppose it and would eradicate it from every system of living are dubbed unpatriotic by the ignorant mob that follows, like unthinking sheep, an equally unthinking leader!

No person who feels the slightest degree of concern regarding world peace need apprehend danger to any existing institution from agitation by pacifists, except danger to the inhuman system of war. The pacifist movement is humanity thinking in terms of social progress. Truth and right cannot be injured by exposure and discussion. Right will win out in the end though progress toward it may appear a snail's pace. "Agitation is the marshaling of a nation's conscience to mould its laws," said Sir Robert Peel. So the agitation now to the fore concerning pacifism will serve the purpose of arousing the public conscience and obtaining public judgment. We may rest content with the final verdict. If institutions and customs now prevailing be true and right they will be maintained. If not, if a change for a loftier standard is to come, the sooner it arrives the better! A pacifist is not a dreamer—is no mere visionary. He is a peacemaker, the most practical kind of person in this world, which will remain unpractical so long as government and men are dominated by the spirit of militarism and war; by a spirit of narrow nationalism, falsely presented as patriotism; by the idea that force can ever compel willing submission. The human mind is not so constituted or attuned that it will ever accept unjust dominance without rebellion. "The great need is an understanding of the nature and mechanism of human association, a realization of its more fundamental laws," as Norman Angell puts it. The philosophy of force, demonstrated so savagely by militarism and war, has had its day. It upholds destruction as a means of beneficial accomplishment. But is it not evident to the meanest intellect that the power of destruction serves no purpose at all? Are more proofs needed than we already have that the continuance of force in its application by militarism presages the possible extinction of humankind? Yet the hold of militaristic ideas is even now so strong on the uninformed multitude—people can still be so swayed by those whom they consider their superiors—that much effort is yet essential to prevent the possibility of future terrific conflict.

To prevent the curse of war from fastening itself again on the country we love we must exert ourselves to work against it till it is banished from the earth. All are needed in this great work. Youth and age alike can share in it and help hasten the day when peace and goodwill shall reign. For that time is sure and inevitable and, whether the force that will bring it be a moral or an economic one, the world is headed for universal peace. In spite of its long sad war history the change is coming, the end of warfare is at hand and the era of peace is ahead. In the natural process of events peace is bound to come—as were public schools and equal suffrage. It may be retarded by ignorance and stupidity—it cannot be prevented. And the day of its coming can be hastened by definite pacifist activity, individual and collective, on the part of every citizen who desires to evince patriotism of the highest type and loyalty to those ideals and principles which should be the foundation of every government—yet which, though claimed, are so seldom found in such operation as leads to the highest welfare of the citizenry.

What Every Man Knows *By Wm. R. Schwartz*

WHAT Every Woman Knows, is the title of an article which was written by a woman and went the rounds of the press in May, 1925. The average husband was pictured as earning most of the money in the United States. His wife was pictured as spending most of what he earned. An article may be timely; its view may point to facts; and those facts may just be passing, in or out of time. Another point of view of the facts should now appear in the magazines under the title, What Every Man Knows.

In the article first mentioned Helen P. McCormick, for some time assistant district attorney of Brooklyn, N. Y., puts the case this way:

> Taking the coldest possible view of the matter; say a woman is married to a man with an earning capacity of $5,000 a year. He represents in terms of money approximately $75,000, yielding six or seven percent dividend. Let him become incapacitated, the $75,000 investment is wiped out.

To estimate the average husband as you would stocks and bonds is certainly the coldest possible viewpoint. To leave his wife entirely outside of this estimate, on such a really vital subject, is worse than a cold viewpoint. Certainly it is not fair. Who is using *her* money? What became of *her* earning capacity of $5,000 a year which she had single-handed before she married? Did she become incapacitated, or was her $75,000 investment simply wiped out when she became his "partner"?

Most men occasionally use enough thought to remember that times are changing; and time will answer these questions correctly. There was a time when the "capital" of the household brought home a portion of his earnings, with or without love and commanded his wife to begin and end at home, but to be sure to make both ends meet! He felt perfectly free to dispose of his other possessions as it pleased him, outside of the home. Perhaps those white wifely fingers had a perfectly good right to get into his trousers' pockets in order to conserve his earning capacity.

It often happens that when the husband's ever-decreasing store of latent energy falls below par, the good wife with the empty pocketbook manages to make the living for the whole family. Sometimes he hands her $10 for foodstuff and generously suggests that if she can strike a bargain and save a dollar out of it she might spend it on herself. Gratefully she takes the money; but sometimes she remembers that the top ten-center of each dollar has already been smoked off by the head of the house.

Father Time is now writing some good, straight words in our statute books, laws that are based on truth and justice. Marriage is coming to be properly regarded as a partnership wherein both contracting parties become joint owners.

Today, in the affairs of home and business life the average woman fearlessly meets the average man upon equal grounds. She frequently succeeds where he would fail, if conditions were made as severe for him as they are often made for her.

If we men would play fair we must pay due respect to our wives and treat them as partners. We will find much to esteem, much to love, and much less to complain about. Really a "partner", rich or poor, is the only type of man that is worthy of a wife.

Is There Life on the Other Planets? *By W. L. Pelle*

IS THERE life on any of the other planets of our solar system? This is a question that cannot be definitely and positively answered; the closest is merely conjecture. There have been arguments advanced on both sides of the question and arguments which seem to have some foundation. Mars and Venus have been special objects of study along this line. It is certain that there is no life on Jupiter and the planets beyond, for the period of axial rotation is so short and their density shows that they are still in a preparatory state, much the same as the earth was before the start of animal life.

With respect to higher forms of life on the planet Venus, it has been suggested that such is possible and highly probable. However, the great cloudy veil which hides the face of the brilliant planet forbids our looking thereon because of its impenetrable thickness, estimated to be thirty miles deep. It has been suggested that the surface of that world would be full of oceans and very misty. Rains fall almost incessantly.

According to recent investigations Venus enjoys an average temperature of 113 degrees Fahrenheit, but a large percent of this heat is absorbed by the cloudy blanket. Evidently the temperature at the poles would be such as to warrant expectation of the existence of higher forms of life.

Science has made some interesting speculations regarding the forms of creatures on Venus. It is claimed that flying would be easy on account of the heavy atmosphere, therefore possibly aviation would be developed to a great extent. It is also suggested that the oceans are large and deep, the rivers swollen, and the continents consequently small. Hence, the Venusians would have to be well adapted to water. For these reasons, at least, the conclusions are that if there are animals on Venus, they must be of the flying-fish variety. The ends of their wings could be formed so as to be used as hands, and their bodies arranged so that instead of skin there would be a scaly covering or, still differently, their flesh could be similar to that of a whale.

It is doubtful if the sun ever shines on the surface of the planet, and hence the Venusians must ascend to the lofty heights to get a glimpse of that fiery orb, which would, of course, appear much larger than it does to us here on earth.

If the above speculations are anything near correct, what a dreary thing life must be on the planet Venus. Nevertheless, while it may seem so to us, we might be sure that the Venusians are perfectly happy in their environment. A fish could not be happy out of water, neither would a cat enjoy being in the water all the time. Contentment comes from trying, at least, to conform ourselves to our environment and making the best use of the opportunities we have. While conditions on the earth are not just conducive to happiness at all times, yet the prospects are that the time will come when such will be the case. At any rate, when a very gloomy day comes along we might congratulate ourselves in that we do not have to endure conditions like that all the time, as the Venusians do. On the other hand we can see and enjoy the sun's light and heat most of the time.

Now as to Mars Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, said:

> I do incline to the belief in people on Mars. Its climate seems to be temperate in the main, more temperate than our earth; for their polar ice melts, and ours does not. You know how fiercely life will seize a chance to take root. Why not on Mars? Also their seasons change faster than ours. That means variety of crops—food. The spectroscope shows, too, a composition much like that of the earth, with perhaps less water. Then there are these long, straight lines across its surface. These lines seem to have been made by sentient mind.

The late Professor Percival Lowell, of Harvard, believed that Mars is inhabited. He said:

> I have absolute proof that the planet Mars is inhabited. Every discovery I make increases my conviction that Mars is not only habitable but inhabited. It is evident that in the canals the circumstantial evidence points unmistakably to local intelligence now dominant on Mars. The motive for them is the scanty amount of water on the planet. Water is necessary for human existence and water is scarce. There is a supply at the poles. Here is a motive of the most compelling kind, the primal motive of self-preservation.

Standing opposed to these ideas are the suggestions that the canals are not water channels, nor vegetation growing along water channels, but that they are either bands of moistened soil or vegetation growing thereon. The main objection to the above explanation is that we find the same kind of canals and lakes in certain sheltered regions upon the moon. The lunar canals are much smaller, however.

The late Professor W. H. Pickering stated that in order for these Martian canals to be visible, they would have to be at least twenty-five miles wide; and said he: "No race of the order of Ferdinand and Miranda could drive canals twenty-five miles wide the two thousand odd miles between the Martian poles and the equator."

Professor Lowell wrote:

Look at Mars and you will see pictured the future fate of your own Earth, when by the insensible flight of the gases of the atmosphere, seas, rivers, and lakes alike will leave you, and nothing will remain but arid deserts and the wintry Arctic and Antarctic. Thence alone will you be able to derive moisture for the sustenance of the vegetation, which in its turn will sustain a more ethereal, wasted race of men; and like the Martians you too will have to build canals thousands of miles long, employing all the resources of your engineering skill thus to keep your pallid life within you.

In contrast to this worldly wisdom of one of the world's wise men we have the more sure word of divine testimony concerning the earth, a testimony that is surer than all the worldly testimony put together. We have it in the Divine Word that "the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose", and "in the wilderness shall waters break out and streams in the desert".

Will there be life on the planets? The affirmative answer to this question is the only reasonable one. The mighty mind that formed our solar system does not cause its planets to whirl through space for no purpose. Hidden in the pages of Holy Writ is the suggestion that in due time all the planets will be inhabited by intelligent, reverential, and happy creatures who will bring glory, honor, and pleasure to their all-wise Creator.

Three Recipes for Making Whole Wheat Bread

WE REPRINT, by request, the recipe for making whole-wheat bread, and two other recipes sent in by enthusiasts for getting well and keeping well:

THE KLEINHAUS RECIPE

Two cups of milk brought to scald, three tablespoons sugar, two cups warm water, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoons shortening, one Fleischmann's yeast-cake, five cups whole wheat flour, three cups white flour, two cups bran. Mix the ingredients into one another, one after the other, in the order named. Let rise over night. In the morning put into pans and let rise once. Prick the loaves to release the gas and bake in a moderate oven.

THE ENRIGHT RECIPE

Dissolve one compressed yeast-cake in one-half cup warm water and let it stand until it bubbles, which will take about fifteen minutes. Then add this to one quart of warm water, together with one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar and one tablespoon of shortening, and mix together. Then add two quarts of whole-wheat flour and mix well. Set this to rise until it has about doubled its bulk, which will take from two and one-half to three hours. Then punch it down, and let it rise again until it has about doubled its bulk. Then put it into the pans and bake in a medium hot oven for a little more than an hour.

THE VANCE RECIPE

My bread is light and delicious. The day before I bake I put a small cup of flour into a crock or pan with a half cup of brown sugar. Mix this well at noon. Strain the potato water into this, mixing it smooth. I use about a quart of the water. When cool add one yeast-cake. I use Royal, first dissolving the yeast in a little warm water. Set aside to rise. If it is foamy by bedtime put into a cool place. It does not hurt to chill, once the mixture has foamed. In the morning make the dough in the usual way, using whole-wheat flour or half Graham and half whole-wheat. In making the dough put in about a quart of new milk. It does not need to be quite so stiff as with white flour. Set to rise. This takes about one hour, as it does not need to be more than double its size. Make into loaves when it has risen once.

Do not let it rise too long. Have the oven hot for the first half-hour and cooler after that. This makes nice bread and gives a delicious nutty taste lacking in the white flour. I do not put salt into the potatoes when boiling, but add to the dry flour before mixing.

The Best of Reasons

Village doctor (to old elder): But surely, Saunders, you'll have a drop of something before you go?

Elder Saunders: No, thank ye, Doctor, I've three good reasons for refusing your hospitality. First, I'm chairman of the local temperance society; second, I'm just gaeing tae a kirk meeting; and, third, I've just had one.

The Value of Fresh Air

By Mrs. Andrew J. Holmes

CONCERNING the cause and prevention of colds Dr. Harvey H. Wiley, former chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., once said: "It is a crime for anybody's child to have a cold. A man came to me whose children all had colds, and wanted a cough medicine that did not contain alcohol. I told him I could tell him of a remedy that did not contain alcohol; that was to go home and put the windows of their sleeping rooms wide open. People in the far North do not have colds. But when they get back to civilization they have colds." One would never have a cold if he did not breathe foul air.

"Sleep is nature's sweet restorer." While we are asleep nature does the repairing or renewing of our bodies. And in providing the right conditions for the renewing of our bodies we need the purest air, because the purest material is necessary for the rebuilding of all parts. While asleep we are very susceptible to poisoned air. Many people fear that they will take cold when the windows are opened in cold weather, or when going out on very cold days; when, as a matter of fact, pure dry air is extremely stimulating and prevents the taking of cold. The healing potencies in the pure air and sunshine with nourishing foods are now the great remedies for tuberculosis. Even in the coldest weather tubercular patients are kept outdoors most of the time, day and night.

The healing powers of nature are such that when allowed, they do infinitely more for her children than they could possibly do for themselves. Our best physicians admit that about all they can really do for a sick person is to keep him in the condition most favorable for nature's healing. It follows, then, that the greater the physician the less he depends upon drugs, and the more he relies upon natural methods to heal. When one is suffering from the violation of nature's laws, nature is trying to throw off the refuse matter of the body, to get rid of the excess poisons from overnutrition, food half-digested and only partially assimilated, and the broken down tissues of the body. To exclude the fresh air or to force more nutriment upon the patient is dangerous.

We all know how robust the American Indians were before they began to live in houses. As long as they lived in the open they were exempt from many of the diseases which they now suffer from as victims of civilization. It would be a great benefit to any people if they would adopt outdoor sleeping rooms the year around. When the kingdom of heaven is established and we have a desirable government the people will not be allowed (neither will they be forced for economic reasons) to live in poorly ventilated houses and workshops.

No one can be in a strong vigorous condition without exercise in the pure air, and there is no substitute for brisk walking in the open air. Those who live within a mile or two of their place of business would find themselves invigorated for the day's work and would keep in much better health if they walked to their work in the morning instead of riding. In vigorous outdoor exercise we are compelled to take much longer, deeper breaths, and we all know we are invigorated by this exercise. As a matter of fact, in ordinary breathing we bring only a very small part of the lungs into play; the apex of the lungs is not filled with air. The result is that the unexercised cells are not filled with air, but are filled with dust and irritating particles and inflammation is set up, especially if there is a tendency to consumption. Deep breathing is one of the most important features in building up a strong, vigorous condition of the body; and the lack of deep breathing is one of the reasons why we have so many weaklings.

There are many persons who do not know how to breathe properly. They do not inhale enough oxygen to be invigorated and build up the staying powers so much desired and needful to meet the daily duties of life. To breathe properly the shoulders should be raised during inhalation, and the air should be slowly drawn into every quarter of the lungs and as slowly exhaled. A good breathing exercise is as follows: Slowly exhale through the nostrils until the lungs are almost emptied. Then slowly inhale until the lungs are full. Hold the breath a moment and then as slowly exhale. This will possibly cause dizziness at the outset, but persist until you can take a dozen full breaths without dizziness. You will find that this exercise will build health as no other physical exercise will.

The stooping habit formed by those working over desks or in stooping positions has reduced the lung capacity so much that their ordinary breathing is not deep enough to take in sufficient oxygen to completely fill the lung surface and

to properly aerate the blood. All the venous blood in the body is pumped from the heart against one side of the lung surface. On the other side we breathe in air (which should always be pure) and through this delicate membrane of more than twelve hundred square feet (in adults) the exchange of the life-giving properties of the oxygen in the air and the poisonous carbonic acid gas, the debris, the worn-out tissues in the sewage blood takes place, thus transforming the poisonous venous blood into the pure arterial blood. This exchange takes place about twenty times a minute, thus showing the great importance of proper breathing of pure fresh air day and night. When you are breathing deeply and fully of the great life-power you are taking in that great mysterious energy which is the life-giving quality of all breathing animals, including man. If every one would pay more attention to proper breathing of pure air, the health question would not be the serious problem it is today.

There should be a free circulation of pure air through our homes and workshops day and night; for when we close up a room the air begins to deteriorate and absorbs poisons exhaled by the occupant. The life-giving oxygen is consumed very soon unless constantly renewed by a current from the outside air. Our energy, our vitality, our life is dependent upon the air we breathe, and if this is insufficient or vitiated we suffer accordingly. The foul odors which we detect in a closed sleeping room are simply the poisonous excretions from the broken-down tissues of the body. They are deadly poison.

With an average of seventy beats a minute, the heart delivers to the lungs for aeration, five ounces of blood at every beat, or nearly 3,400 gallons a day. In other words, the lungs handle in twenty-four hours 105 barrels of blood. How necessary, then, that the air we breathe should be absolutely pure. And yet, in spite of the tremendous task which the heart and lungs are called upon to perform in the aeration of the blood, it seems that men and women do everything possible to make the task more difficult. The closed windows and doors, the unventilated homes, workshops, and foul air of public buildings, theatres, churches, depots, post-offices, etc., are a few of the handicaps which prevent the lungs from getting oxygen.

If the body is to perform its normal functions unencumbered, oxygen must be freely supplied to the blood at all times; for according to reliable statistics the average amount of air taken into the lungs during ordinary breathing is about thirty cubic inches at each single inspiration. At the rate of eighteen breaths a minute, there would pass in and out of the lungs 777,600 cubic inches, or 450 cubic feet every day.

Surely, then, good judgment would lead one to choose as far as absolutely possible between pure air day and night, or poisoned, foul air. Only one lacking in common sense would hesitate to choose between the two. Yet every day we see people shut themselves away from the life-giving oxygen found in pure fresh air, and breathing over and over the same old air, poison-laden. A woman to whom I was talking complained to her neighbor about her bad feelings. She has not been out of the house for eight or ten months with the windows and doors closed, and the air reeking with tobacco smoke and other odors. Her neighbor told her that she was getting her purgatory for her sins, so she could not sympathize with her, and that if she did not deserve her purgatory she would not get it. The woman replied that she did not know what she had ever done that God should punish her so with poor health. How the devil has deceived the poor groaning creation into believing that God sends affliction upon them, when as a matter of fact all they need is pure air and exercise to get their blood circulating!

The list of so-called "cold weather diseases" is a long one including, as it does, respiratory disorders that range from the "cold in the head" to pneumonia and consumption, the grippe, whooping-cough, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, the various throat troubles, and many other diseases. The season of cold weather must have something to do with these diseases, but does the cold weather cause them? It is between the months of November and March that these diseases are most prevalent and that the death rate is the highest. Is the cold weather the direct or indirect cause of these diseases and of the high death rate during this period?

To keep warm is the chief aim of the average dweller in our northern latitude during at least six months of the year, and usually at the expense of his health. With the approach of winter he proceeds to fortify his home against the exhilarating winds and Jack Frost. And in so

doing he gives very little, if any, thought to ventilation. Heat is the main thing; all else that appertains to health and hygiene is not considered. It is taken for granted that all the air needed gets in some way. But what the some way is, they do not take the trouble to find out. But proper ventilation does not creep in under the doors. It is accidental ventilation which is blown through the crevices between window sashes and which rushes in when the doors are opened. This does not supply all the pure, sweet air with its life-giving qualities so needful to maintain good health. Every breath of pure air means additional strength and energy. And when we feel languid, sleepy, disinclined to exertion, we are living in an atmosphere that is lacking in the life-giving oxygen and charged with impurities seeking lodgment in weakened constitutions in which the powers of resistance to attacks of disease have been reduced by inhaling a heated and foul atmosphere for months in succession. In such a condition one is more likely to be affected by diseases when one's constitution is not able to resist them.

The conclusion that is reached in regard to cold weather ailments is this: Such diseases are only indirectly the result of the cold season. Their prevalence during the winter is largely due to our methods of housing ourselves during the cold weather. Instead of heating having the first consideration ventilation should be planned first, and heating second. There are indications of a general reaction against this form of criminality of coddling. The doctrine of pure air for healing of disease promises to become respected principally because physical culturists have demonstrated the efficacy of fresh air in building up and maintaining good health. The doctrine of fresh air should be preached and practised by every one. But superstitions and ancient false theories die hard.

It will be objected by some that ventilation first and heating next in preparing our homes for winter will, during the cold months, bring discomfort to the healthy and be even dangerous to the delicate, old and young. But it will soon become apparent that objection to low temperature is due to a very great extent to the coddling to which the most of us have been subjected from childhood up, and that there was never an invalid or baby yet that was not benefited by being exposed to the bracing pure air of winter; that is, if they were kept warm by proper clothing. In the winter, when the temperature becomes lower and you feel the cold, all you need to do is add to your clothing by day; and an extra blanket or two at night should keep you as comfortable as in summer.

It is well known by those who have made a study of the human body and its needs that fatigue and premature old age are largely due to a lack of proper oxygenation of the blood. In other words, fatigue is asphyxiation. If the tissues are not supplied with sufficient oxygen they become poisoned and die. One can see then how important deep breathing of pure fresh air is. As "blood is the life", so oxygen is the life of the blood. When we cease to breathe we cease to live. Oxygen is the basis of vitality. Just as oxygen is the elixir of life, so carbon dioxide is the great enemy of life. Every heart beat, every act, means the burning of body cells. The resultant ashes are a deadly poison, the elimination of which is the basis of good health and a vigorous physique. We know that it is the duty of the lungs to supply the blood with oxygen and to throw off from the body the carbon dioxide. Therefore deep breathing of pure fresh air is essential for building good health and strength.

Oxygen is to the human body what the draft is to the stove or steam boiler. Cut off the draft or free supply of oxygen from the body through shallow breathing or through impure air, and you smother the vital fire of life. This means that every nerve cell will become weak, sluggish, and finally die. It is oxygen which gives the sparkling redness to the blood; and this sparkling redness produces in a healthy person the rosy cheeks we all admire. It is oxygen that supplies the body with warmth and energy. Oxygen makes it possible for food to be transformed into bone, muscle and tissue.

An adult breathes 2,600 gallons of air every twenty-four hours. The air which is expelled from the lungs is charged with carbon dioxide due to the union of the oxygen in the blood with the waste carbon of the body. The latter gas is of a poisonous nature and acts upon the human system very much as water does upon a drowning person—it suffocates by reason of its density; for when taken into the lungs, those organs have difficulty in throwing it off on account of its weight.

More About Western Canada *By J. Bilash*

IN YOUR issue of THE GOLDEN AGE No. 149, page 552, I was interested in reading an article written by Mr. J. Bogard, entitled, "Western Canada As I Know It." But after reading it carefully I came to the conclusion that Mr. Bogard was very much dissatisfied with Canada; but I do not think that he has done it justice.

I have lived in Canada for over thirty years, and have seen all kinds of weather. I have lived from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Pacific coast, and I am at present in Alberta. I will begin from the first part of Mr. Bogard's article and point out his mistakes:

Mr. Bogard disparages the realty literature which was distributed throughout the United States, Eastern Canada, and England in the early days. I can say that there were wonderful opportunities awaiting the new settlers in Canada, fifteen to twenty-five years ago. No doubt there were hardships to be met with; but show me the new country, with railroads as scarce as they were at that time in Canada, where settlers could expect to live in luxury right from the start. We must consider that regardless of what a man goes for in a new country he must anticipate a certain amount of hardship; and that is what makes a real man out of him. When he has to undergo a certain amount of hardship he appreciates the good things of life later on, when he becomes more prosperous and when railroads are built near him.

Does Mr. Bogard not realize the hardships that were undergone by the people that first settled in the United States? They not only had to undergo the hardships of a new and undeveloped country, but they had to fight the Indians as well. A new settler in the United States could not leave his back door without packing his rifle along with him. That is one thing we did not have to do in Western Canada, twenty-five years ago. We had no fear of redskins to ambush us and scalp us.

In Mr. Bogard's second paragraph regarding the "Types of Immigrants" he does great injustice to Canada. To read this part of his article one would think that no one that was any good to other parts of the world would come to Canada. He would give us the impression that only outcasts came to Canada for settlement. But I can say that there are thousands of the very best type of men from the world over that came here and settled on the homesteads and made good. Besides getting their free land they had to take up a pre-emption for which they had to pay three dollars per acre; and many also bought adjoining lands. Thousands have worked themselves up until they are prosperous farmers who now own from one section to four sections of land. A section of land is 640 acres.

In regard to the land office scenes which your correspondent describes: It is true that many had to wait for several days at the land office to open up; but how many prospectors have had to do the same thing in other countries during any gold rush? It is only natural. Mr. Bogard remarks that fifty or sixty percent of the first homesteaders left their homes before the three years were up. I would suggest that from eighty-five to ninety percent stayed with their farms until they improved their lands and got their deeds, and that ninety percent of the homesteaders stayed on and got new lands.

True these early settlers had to live crudely; but how many new settlers expected anything else in a new country? Surely it is absurd for anyone to think that a new settler would expect every convenience of the city, such as hot and cold water faucets, electric lights, electric washing machines and a lot of up-to-date machinery which we have nowadays. In fact, if Mr. Bogard would think of it, there are many things that exist at the present time which were never thought of twenty-five years ago; and I believe that many were more content with their crude mode of living than thousands of the modern farmers of the present day who have all the conveniences of the city and autos to ride in, together with as heavy mortgages on their land and stock as they can carry.

It is true that the early Canadian markets were poor, and farmers had to put up with difficulties. That happens in all new countries. And as for hauling grain from ten to sixty miles that is also true. But how many hauled their grain over twenty miles since 1914? The railroads have been built throughout all the fertile country now, and throughout the three western grain provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, there is now a network of railroads.

In regard to the "prairie social life", which Mr. Bogard humorously describes: Again I say, What could one expect in a new country? Did

Mr. Bogard expect to see modern Broadway theatres and moving picture shows in the Canadian prairies? But I am sure the average homesteader was far happier with his "prairie social life" than many at the present day, where scandals and divorces have replaced the simple social evenings of yesterday. And the farmers' wives who went to milk the cows and feed the hogs are the women who made their husbands happy and successful in their farming.

In regard to the weather conditions in the Northwest: I have seen it as cold as 60° below zero; but I would far rather see the sixty below and dry, than zero weather and dampness. One does not feel the cold where the atmosphere is dry. I have been to the Pacific coast in and around Vancouver, B. C., and when the temperature dropped to zero I longed for the prairie, where it is dry; for the dampness seems to get you. I have seen winters in Alberta when we had less than six inches of snow, and people used their autos all winter. I myself played golf through the winter of 1923-24, with the exception of during the month of December. On the 7th of February, 1924, we played golf, and by the time we got to the second hole we had actually to discard our sweaters and play with shirt-sleeves rolled up.

Mr. Bogard remarks that the "left overs" that come from Canada into the United States are only a sample; but I prefer the real thing to the "left overs" that you get in the United States. Only a few days ago I read of the great heat wave in Chicago, New York, and all over the eastern part of the States, where people were suffering and dying from the heat by the hundreds; and here we Canadians were enjoying nice showers of rain, green grass and blooming flowers. I have no desire to abandon Northwestern Canada for the United States. And I also notice that while we have an average winter weather, you in New York [occasionally] have very extreme cold.

Concerning Alberta, where Mr. Bogard says that drinking water is hard to get: I have never yet seen anyone suffering from thirst. There are several good wells in this district, and I believe there is no other part of Alberta where water is less plentiful. We are now having wonderful showers of rain, and the crops are looking better than they have for years. Wheat stands from ten to fifteen inches high, the best I have ever seen, although I am in the irrigated district. Most of the farmers are not depending upon the rain; they are irrigating just the same, but of late they have discontinued irrigating.

We have coal deposits here throughout Alberta, and many farmers get their winter fuel during the fall of the year by going to the coal deposits and digging the coal themselves, which costs them only their labor.

On page 557 Mr. Bogard remarks on "the boom and its aftermath". Show me the country where such conditions did not exist during the frenzy of the war. Mr. Bogard makes remark that wheat was selling in 1923 for fifty cents per bushel, but he does not mention what grade of wheat. From my knowledge wheat was not sold for less than eighty cents per bushel in 1923, based on No. 1 wheat. The fifty-cent wheat Mr. Bogard refers to must have been hog feed.

I could write enough to fill The Golden Age about Western Canada but time does not permit me, and I may say that as a correspondent I am a failure, and I do not wish to bore the readers any longer. But I could not help saying something when I read Mr. Bogard's letter. I was surprised that The Golden Age would publish an article so unjust to Canada.

The Beauty of Dandelions

IT IS a pleasure to look dandelion flowers over. These lovely stars of the grass are really beautiful. In the heart of each is a study in exquisite, living, pink satin and creamy-green fur, a dear little nest with twelve or thirteen little lion-heads, their necks all fuzzy and damp; and one of the baby-lions, the center one, is always head and neck above his fellows, and is the first to attain his golden glory. They look upward mostly, waving back and forth, as though waving a love-offering to God for existence. The meadows, nature's emerald Wilton, gay with dandelions, make one think of the Golden Age, when everybody and everything will be cheerful and praising God, their Creator.

A Miniature British Empire in Mississippi *By a Colporteur*

WE HAVE been working on some of the large plantations along the Mississippi river. Most of the tenants are colored; and, as we are canvassing the white people almost altogether, we do not see many in one day.

Some of the colored people tell us that they are working for good men who treat everybody right, while others tell us that they get very little of the benefits of their labors.

One colored woman insisted that we come back in the fall, saying, "Lots of the colored folks clear thousands of dollars and soon waste it. They had better buy good books with some of it." But I am inclined to believe a large proportion of them have a hard time of it, as do poor white tenants, here and elsewhere. There is so much dishonesty in both colored and white (white profiteers) that it is impossible for us in our imperfection to see and tell the story accurately.

There is one large plantation around Scott owned by a company of Englishmen. It is a British empire covering forty thousand acres. The company bought all the land the state would allow them, and endeavored to buy other farms through other men; but the authorities prohibited them from doing so. "This is the largest plantation on earth," we were told.

The farm hands are all colored, with seventeen or eighteen white overseers. The roads, and also a street in the town of Scott, whereon a few colored live, are posted: "Peddlers, canvassers and other trespassers, keep out. D. & P. L. Co."

The colored are given their necessities through the year, but dare not ask for a settlement when the crop is sold. If one desires to move off the plantation, he must slip away in the night; for they are not allowed to move out of the "empire". White people on the outside of this plantation told us these things.

So here is a British empire with a system of peonage operating in Mississippi, U. S. A. The company operate a large saw mill, have their own doctors, hospitals and stores.

Thoughts on the Baalbec Ruins *By Mary Davie (England)*

YOUR recent article on corroborative evidences of antediluvian giants comes as an answer to my thoughts about the marvelous white marble ruins of the temple city of Baalbec, sometimes called Baalbele. One of my sons was in Palestine last March. He and his wife made a tour from Egypt through from the Pyramids to Jerusalem by motor car to Tiberias and then on to Damascus. They visited Baalbec and spent the day at the ruins. He has brought me back a fine book of engravings, thirty in number, of the German excavations of the huge stones and temples. They are beautiful specimens of the finest chiselling in cream white marble.

I am looking at them as I write this to enable me to describe them. The far-famed six white marble pillars or columns are still erect and a wonder of symmetry and height. The capitals ornamented with beautiful chisellings of acanthus leaves, delicate frieze ornaments, beautifully decorated doorway to the great court, etc., and all the blocks of marble cyclopean size, also a beautiful circular temple, decorated wall in the vaulted cellars, temples to various mythological deities, and the huge mass of debris at the feet of the standing architecture, make up a most imposing scene covering a great extent of the plain. Behind in the distance is Mount Hermon, with the beautiful sunset colors on the heavens. This makes a most sublime effect, and solitude reigns over all.

My son described it to me so that I could see it all. He said: "The stones are enormous, sixty-five feet long, fourteen feet deep and twelve feet in breadth and each weighs over 700 tons. There is one which weighs over 900 tons, and these stones are ground so exactly that placed one on top of the other you cannot insert a piece of paper between them. The biggest crane in existence today will lift only 200 tons. No one has yet given a convincing explanation of how they were ever brought down from the quarries and put in position. They are the biggest stones in the world. From the area covered by the temples I should think you could put several of St. Peter's in Rome inside."

I have copied this description from his notes.

My son did not discount the remark I, as a Bible Student, made to him. I said I believed that the builders were the giants mentioned in the 6th chapter of Genesis, verse 4. He replied; "Oh, yes, before the Deluge." And so I feel sure that the fallen angels designed the architecture and that their hybrid human sons cut the marble out of Mount Hermon and by some power they possessed built up these huge and magnificent works of grandeur; and no doubt this occurred in other parts of the earth where similar gigantic buildings and temples are being discovered. The waters of the Flood subsided, leaving these testimonies of God's wrath on the debased race who had built them, and they are coming to light in these last days to prove the truth of Genesis and of His wonderful plan. This is a very bald description of the photogravures of Baalbec as I see them before me. I wish I could send you the book, but my son said that I must let him have it again; for of course he values it highly.

Referring to THE WATCH TOWER of June 15, Lucifer must have been created a glorious spirit being of marvelous beauty and great intelligence. His pride in it caused his fall, and therefore one can well believe that he led a number of angels with him in his fall and that these obeyed him. I would think that he caused them to worship him, and that when they fell from their first estate they built such temples as Baalbec and had wicked rites in those temples, which were the ultimate worship of Baal—Lucifer himself; and that thus the origin of all the ancient idolatries and their later Babylonish worship culminating in Papacy. Of course Noah and his sons and daughters must have known all about this Baal worship.

New Findings in Palestine

[Translated from the German edition of THE GOLDEN AGE, Number 31]

THE University Museum of Philadelphia has made rich findings in latter times in Beisan, Palestine. In the Old Testament this city is called Beisan, or Beth Shean. (Joshua 17:16; 1 Samuel 31:10, 12) It was known to the Greeks as Scythopolis; and later the Crusaders named it Basan. For a long period of time this very ancient city was held by the Canaanites against Israel; it was also for a certain period under the rule of the Philistines, but not until after the death of Saul and his sons.

The Americans excavated not less than eight buried cities before they penetrated to an Egyptian fortress dating from the time of Pharaoh Seti I (1313-1291 B. C.). The most interesting findings are inscriptions which date from the time of Seti I and his son, Rameses II. On the latter is inscribed the statement that the Pharaoh compelled the children of Israel to furnish for him a levy (tribute of men) and to build for him in the Eastern Delta the two cities of Pithom and Raamses. Joseph was dead at the time, and the Jewish nationality seemed to spread too much in Egypt.

This statement confirms the thought that the great Rameses (the Sesostris of the Greeks) was truly the same Pharaoh mentioned by Moses in the book of Exodus as the oppressor of the children of Israel.

The older inscription contains some very interesting details regarding the military organization of Palestine during the time when that country was an Egyptian province. It enumerates as garrison of Beth Shean four divisions; viz., Ra, Amen, Sebak, and Rah [four godheads], which took part in the battle of Kadesh against the Hittites in 1295 B. C.

From the same date were found various sarcophagi of clay, their covering representing the form of human heads. Of these the feminine are adorned with large wigs.

In the fortress were found traces of a Greek settlement dating from about the year 400 B. C., and also numerous statuettes, pieces of large statues, Mosaics, and coins, the latter especially of Pharaoh Ptolemy Soter, 323-285 B. C.

Suppression of Opium in Formosa

WHEN Japan obtained control of Formosa there were 167,500 opium smokers in the country, but by a method of gradual suppression the number has been reduced until there are now only 35,000 and no fresh permits are issued.

The End of the World in 1925?

A SUBSCRIBER in Texas says that the papers in his section are "accusing the Russellites of predicting the end of the world in the year 1925". He wished us to say something about the world's destruction; so we wrote him as follows:

"In reply to your favor of Sept. 13: Practically the *only* people in the world who believe that this beautiful, bright, green earth of ours will *never* be destroyed are the members of the International Bible Students Association, who have been doing everything they can for fifty years to convince the people of the world that no such destruction would *ever* take place. Pretty nearly everybody else on earth believes that this earth is sometime to be literally destroyed. Bible Students do not believe that this will take place in 1925, or any other time; but THE GOLDEN AGE does not know of any way in which it can prevent people from lying about them. Do you?"

The Intolerable Conceit of Evolutionists

IN A letter to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Mr. E. A. Dos Santos, of that city points out that it is the evolutionists, and not the supporters of the Bible that are showing the intolerance in the discussion of this question, and the merest glance at the columns of almost any newspaper ought to make this plain to everybody. He states the matter well:

From a reading of your editorial of May 14 criticizing the Tennessee Legislature, and also the extracts on another page from the textbook containing the teaching of evolution prohibited by the Legislature, does it not look rather as if it was the dogmatic teaching of the textbook that is intolerant and the action of the Legislature in prohibiting it an act of rebellion against that intolerance?

Is it not a fact that the evolution of the human race from lower animals forms is nothing better than an unproved hypothesis?

And does not this book unjustifiably teach that it is a proved fact? Do not the extracts exclude any other idea?

Is it not intolerance to exclude all mention of that part of our information about evolution that goes to show that it is a false theory in the opinion of eminent scientists?

Is not this a false pretense and callous indifference to scientific truth as well as intolerance?

Does it not amount to hoodwinking the child population into a blind belief in evolution not warranted by the known facts?

If the evolution of man is not proved, and no reason to think that it ever will be, and if the teaching it to children falsely as a proved fact tends to undermine their belief in religion, then why the headlong hurry to teach it to them at all?

And why condemn the Tennessee Legislature for taking this common-sense view of the matter?

Location of First Missing Link *By John A. Mackaye*

ABOUT two years ago an adventurous yachtsman started for Java and the Malay archipelago, to find the missing link. But he returned without succeeding. An eminent American biologist is reported to be in the East Indies, at present, on the same quest. If they cannot find a living specimen, they will be content with a skeleton or even a skull. They are all on the wrong track. I authorize THE GOLDEN AGE, if it so wishes, to announce that what is required is an asbestos-clad explorer in a gas-proof submarine who can reach purgatory. When purgatory is found the missing link will be found occupying the choicest corner lot, right in the center of that domain; for the missing link must have been the first to get there, not being an animal and having come to some measure of responsibility. Probably his animal relatives neglected to pay the price to get him out; but a "drive" could easily raise the fund that will be necessary to pay for his translation to happier surroundings. Owing to the link having had an overdose of purgatory, because of this neglect, it might be a thoughtful thing to canonize it, when found, say as St. Swivel. That is a turning link, is it not? They might give St. Swivel a saint's day—for instance the thirty-first of February of the year before last. For the benefit of would-be explorers this information is given without charge. Purgatory always reminds me of the "Pay-as-you-leave" street-cars. So explorers would better have the wherewithal to get back to earth.

Exorcising Evil Spirits *By Gerald Barry*

IN Acts 19:13-16 we read: "Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, We adjure you by Jesus whom Paul preacheth. And there were seven sons of one Sceva, a Jew, and chief of the priests, which did so. And the evil spirit answered and said, Jesus I know, and Paul I know: but who are ye? And the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded." This happened at Ephesus.

Something not altogether unlike it recently happened on this continent. The first part of the incident was the sending of the following letter.

The outcome of the matter was that on February 17th, 1925, the gentleman, Mr. Coade, to whom the letter was addressed, had a hemorrhage and died while at a meeting of the Pentecostal Church here in Montreal.

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THE VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANA. U.S.A.

January 20, 1925.

Mr. F. G. Coade,
90 St. Genevieve St.,
Montreal, Que., Can.

Greeting in Jesus Name:

Your letter received and its contents noted. We were sorry to hear of your sad condition but God is able to deliver you. It was the 19th chapter of Acts that evil spirits were cast off of people through annointed handkerchieves and aprons. We are sending you an annointed cloth in the Name of Jesus to cast off the evil spirit from you. May God bless you and give you faith to cast it off in Jesus Name.

Yours in Christ Jesus,

Eld. G. T. Haywood

Eloquence in Pueblo

THE Roman Catholics of Colorado are raising money for a seminary. They have recently had big meetings in Denver and Pueblo to assist in raising the funds. At the meeting in Pueblo the Rev. John B. McGuran among other things gave expression to the following which, in view of the Roman Catholic church's age-long advocacy and practice of tyranny over the masses and their subjection to pitch-black ignorance and superstition, is about the richest thing we have seen. The Rev. McGuran said:

Where did the Declaration of Independence come from in the first place? It came from the mother church originally. She has saved and preserved it for mankind, the same as she has preserved the doctrine of love. [! ! !]

We want you to join in with us in this great crusade. Why? So that we can save America. Why is there so much ignorance in the earth? Because of the lack of priests, those who break the bread of life. [! ! !]

These statements are enough to make Ananias come to life to defend his title.

Copious Rains in Arid Spain

By L. Berry (England)

THE enclosed item from the London *Daily Mail*, of May 30th, may interest you. You will see that since Judge J. F. Rutherford got into Spain and delivered his refreshing message there copious rains have fallen in that arid country. Is it Jehovah fulfilling His Word? But note as usual the Devil, in the opening sentence, takes the honor to himself. The dispatch reads:

Madrid, Wednesday. Following an intercession service at Saragossa, heavy rain fell.

Plentiful rainfall in other districts of Spain has saved the crops threatened by ruin owing to the drought. In the north one district had been without rain for three years.

The Morning Star *By G. W. Seibert.*

WESTWARD the "California Limited" was wending its tireless way. A sudden stop, a rude jolt, aroused me from restless sleep. My first thought was, "An accident!" But no! 'twas but our engineer "spotting" his train at a water tank.

For a moment or two I lay in my berth in warm delicious coziness. then drowsily bethought me that it might be time to get up and dress for breakfast. I switched on the electric light in my darkened section. It was just five o'clock. I raised the window shade; and as the train got under way again I gazed at the passing scene.

Not a human habitation was in sight. All nature slept. The soft grays and tawny browns and reds, with the misty purples of the distant horizon, appealed to my artistic sense. As far as the eye could reach, the ruthless hand of man had left no scar upon the breast of mother Earth. It was all so beautiful, so peaceful, so wondrously still; not a sound save the whirr, whirr, whirr of the swiftly turning wheels, as they pressed along the steel highway.

I looked heavenward. What a sight held my enchanted gaze!

The waning moon, like a bowl of burnished silver was set high in the eastern sky; and just below, hung Venus, the morning star, a drop of liquid crystal spilled over the moon's pale brim!

The morning star, forerunner of the sun, bright herald of the oncoming day, proclaiming, "The dark night is over, the morning is come! Awake, O sleeping earth; the day is at hand with its work, its sorrow, its joys!"

Venus, the ancient "goddess of love"! Enraptured I drank in the scene, while my thoughts turned toward the kingdom, so nigh; even now it is at our doors!

Primarily, the morning star would seem to symbolize the Lord Jesus himself, at His second advent, the King of kings and Lord of lords, the glorious Light-Bringer of a better day!

Again, methought, how like the Lord's people on earth today! Are they not proclaiming, "The day is at hand, the dark night of sin and sorrow is almost gone, the Sun of Righteousness shall soon arise with healing in his beams! The kingdom of heaven is at hand! The golden age of prophecy is here, with its golden rule of love! Love to God, to our neighbors; yea, even to our enemies!"

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!

Even as I watched the dawn grew brighter and more bright. The sun was slowly, majestically, rising in all its effulgent glory. The silvery moon grew dim; the morning star shone more and more faintly, until at last it vanished from my sight!

Again I was reminded of the Lord and His church. I remembered how John, the forerunner, had declared of Jesus, "He must *increase,* but I must *decrease.*"—John 3:30.

As the rising Sun of Righteousness grows more and more luminous in the heavens, the last members of the body of Christ become less and less prominent, until their final message: "Behold! the King and the kingdom are here," having been proclaimed, "as a witness to all nations," they shall disappear from mortal sight and pass "within the vail"!

Ah, yes! They must decrease; but He must increase, and "of His kingdom there shall be *no end.*" And it shall be "the *desire of all nations*"!

Sudden Deaths of Infidels and Christians

THROUGHOUT the world, in the past few months, there has been considerable notice in the press of what many have looked upon as the hand of God in connection with the sudden death in London of the Chairman of the Rationalist Press Association, on the evening of May 4th. In the United States the matter was usually presented about as follows:

London, England.—Almost immediately upon resuming his chair after making a bitter attack upon Christianity, George Whale, Chairman of the Rationalist Press Association, keeled over against the table, and in a few minutes was dead.

The startling occurrence took place at a dinner given in London recently to observe the centenary of Thomas Huxley, and to encourage the campaign against Christianity. The last few minutes of the infidel's life were devoted to a ruthless attack on the Christian religion and against Protestant ministers. The speaker ridiculed the Holy Ghost, made fun of the New Testament and belittled Christ and His teachings. The more than 200 guests at the banquet cheered the blasphemous phrases and laughed heartily at his slurs against Christianity, but five minutes later they saw him sink in death. Their shouts turned to hushed whispers, smiles left their awe-struck faces.

One of their number had arisen to propose a toast to the chairman, glasses were lifted high, an outburst of applause was breaking forth, when a sudden hush fell, and all eyes turned to the leader. They saw him slump forward in his chair. The banquet was at its close, and already the orchestra was striking into the strain of the opening dance. But the presence of death stilled the instruments. No official announcement was made of the tragic happening, but the word quickly passed about the crowded room, and the guests, by common consent, quietly departed. George Whale had solved the mystery of the universe and discovered whether he, or the Man of Galilee, knew best whence comes the soul of man and whither it goeth.

We are indebted to our London correspondent for a copy of *The Literary Guide,* which reveals to how great an extent the above dispatch conceals the truth and distorts a reasonable and natural occurrence into a miracle. In the end such distortions always do harm to the truth.

In the first place Mr. Whale was an old man, five years beyond the seventy-year span of life. In the second place he had heart disease and had been warned by his physician to discontinue attending banquets and giving after-dinner speeches. In the third place he did not mention the holy ghost, nor the New Testament, nor Christ, nor the Creator. In the fourth place his collapse did not occur while the orchestra was playing, but while the next speaker on the program was delivering an address. In the fifth place, if it were true that the 200 guests were in accord with Mr. Whale's speech, and he was struck dead because of the speech, then justice

would seem to have required that the guests should share his fate. And in the sixth place an explanation should be forthcoming at once as to why William Jennings Bryan met with such a sudden death immediately after standing up for the Creator as he did at the Scopes trial in Tennessee.

Believing that it will be of interest to our readers we give a few extracts from Mr. Whale's last speech. An examination of these shows that he was, as he thought, seeking truth, and believed what we also hold to be correct; namely, that the greatest opponents of truth are the clergy.

Indeed, we think it quite probable that it was because of Mr. Whale's opposition to the clergy that his sudden death received such wide publicity. But those who regard his sudden passing away as an act of the Creator punishing him for such opposition have a nice problem to explain the equally sudden death of William J. Bryan. Mr. Whale said in part:

You will have read to-day a speech from the Prime Minister at the Academy Dinner. It reminded me of the experience of a British artist in Rome who saw a Titian, which he bought, as he thought it a great bargain. In Italy the rule is that pictures may not be taken out of the country without special leave; but he had no scruples, so he painted over the Titian a portrait of Victor Emmanuel, and smuggled the picture out to England. Then he set to work to wash off Victor Emmanuel, but as he washed him off he also washed off the Titian, and below that he saw a portrait of Garibaldi. That is the sort of thing we are always trying to reveal ourselves—to wash off Protestantism and come to Catholicism, to wash off Catholicism and get back to the animistic religions. All these things are connected together. The later ones are the developments from the earlier ones, and it is that doctrine of development which we want to preach. We do not attack Christianity; we explain it.

It will be observed that Mr. Whale and his friends had the thought that Protestantism and Catholicism had a common origin in demonism. Well! What of that? John Henry Newman, who was first a bishop in the Church of England and then a cardinal in the Roman Catholic church, in defending the use of holy water and other elements of the Roman Catholic ritual, admitted in a work which he wrote that originally they were "the very instruments and appendages of demon worship, though sanctified by adoption into the church".

Mr. Whale and his friends merely made the mistake of accusing true religion of the misdeeds of the clergy. Hear him again, this time speaking of Canon Ainger of the Church of England, and poking mild fun at the bare-legged holy ballets recently danced at St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie church in New York city:

In a notebook left by him [Canon Ainger] and not published in his lifetime, he said that the clergyman is at the best a man in blinkers, who must not receive any lateral impression. What a faith! Do we wonder that the number of men willing to come forward and take holy orders is declining? Do we wonder that the number of our fellow citizens who enroll themselves members of the church and who have votes at the elections of their Assemblies is less than one-seventh of the adult population of England? And yet they have the impudence to call theirs the national church. . . .

I see that my friend Major Putnam is here to-night. In the city of New York, which he knows so well, I read that lately they have been trying to galvanize Christianity in an extraordinary manner. A rector has provided a harp, a trombone, and an assembly of girls with bare legs who dance Greek dances; and he said that these Greek dances did no end to symbolize the development of human souls, and that great quickening was expected to arise from that. But I am sorry to say that the bishop of that diocese has interfered, and is rather tending to check those services. Go to St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and you will see the drama services there in full flight. You have it in many other churches too. And they are so successful that the Archdeacon of Lincoln has refused to allow the singing of the well-known hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise, 'tis weary waiting here." (Laughter.) He says the people do not want to die, and of course with such celebrations as these going on what hope can there be for any hymn of faith such as that?

From the wild accounts published one would expect that the most dreadful of all the things Mr. Whale said were reserved to the latter part of his discourse, and hence we print that in full, with some supplementary remarks from *The Literary Guide*, merely remarking that, like many other good men, including many of the clergy, Mr. Whale was in error in thinking that the Bible teaches the doctrine of eternal torture. When he wakes up and finds that such is not the case he will, without doubt, be glad to come into hearty accord with the Lord's kingdom. Meantime he is asleep in Jesus, and not in any danger from the errors of his friends or the malice of his enemies.

Before I sit down I want to ask you if you have re-

cently been to the Church House. Some one says "Yes." It is good to be there. In the last four months they have put up a copy of a wall-painting. This wall-painting is a fine full-blooded exposition of the faith of the good and of the wicked. It would have delighted that greatest of all haters, Dante. The descriptions that you get in his *Inferno* are found there again—the wicked crossing the bridge of spikes; some tumbling into Hell; others pulled down by demons; a dreadful cauldron with the wicked in it, the devils pushing them in with pokers; and below the flames fiercely blazing. And this, not any kind of gentle thing, but this particular picture, is the thing which they selected for the Church House. It justifies us in asserting that, in spite of the shyness of some ministers in regard to eternal punishment, that doctrine is still a living one. Since I have seen that picture, which I went to see as a matter of religious duty, I have been looking at the question as to whether this doctrine is now actively taught. Many Christians will tell you it is not. They are, as I say, ashamed of it, and they venture to ignore their plain texts on the subject. But if you will refer to a work by Dr. A. E. Taylor, Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, entitled *Faith and the War,* which was published for our encouragement in 1916, you will find that he says that there is a Hell or something like it, adding: "If there were not, I could not respect my Maker."

Then there is the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who once wrote a book entitled *The New Theology.* Dr. Campbell says we are apt to make too light of eternal punishment. Another theologian, Bishop Gore, says that there will be Hell and probably annihilation for those who are perversely wicked. Dr. Hastings, in his great *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics,* says that the doctrine of Hell is undoubtedly the teaching of Holy Writ; and we may take it that those who are prepared to reverence their Bibles are bound to teach or acknowledge that today as in any former time. It may go in time; you may think it is going already, but it is going slowly. Not until the clergy cease to teach the doctrine of Hell will we cease to oppose it. When it goes entirely much will go with it, because there is no doctrine which is more definitely taught in the Bible. But when it goes, what can be the authority left for the sacred and inspired book?

It is sometimes said that people, especially of the younger generation, are becoming, not pious in the Christian sense, but less interested in some of the questions which interest us. Perhaps we are doing something, like all reformers, to make ourselves superfluous; but that time has not come yet. There is still work, as I have been endeavoring to show, for Rationalism to do. As the need of this negative work dwindles, the work of a positive sort of Rationalism will have largely to take its place. We need not fear that when they go the world will not get on very well without theological dogmas. Men will recognize that there is an unknowable, a mystery upon which it has been said that the thing for man to do is to be content to restrain himself within the limits of the comprehensible. We need not be afraid of any result of that, for we know that altruism is quite as old and as natural as egoism, and slowly becomes stronger amid mankind. Future generations will need the light not only of a negative but also of a positive Rationalism. In that light, as I believe, man will amend and enlarge and purify his conceptions of religion. He will cherish such utterances as William Kingdon Clifford's: "Do I seem to say: 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die'? Far from it. On the contrary, I say: 'Let us take hands and help, for this day we are alive together.'" (Loud applause.)

Proposing the toast of "The Chairman", Major G. H. Putnam said: "It is my pleasing privilege to rise to propose the health of your Chairman and your President. It is worth coming three thousand miles to have the opportunity of saying only in part what I think of my dear old friend, your President. I recall Goldsmith's word about Samuel Johnson. He said Johnson was a great man, but Johnson could not have written properly about animated nature. He would have made the little fishes talk like big whales. I belong to the former group, and I only wish I could talk with the charm and humor of my friend, the great 'Whale' who has just sat down."

It was at this point that the Chairman was taken ill and removed from the Dining Room, Major Putnam remarking: "I am wishing more than ever for the health of my dear friend, George Whale."

Mr. Edward Clodd announced a few minutes later that the Chairman was suffering from a fainting fit, and then asked the guests to disperse. He was sure that they would agree with him that under the painful circumstances dancing should be abandoned. Later the fateful news was communicated that the beloved Chairman had passed away.

It is true that Mr. Whale was an unbeliever in the Christian religion; and, like most of the clergy of our day, he was wholly an unbeliever in the Bible as the Word of God. Although this made him, in our eyes, unwise, yet *The Literary Guide* says of him editorially what we wish could be said of every Christian, i. e.:

George Whale was truly one of nature's noblemen. He was possessed of all the virtues, and of failings he had hardly any. Only those who were privileged to know him intimately can fully appraise his wonderful character. He was meticulously conscientious in all things. Whatever he undertook to do he did thoroughly. No labor was too great for him. Although more than once warned by his medical adviser that in consequence of his heart trouble he must be severely cautious in taking part in evening functions, his sense of public duty was so keen that he dared all in order to carry out the commitments to which he considered he was pledged.

The Comforter

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

WHEN great calamity befalls a person sorrow and grief result. When one is bowed down with great grief and woe he craves some comfort.

A comforter is one who administers comfort or consolation to the sad or sorrowful. A comforter, therefore, is a real benefactor.

Comfort means to impart good cheer, consolation and strength to those who are in want or any distress.

When one is sad or in great woe and distress the countenance is distorted and dark. When such a one receives comfort the countenance changes and radiates brightness. Comfort is therefore an embellishment of the mind with things or facts that bring good cheer to the heart.

The whole world for many ages has experienced such sorrow. By far the greater portion have gone down to the tomb in grief, leaving behind loved ones to sorrow for them, only in the course of time to follow the same weary way.

The great prophet Moses, speaking of the adversities of man, said (Psalm 90:9, 10): "For all our days are passed away in thy wrath; we spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow; for it is soon cut off and we fly away."

This morning I want to speak an allegory based upon facts known to every person of much experience. It pictures conditions of the human race in sorrow and the vain attempts of human influences to comfort the sorrowful.

John Bright and his wife, Sarah Bright, owned many houses, had numerous men servants and maid servants, had great herds and flocks and possessed riches in abundance. Their chief joy was centered in their children. They had a son, who was strong and vigorous, happy and bright. In his youth they hedged him about with every possible protection. His physical, mental and moral training was the best that they could provide. He was a handsome lad, and his manners were charming. He was kind, dutiful and obedient to his parents. In school he always held the head of his class, in wisdom none others measured up to his standard, and in eloquence of speech he surpassed all of his fellow students. The parents set great hopes upon the future of their son.

He had a sister only two years younger than he. She was beautiful, bright and accomplished. Her delight was to please her father and her mother. The two children were the joy of the Bright home. Even the neighbors pleasantly spoke of the family of Brights.

Neither of these children had ever united with the Catholic or the Protestant church. The day of their graduation at college came and both finished with high honors. They were the pride and joy of their parents.

On the evening of that self-same day a great storm destroyed their flocks and herds and a fire devoured their property and left the parents penniless. In that great fire both the children were caught and burned to death. The parents were overwhelmed with grief. Their sorrow knew no bound.

A Protestant clergyman was called in by the parents with the hope of receiving some consolation from his words. The virtues of their two bright children were related to the clergyman. The parents had hopes that the two obedient children would surely have something better and that they might see them some time in happiness. After delivering himself of much pious wisdom the clergyman solemnly asked the question: "Did these children ever profess religion and unite themselves with the Baptist Church?" "No," answered the parents, "they did not. We have never been able to determine whether the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian or some other church was right. We brought our children up to be honest and good. They knew nothing about what is taught in the churches." The minister, with a look of despair upon his countenance, shook his head and replied: "There is no hope for them. They must spend their eternity in a hell of fire and brimstone, there to be tormented forever and ever." He withdrew.

Desperately seeking for some consolation a Catholic priest was called in by the parents. The virtues of their beloved dead were related to him with a hope that they might find some balm for their sad hearts. The priest listened attentively while the parents told of the accomplishments and excellencies of these children, and then in response to his question also stated

that they were not Catholic. No, the children had never united with any church denomination, they told the priest.

The verdict of the priest was, "These two children of yours are now in purgatory and are suffering much pain and anguish, but prayers may be said for them, and if this is done they can be released from purgatory after many years." The parents were then told by the priest that in order for these prayers to be said so much money must be paid for each prayer. "But," replied the parents, "suppose we have no money to pay for these prayers? The great calamity that has befallen us has swept away our fortune and we are penniless. What shall we do? Must the dear children remain in purgatory unless we can provide the money?" "Yes," answered the priest, "they must continue to suffer there."

The parents received no consolation from this clergyman.

To perish in a great fire was bad enough, but then to be told by two clergymen that this fire was but the beginning of suffering of their beloved children made the burden of the parents too grievous to be borne. Were these two ministers comforters? They were not. Could they have brought comfort to the sad hearts of this father and mother? Had they known and told the truth as it is set forth in God's Word they could have brought them much comfort. These clergymen missed the greatest opportunity of lifting a terrible burden from two sad hearts.

For more than 1500 years cases similar to the one I have related have constantly occurred. During all that time the clergy have been giving the people this kind of comfort. They have told those who have joined their church denominations that after they died they would go straight to heaven, that the others must go straight to hell or purgatory. If there is any difference between the message of either, the Catholic has the better. But would it not be a great travesty if only those who are able to get the money could get their beloved dead out of purgatory? Would it not be even a greater calamity if God is dependent upon the prayers of some poor, imperfect man to get others out of purgatory? Does it not appeal to the reasonable mind as absurd that one man could pray another out of purgatory? An honest man could not worship a God who would permit himself to be commercialized. Prayers to get people out of purgatory said for pay is obtaining money under false pretenses.

During all these centuries darkness has covered the earth and gross darkness the people and they have not known the truth. A few have heard of the truth of God's wonderful plan and been comforted. Why have not all known the truth? you may ask.

St. Paul answers in 2 Corinthians 4:3, 4: "The god of this world [Satan, the Devil] has blinded the minds of the people [by false teachings], lest the glorious good news of Jesus Christ should shine into their hearts."

Whom has he used to do this blinding? I answer: Those who have mistaught the Word of the Lord. Why did God not restrain these teachers from teaching error? I answer: Because it was not His due time. He has permitted the preaching of the truth by the humble-minded in order that the truth itself might gather out from the world a few who would devote themselves to Him and His cause; and thereafter, as the Scriptures declare, the message of truth shall go to all the people, that all may know the truth. We are now entering that time; and soon all the world shall know the truth, from the least to the greatest, and that without having to pay cash for it.

The Truth

NOW my purpose is to relate briefly to you the truth as set forth in the Word of the Lord and to show you that God is the great Comforter; that Jesus Christ is the express image of the Father, and a Comforter, and that all who have His spirit can be comforters.

Why should men die at all? The Scriptures answer: Because the first man, Adam, who was perfect, violated God's law and was justly sentenced to death, and all his children were born thereafter, therefore born sinners. Every imperfect creature is a sinner, and not entitled to live.

Had these two Bright children been permitted to die because they were sinners? Did not the facts show that they had been good and dutiful and kind? I answer: They were not sinners as Adam sinned, but they were born imperfect, therefore without the right to life. They did not die because they had sinned, but because they were the victims of a calamity. But, you ask, why would God permit them to die at all?

I answer: Because they inherited the death penalty through Adam. Had they joined all the churches in the land or any of the churches in the land, would that have kept them from dying? It would not. The fact that they did not join any church, did that mean that they went to hell or purgatory? I answer: No, because there is no such thing as eternal torment. Hell means the tomb or grave. Purgatory is a human invention, which has been worked overtime for revenue only. It has no foundation in reason or in the Scriptures.

Hear what God's prophet said to a sorrowful parent under similar circumstances: (Jeremiah 31:16, 17) "Thus saith the Lord, Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy. And there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children chall come again to their own border."

Death has always brought sorrow to the hearts of those left behind; and for the consolation of those who would hear the Word of the Lord, St. Paul wrote the following (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18): "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. . . . Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

The Plan

BRIEFLY now I wish to relate the plan of God in order that we may see why those who have hope in His plan sorrow not as those who have no hope.

Millions of children have died who never committed any wilful wrong; but they died because of the inherited condition that came upon mankind. They are not conscious after death. The Scriptures declare, "The dead know not anything, . . . for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave."—Ecclesiastes 9:5, 10.

God has provided, through Jesus Christ, a great ransom for mankind. Ransom means a corresponding price. It was Adam that sinned and brought death upon all; Christ Jesus, the perfect man, died for all. Concerning this we read the apostle's word in Hebrews 2:9: "But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels, for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honour; that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man."

Also the apostle says in 1 Timothy 2:3-6: "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior; who will have all men to be saved and to come to an accurate knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."

The death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus provides the redemptive ransom price for all. But you will notice the scripture says that this must be made known to all in due time.

From the time Jesus was on earth until the coming of His kingdom is known as the period of the gospel, during which time the Lord gathers out His church, which is composed of the members of His body. This does not mean the Protestant or the Catholic church. There have been some of His church in both these denominations and some outside of all. Church means a called-out class. There have not been many called out. They have first heard and believed the message of truth, and having accepted it, consecrated their lives to the Lord, and consistently tried to follow in the footsteps of the Master. Concerning them Jesus says that just a little flock are they.

The mass of mankind have died in total ignorance of God's plan. Such are not responsible for this ignorance. One might say: Why, have not we churches on almost every street corner and do not the bells sound out every Sabbath morning to warn the people to come to church? I answer: That is true, but when they go do they hear God's plan or do they hear something entirely foreign to it? Church buildings and church bells could never save anyone, nor could they educate anyone. Jesus says: "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth."

The two Bright children never had a chance for life, because they were never taught the truth of God's plan. They were not reprehensible; for they had not been taught the truth. Doubtless their parents were in the same condition.

How could these parents have been consoled or comforted in their hour of great distress? I

answer: By telling them that Jesus Christ had tasted death for the whole human family and that their children were not conscious in torment in purgatory, but were at the time dead, unconscious, knowing not anything. The parents could have been told, as the Scriptures teach, that the children were asleep in Jesus. By that is meant that death is spoken of in the Scriptures as sleep.

Jesus, having bought the entire human race, in due time will wake the dead out of the death condition. The Apostle Paul plainly says to those who are sorrowing (1 Thessalonians 4: 13): "I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope."

The very purpose then of telling them the truth is to bring consolation or comfort to their hearts. Then the apostle adds that God, through Jesus Christ, will bring back all the dead. The Lord Jesus said the same thing. When He was on earth He said: "Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth."

Again the Lord's Word tells us in Acts 24: 15 that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust.

The allegory which I have related to you is fashioned somewhat after the allegory in the book of Job. After Job's three would-be comforters (whose counterpart is found in the clergymen) had made his burden even more grievous to be borne, then Elihu, who without doubt represents the Lord's Word, spoke. Elihu depicts the miserable condition in which the human race finds itself today. 'Some of his words follow (Job 33: 21, 22): 'Man's flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen; . . . his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers.' That is really the condition of the world of mankind.

Then Elihu adds: "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one among a thousand, to show unto man his uprightness [this great Messenger here mentioned is Christ, the One who makes plain the Word of Truth in God's due time]; then he [God] is gracious unto him [man], and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit."

Man's response then, according to Elihu, is this: "I have found a ransom [a redeemer]."

Then Elihu describes what shall be the condition of those that are obedient and how they shall receive the blessings of the Lord.

I remind you again that all must come to a knowledge of the truth before they can accept the truth, and this knowledge is a knowledge of God's Word. It is the message of the Lord, His Word, the truth that brings comfort and consolation to the hearts of the sorrowful; because His Word teaches that when the kingdom of the Lord is in full operation all the dead shall be awakened out of death and have a fair opportunity for life everlasting; that the families that have been broken up by disaster, sickness and death shall again be united. The Lord would have us to gather consolation and comfort from these promises now. The true Christians during the age have been comforted in this way. Writing to them St. Paul says (2 Corinthians 1: 3-5): "Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort; who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God. For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ."

Thus we see from the Scriptures that Jehovah God is the great Comforter; that the message of consolation proceeds from Him and that He, through Christ Jesus His beloved Son, brings comfort and consolation to all who believe His Word. Then the apostle shows that each one who is thus made glad by knowing the truth of God's Word is enjoined to pass the message of consolation on to others. This is why he says that the Lord comforts us in our tribulation that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God.

It is a defamation of God's Word and His holy name to tell the poor sorrowing ones that their beloved dead are in fire and brimstone or purgatory. It is worse than untrue. It not only makes the sorrowful even more sorrowful but it destroys hope and turns their minds away from God. A reasonable mind would say: If God is such a fiend as to torture my children, who have done good, then we want to know nothing about such a God. Because of false teaching of His Word the minds and hearts of many honest

people have been turned away from the Lord.

The duty of the Christian is to teach the Word of the Lord to the sorrowful and thereby comfort the hearts of those that are sad. The message of truth will bring gladness to everyone who knows and understands it. The prophet describes the joy that will come to the hearts of the people during the reign of Christ as they begin to receive their dead from the tomb. He says (Isaiah 35:10): "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Every Christian should be a comforter and take a delight in passing the message of truth on to others. Those who have died without a knowledge of the truth will be brought back to earth and given a full knowledge of the truth in order that they might learn the way of life and eternal happiness.

Confirmations of the Bible

THE *Saturday Evening Post* of May 30, 1925, contains a most interesting article by Frederic F. Van de Water, entitled "A Cloud of Witnesses; They Come up out of Egypt to Support the Bible Story." It is a scholarly article, but written down to the level of the comprehension and appreciation of the average man, and well worth reading by everybody.

The article has to do with discoveries of 10,000 manuscripts and fragments of manuscripts in the Fayum district of Egypt from 1887 A. D. onward. A large proportion of these are written in Koine, the identical form of the Greek tongue in common use throughout the Roman empire in the days of our Lord. Fifteen volumes have been published; fifteen more will be needed. They shed a flood of light upon the meaning of certain New Testament expressions and prove positively the reliability of those writings.

Scholars have denied that the New Testament was written in the first century; they are now confronted with dated manuscripts showing positively that the form of language in use during that century is the language in which the New Testament was written. Some items regarding certain passages follow.

The expression "blotting out the handwriting" is now found to mean literally "washing out the handwriting" and refers to a custom of washing one record off the papyri so that another could be put in its place.

The expression "sealed" means literally "packed and marked for shipment".

The expression "babbler" means "one who gathers scraps of food from the table".

The expression "schoolmaster" means "pedagogue—a trusted slave who conducted the children of a household to and from school".

The expression "evidently set forth" means "placarded".

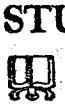
The "beam" in a hypocrite's eye becomes a "splinter".

Besides mentioning the discoveries in Egypt Mr. Van de Water reports the interesting information that statues of Mercury and Jupiter have been unearthed in Lystra, where Barnabas was called Jupiter and Paul Mercurius; that Tarsus, the birthplace of Saul, was a university town and a center of the tent-making industry; that in Pergamum an altar has been uncovered bearing a dedication "To the Unknown Gods". Many other interesting facts are stated.

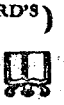
Mr. Van de Water says:

> Among the earlier fragments of religious writings, no explorer has discovered anything contrary to or out of harmony with the New Testament. In the later centuries there were innumerable childish distortions of the gospels, remnants of which have been recovered; but the closer the copies are to the times of the disciples, the more certain is the harmony between them and the accepted versions of today. Higher critics have assailed the credibility and the authenticity of the New Testament hard and often, but the attacks have been based upon hypotheses and deductions drawn from negative or indirect evidence. There have been gaps and obscurities in the trail along which the Scriptures have traveled down to us and skeptics have tried to fill these lapses with doubt and discredit. Yet, as archæological discoveries continue, as facts take the place of theories, direct evidence sustains not the critics but those simple men who recorded the life of the Lord and the missionary efforts of His immediate followers. Conviction grows that they dealt with that most immortal of substances — truth.

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.



[451]On one hand we observe the employers who own the factories and the mills and who employ the laboring element to do the work, striving to curtail their expenses, reducing wages, discharging men, resulting in millions being out of employment with no means of earning a livelihood for themselves or families. On the other hand is the laboring class of men, who have received their employment at the hands of the wealthier, and who are distressed in mind. And because of the injustices heaped upon them they are becoming more restless each day and are threatening to take complete possession and control of the factories and mills and mines and operate these themselves. The political class, striving always to do the will of the financial powers, are perplexed and frightened as to what to do, yet constantly acting in a vain attempt to help their allies in the great beastly order; while the apostate clergy, who go to make up the third element of the beastly order, are trying to induce the order-loving people to unite themselves with church systems and thereby support the employing class.

[452]These various elements, selfishly exercising what power they have, are going from bad to worse, leading on to a great disaster for the unrighteous systems of earth. Jesus points this out as the final and conclusive evidence of His presence and of the end of the world, saying, "Then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be. And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened." (Matthew 24:21, 22) The Prophet Daniel corroborates the words of the Master to the effect that in this time of trouble the great Messiah will manifest Himself and put into operation His kingdom. He says: "And at that time shall Michael [God's representative, the Messiah] 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.

[453]The world is madly rushing on now to this time of trouble. It is the time spoken of by the Prophet Haggai, who says: "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come: and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts." (Haggai 2:7) And when this great shaking is over, then the desire of all nations and people will come; namely, an honest, righteous government, administered in behalf of mankind under the supervision of the great Messiah. The Apostle Paul refers to this time as a time of great shaking, which immediately precedes the full establishment of the Messianic kingdom. (Hebrews 12:18-28) The Lord by His presence is bringing to light every hidden thing. The apostle foretold it would be thus, saying, "Therefore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come, who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts."—1 Corinthians 4:5.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Describe the actions of the employing and the laboring classes. ¶ 451.

How are all these perplexed? ¶ 451.

To what is this disturbed condition leading? ¶ 452.

Is there greater trouble just ahead? and if so, what proof have we? Quote the scriptures. ¶ 453.

What will follow this general shaking of the nations? ¶ 453.

How is the Lord's presence revealing the hidden things? Quote the Scriptural authority for your answer. ¶ 453.

Sing! O Zion!

Arise, O Zion, praise thy King,
And make His name thy trust.
With joy and triumph loudly sing;
For He is true and just.
O Zion, sing with tuneful voice
Thy great Redeemer's praise;
In His almighty power rejoice
Throughout eternal days.

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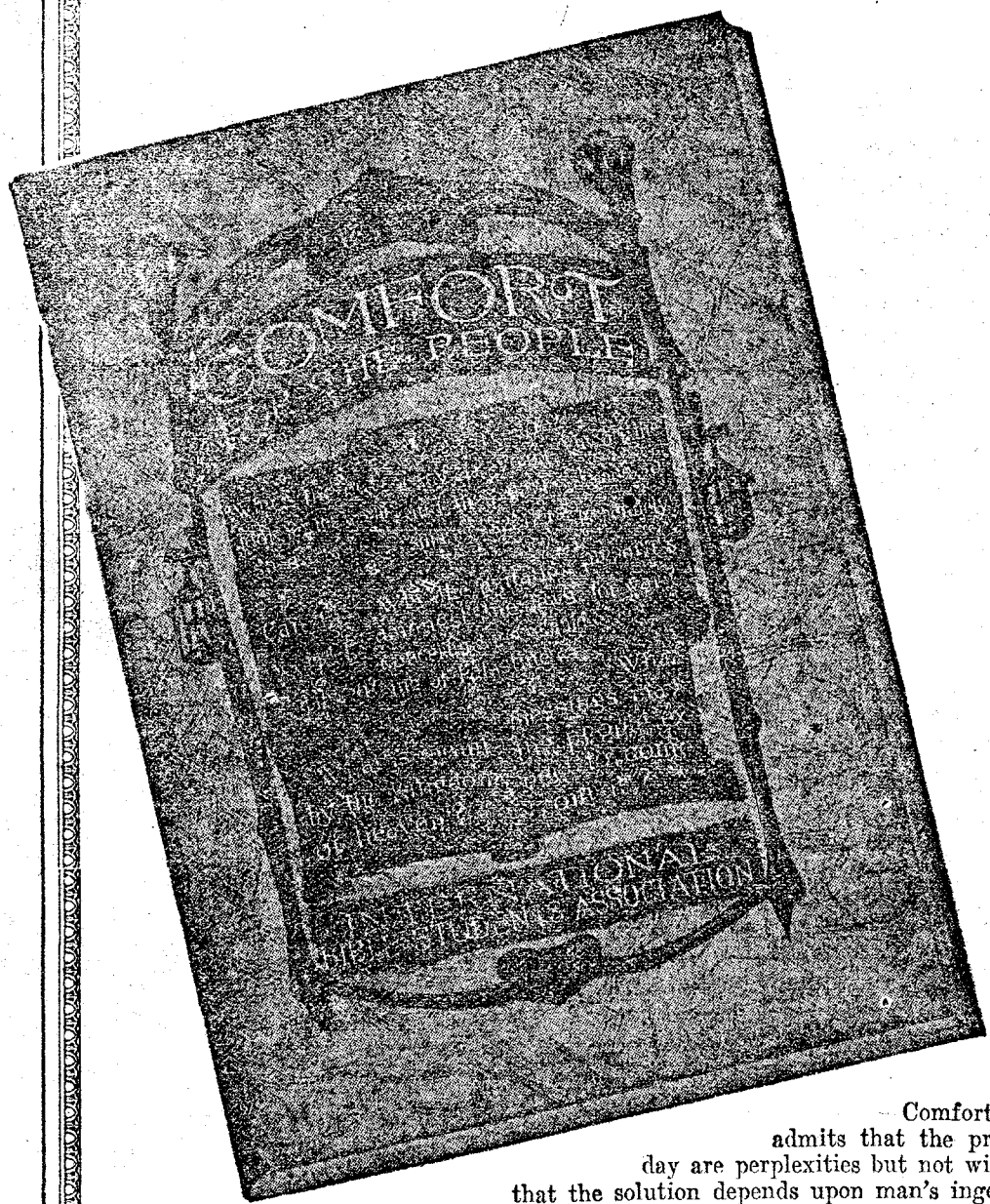

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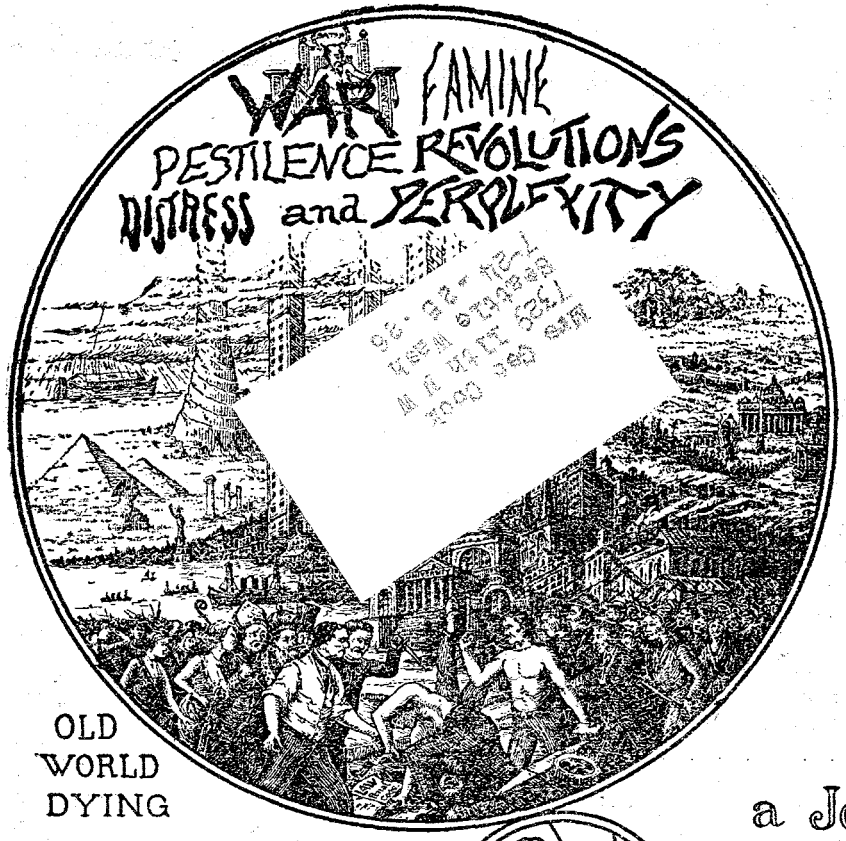

OLD WORLD DYING

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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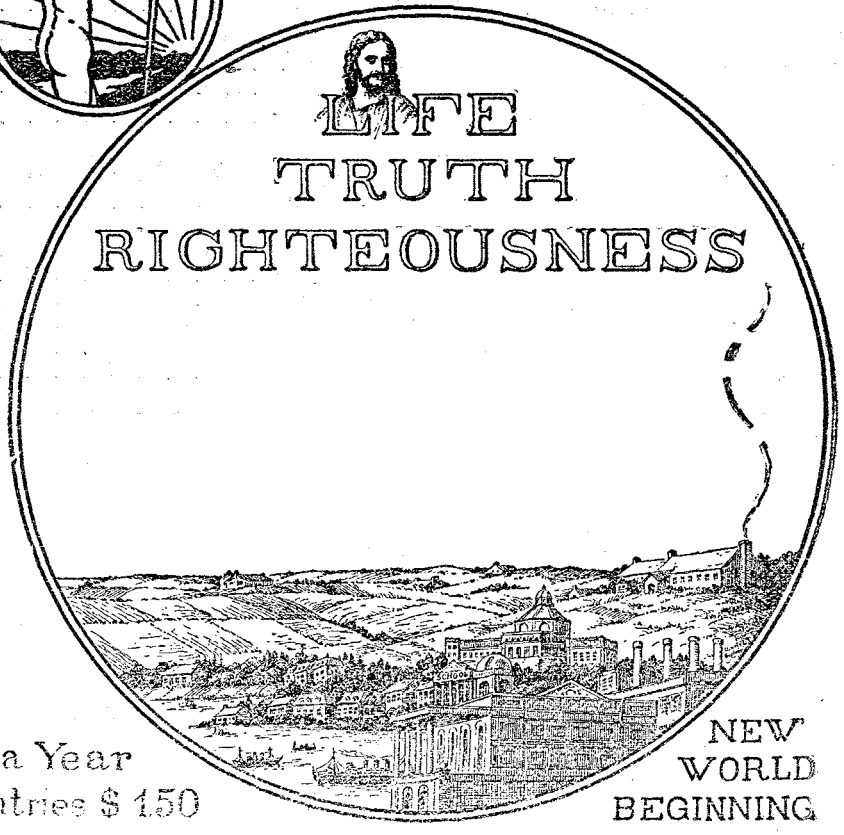

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The Golden Age

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Here and There Throughout the World

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

Cheap Fuels and Fertilizers Coming

THE German secret of making synthetic motor fuel is now known on this side of the water and assurances are given in the chemical magazines that in a short time the two most important chemical compounds in this country will be synthetic ammonia for use as a cheap fertilizer and synthetic methanol for use as a cheap motor fuel. Eight chemical manufacturing concerns have already obtained licenses to manufacture under the new process.

Cures Asthma by Cleanliness

A PHYSICIAN in San Francisco cured a patient of bronchial asthma by having the patient's bedroom thoroughly cleaned and thus getting rid of the germ-charged dust which was causing the trouble. The fewer dust catchers there are in a bedroom, the healthier the room as a sleeping apartment.

Weldon Gould's Educated Crow

WELDON GOULD, Columbus, Ohio, high school student, has an educated crow. The crow lives in a tree opposite the Gould homestead and follows members of the family wherever they go. Young Gould has a paper route and the crow goes along with him, supervising the deliveries. Attempts have been made to steal him and he has found means to bring this to his master's attention. The affection came about through young Gould's caring for the crow when the bird was young.

Rapid Destruction of Niagara

THE shape of Niagara Falls is changing. The Horseshoe Falls, on the Canadian side, are becoming more and more elliptical in form, due to the rapid cutting away of the center. A few years ago the rate of recession of the Falls was only a few inches a year; now it is five feet; the rock is getting softer and a gorge is forming. Niagara will ultimately destroy itself.

Novel Reason for Welfare Work

THE president of the Poinsett mills, Greenville, S. C., testified in a tax case that the welfare work among the employes of his company was "necessary to produce an attitude of contentment toward the company among its employes, to equalize the lesser wage established in the section in which the company operated with a somewhat higher scale paid in other sections, and to reduce the volume of labor turnover."

Sure of a Coal Strike

AT THIS writing there is every indication that the year 1925 will end in an anthracite coal strike. The operators have large stocks of coal on hand, some of them sufficient to last for six months; and a strike will suit them very well, as it will mean fancy prices for their surplus stock.

Under the Guise of Religion

ALL things have been done in the name of religion, but it remains for Oklahoma to start a new thing under the sun. Under the guise of religion bands of strikers have been praying for the souls of strike breakers in their hearing, and so successfully that the sheriff of the county has ordered all these outdoor prayer meetings on mine property to cease.

Army of Women Workers

IF THE number of women workers in the United States all lived in the same city, and nobody else lived in it, that city would have a larger population that London. If they all traveled on the same train at the same time the train would be over a thousand miles long.

The Progress of a Generation

COMMENTING on the muddy unpaved streets of a generation ago, and introducing other interesting items, Mr. Alvin E. Dodd, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, recently said: "Nowadays the not-so-tired business man leaves his office, or his golf club, rides home in his Detroit automobile over streets of Trinidad asphalt, enters his house of Portland cement and Georgia pine and filled with Grand Rapids furniture and Brussels carpets, eats his dinner of Texas beef and Maine potatoes off a Limoges china plate and afterwards sits down at leisure to smoke a cigar wrapped in Sumatra tobacco grown in Connecticut and reads a Chicago mail order catalogue printed on paper made from Canadian pulp, offering to ship him anything from a cold remedy to a cold chisel."

New England Textile Conspiracy

NEW ENGLAND is suffering from a conspiracy of the textile manufacturers to reduce wages, in spite of the fact that wages in all other lines are being maintained, and that the textile workers will have to pay as much for their necessities as before. Moreover, their buying power will be reduced, and a general unsettlement industrially is liable to result.

The World's Champion Bricklayer

AN INDIAN ex-football player has established world's record for laying brick on a highway near Kansas City, Mo. In one day he laid three and one-half carloads of brick, necessitating the service of five men to keep him supplied with brick. His wages are $16 a day.

Honesty of Dyers and Cleaners

MOST of us have received back valuable items of personal value which we unintentionally left in the pockets when we sent out things to the tailor. Now comes the Dyers and Cleaners' Association at Atlantic City to tell us that Americans are so careless of wealth that fifty percent of the clothing received at their establishments contain articles of value.

Great Damage by Mischievous Boys

BOYS at New Brunswick, New Jersey, broke into the grounds of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, pulled up the marking stakes which had been set to identify a special type of corn, and ruined four years of scientific work by roasting and eating the special corn itself. The so-called comic supplements probably conveyed to their minds the idea that this sort of fun is all right.

Robbers, Robbers Everywhere

FOR a time it seemed that shipment of valuables by airplane would provide at least one method of almost absolute security against robbers, but now that hope is shattered by the robbery of an air mail in San Francisco before the valuables could be taken from the landing field to the post office.

Automobile Deaths in 57 Cities

THE United States Department of Commerce is keeping a watch of the deaths by automobile in 57 cities. From week to week over one hundred persons are killed in these cities. New York City had 501 killed from January 1 to July 18, 1925.

Chicago's Crime Situation Beyond Control

A WHILE ago we had word that the cleaning up of Philadelphia seems to be beyond human power. Now comes the director of the Chicago Crime Commission and makes a similar admission with regard to Chicago. All this is the natural fruit of throwing away the Bible and taking evolution instead. Indeed, evolution does not regard crime as a crime at all. Chicago has annually more murders and holdups than England and Wales put together.

A National Crime Commission

FRIGHTENED, and properly so, the leading business men of the country are advocating a National Crime Commission to see what can be done to mop back the ocean now rising. The New York *World* blames the tide upon legislators, lawyers and judges. They must bear a share, but there is a large share resting upon the business men themselves for their crooked practices, and most of all upon the clergy for not properly preaching and teaching the Word of God instead of the fossilized theology of the dark ages and then throwing away the Bible altogether in a mad scramble to become evolutionists.

Mayor Heads Crime Syndicate

THE Mayor of Chelsea, Massachusetts, has been indicted as the head of a crime syndicate operating a rum trust throughout eastern Massachusetts. It is charged that the rum fleet landed liquor at Chelsea under police protection and that rum cargoes were moved through the streets under police escort. Ten members of the police department and thirty-three other men were indicted along with the mayor.

Women Live Longer than Men

STATISTICS of the New York State Department of Health show that women are expected to live about three years longer than men. In 1920 the expectation of life for men in New York State was 52 years, 10 months, while for women it was 55 years, 8 months. The expectation has increased greatly in the past twenty years. In 1901 it was less than fifty years for both sexes.

Natural Ice Industry Passing

ONE after another of the old industries passes away, its place having been taken by some better method of accomplishing the same result. It used to be that four million tons of ice were cut on the Hudson River every year. Now almost all the ice used in New York City is artificial.

Great System of Land Cables

THE American Telephone and Telegraph Company has finished the construction of an overland cable from New York to Chicago costing some thirty thousand dollars per mile and carrying five hundred wires. The route, 861 miles long, is via Reading, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Other cables are contemplated.

All that Happened to St. Christina

FOR the first time in history the Roman Catholic church has imported into the U. S. A. a package said to contain the bones of a saint, namely St. Christina. A very expensive church will be built to house the saint at Cleveland, Ohio. According to the New York *World* all that happened to St. Christina was that her body was torn with hooks, she was hung over a fire, was thrown into a lake with a stone tied around her neck, was burned five days in a furnace, was thrown among serpents, had her tongue cut out and was finally killed by being shot full of arrows. The price paid for the saint is said to have been about $100,000, i. e., that was the amount it was necessary to leave in Italy in order to get it. Previous efforts of American prelates to get an honest-to-goodness sure-enough saint for use on this side of the water have hitherto proved unavailing, but the $100,000 seems to have done the trick. The Pope did not want to let it go, because he was afraid the Italian people would miss it; but the $100,000 persuaded him. The church authorities admit that they do not know anything about St. Christina except that she was a saint.

A Seven Million Dollar Private Home

THE Cornelius Vanderbilt home at Fifth Avenue and Fifty Seventh Street, New York, did not present such a grand appearance, but it nevertheless sold for seven million one hundred thousand dollars. The house cost more than three million dollars to erect. The lot was assessed at $4,700,000.

Unique Punishments for Autoists

INDIANAPOLIS will require that hereafter any person who kills another by automobile must spend one hour alone in the same room in which lies the body of the one killed. In another place it is proposed to escort the killers about town in an iron cage mounted on wheels.

A Sizable Fishing Industry

ALTHOUGH Americans are not fish eaters to any extent as compared with the natives of the British Isles, Scandinavia and France, yet there are six thousand vessels engaged in American fisheries, with a total personnel of about two hundred thousand, and an annual catch worth over $100,000,000.

Strange Things Happen to Mails

OCCASIONALLY strange things happen to the mails. A letter or several letters disappear completely and what becomes of them no one knows. The other day a postman in New York delivered a post card that was sixteen and one-half years old and had spent all that time going a few miles in New York City. No one knows where it has been.

First Month of Overnight Air Mails

IN THE first month of overnight air mails between New York and Chicago there were about seven thousand pounds of mail each way, amounting altogether in postage fees to some $21,600. The mails are growing heavier daily. The rate between the two cities is ten cents per ounce. New Hampshire, for one month in the summer, has a rural delivery of mail by airplane to the summer colonies on the north shore of Lake Winnepesaukee.

Meat Packers Get Back Their Halo

FIVE years ago the meat packers expected to go to jail, so they voluntarily submitted to a judicial decree enjoining them from certain practices of which they had been guilty. The first day after election last fall they presented a request to have the decree vacated. It has been done. The meat packers now have their halo back and can safely do that for which they expected to go to jail five years ago.

Something New in Injunctions

ILLINOIS has a new law making it illegal for a judge to issue an injunction prohibiting peaceful picketing. This law has successfully met its first test. Judge Pam in the Superior Court of Cook County upheld its constitutionality and set forth a definition of peaceful picketing such as can be done without any injunction being issued against the picketers.

Half a Ton of Tuna-fish

ALMOST everybody likes tuna fish salad. Somebody will have some surely, as a result of a 1165 pound tuna fish recently caught off Manasquan, New Jersey. The fish did not want to be caught. Before he gave up the fight he managed to throw overboard two of sixteen fishermen who had hold of him; but they finally brought him to shore after a two-hour battle.

Decreased Sales of Postcards

THE new postal law is not working out well in one item; namely, in that which fixes the postal rate at two cents each for other than government cards. The result is that people have stopped buying cards to such an extent that the ten-cent stores are putting in only half the usual supply. The government will probably get less revenue from this item under the new rates than it did when cards were only half as much. The law as a whole, however, is all right, and is producing about fifteen percent more revenue than the old one.

Five Million Radio Sets

A SURVEY of the radio sets in use indicates about five million sets, of which two-thirds are factory sets and the remainder assembled at home. The average cost is about $100, with five-tube sets the most popular, and practically all of that class fitted with loud speakers. The fad is largely a masculine one.

Talking Movie Already Here

NO SOONER do we get reconciled to the thought of pictures by radio than the radio announces that moving pictures can be transmitted by that means; and now an inventor in Washington, C. Francis Jenkins, has added the Talking Movie to the list. Mr. Jenkins' apparatus works and has been designed as an attachment to standard radio receiving sets.

The Scott Death Stroke

DR. EDWIN R. SCOTT, pupil of the late Dr. Steinmetz, announces the discovery of an invention which he claims will destroy all life on land, sea or in the air, within a radius of twenty miles, or destroy any structure at a distance of ten miles. In experiments animals were killed at seven miles.

Is This Part of a College Education?

IN A letter to the London *Daily Mail,* Dr. G. J. Rousseau, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pensacola, Florida, made the statement: "Professors in America have written ponderous volumes, circulating them among college students under plain wrappers, in which promiscuous relations between the sexes are advocated on the ground that men are mere animals, and that the restraints of the social order were the impositions of the mediæval bigotry."

Vast Unexplored Areas of Brazil

SO GREAT is the vast country of Brazil that there are said to be in it not less than a million square miles of forest areas that have never been explored. Scientists are now attacking the exploration of these areas with greater and greater persistency, in spite of all the terrors with which the forests abound.

Preliminaries of the French Revolution

By J. L. Bolling

ALL revolutions, of course, have their preliminary causes. Sometimes they are "bloodless"; but these are few and far between, and belong more particularly to our own period. If we will study and analyze the history of the past four hundred years, we will note a progression from one line of achievement to another, leading up to what is called "modern progress". Really, modern invention and discovery backgrounds largely in the past. The great influx, however, was reserved, under Divine Providence, for the "Time of the End". This period, prophetic students agree, began in 1799.

The sixteenth century was the epoch of the arts and the birth of creeds. Beginning with Luther's reformation one reform after another was launched in quick succession. During this period the Great Harlot of Romanism gave birth to many children—sectarian systems—which are still with us. With the introduction of the seventeenth century came a revival of learning; and this is usually designated the period of letters, while the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries seem to have been specially set apart for the development of science, which had its inception immediately following the beginning of the "Time of the End", and has progressed by leaps and bounds, under divine supervision, up to the present day.

This has been a time of awakening and renovation all along the line. During this great epoch men like Franklin, Volta, Galvani, Edison, Tesla and Marconi, have come forward with remarkable discoveries in the realm of physics. From Franklin's lightning-rod and Volta's battery, to telegraph, telephone, radio, and giant dynamos is a far cry, and as our vision sweeps the past and beholds the present we stand amazed at the magnificent changes wrought in two short centuries, especially during the past fifty years.

And all other sciences have kept pace; mathematical analysis, botany, zoology, geology, and chemistry have been laid on firmer foundations than ever before, although there is still room for improvement.

It has been these wonderful, revolutionary changes in living conditions and social life which have given rise to the pernicious doctrine of evolution. Man fancies that he is in a self-created "Brain Age", whereas he is in the dawn of the Millennium. Thus is verified the admonition that "a little learning is a dangerous thing". God has merely given mankind a firmer grasp on the laws of nature, and made him their master to a certain degree, but by no means their absolute controller.

Literature Used as a Weapon

DURING the eighteenth century literature invaded everything and became a dominant factor in regulating government and society in general. Thus while the physicists were uncovering new and strange forces and the navigators were discovering new lands, the writers were revealing a new world of thought and intellect. Literature broke the fetters of art, and refused to submit longer to its control. It claimed, on the contrary, the right to *regulate*. "Advancement of the public welfare" was the watchword, and it was this cry which led up to the French and American Revolutions and now forecasts the one impending which today bids fair to wreck all the governments of earth in a gulf of anarchy.

Frenchmen with virile force and unpoetic speech first took up the cudgel and labored unceasingly for needed reforms. Fine verses, flowery oratory and high-flown phrases were in the discard, and the aim was to give utterance and expression to practical maxims. These writers and spell-binders were bent upon reforming human society. Literature was converted into a weapon, which both the skilful and the imprudent sought to wield.

But by a strange "trick of fate" (or shall we say, divine providence?) the ones who approved and applauded the invasion of new literary genius into the political field were the very ones who were ultimately destined to suffer most from its influence! They took fire into their bosoms unwittingly. The "cockatrice eggs" hatched by Voltaire and his contemporaries broke out into "fiery flying serpents" of retribution to bite those who hitherto had looked on the eggs with admiring glances of approval.—Isaiah 14:29; 59:5.

Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau

WHILE this was a frivolous and sensuous age, nevertheless talent was greatly admired and coveted, much as it is in our own day.

Three outstanding characters came on the scene and took charge of the movement:

(1) Head and shoulders above all was the fiery and passionate Voltaire. His was not an angelic character, by any means; no one would care to hold him up as a paragon of virtue; yet, be it said to his credit, he was a life-long champion of human rights and liberty of thought and expression. He detested Papacy and, mistakingly believing the Bible to be the supporter of its abominable practices, hurled his literary thunderbolts against both with equal fury.

(2) Next came Montesquieu, who specialized on the study of civil governments and their laws. He advocated a thorough examination and comparison of the constitutions of the various countries and states in order that the common people might select the best. He looked upon the English constitution as the most conducive to human liberty and progress.

(3) Lastly came Rousseau, who proclaimed the theory of universal suffrage and national sovereignity in his "Social Contract".

Grouped on each side of this triumvirate of French literary genius were the "encyclopedists". Their function was to review human knowledge and then enunciate and set it forth frequently in a way which bodied ill for the established order of things, social and political. Their teachings were always hostile to religion and the Bible.

Later on, Quesnay brought forward a new science, called political economy, which many erroneously assume is a sole and exclusive product of our time. Present political economy is based largely upon the teachings of Quesnay and contemporary writers, but has been elaborated upon by modern writers on the subject and made more elastic to fit present conditions.

Disagreement Between Ideas and Institutions

THE guns of infidel writers were trained upon everything in sight; human thought assumed a new role; it clothed itself with the garments of authority and overleaped the barriers which had previously confined it to merely metaphysical and religious philosophizing and speculation, or what was called "the unselfish worship of the Muses". It unhesitatingly sallied forth to attack the most baffling problems of society. All saw their solution in liberty and still more liberty, the cry for which grew more and more insistent and swelled louder in volume until it resounded throughout the French Monarchy, and echoed and reechoed from the Alps to the Pyrenees, kindling the fires of revolt and revenge which were later to break forth in all their fury as a devouring flame to consume the old order of things and make way for the new.

At this juncture in the preliminaries of the French Revolution there was clearly a disagreement between ideas and institutions; the new order was trying to supplant the old; radicalism was in the very air and "would not down"! It was a struggle of a little light against great darkness. But to the French the morning had come when they were to make a bold and blessed strike for liberty, when they would break the chains of superstition and emerge free. But while the morning dawned, we now behold at this distance, a queer paradox; there was a gathering darkness which grew blacker and thicker until, like the darkness of Egypt, it could be felt.

Why was this? Because God was not the instigator of the French Revolution, but Satan himself. It was a wicked scheme of his own devising, but one which God could, when the great crash came, overrule for the ultimate good of mankind and cause to redound, like all the other wrath of men and devils, to his own glory! By the force of circumstances and the hard logic of events He caused many to see that those who make war with heaven are their own worst enemies and really fight against themselves, eventually working their own destruction.

Here we note a peculiar thing: Before the advent of Voltaire and his colleagues the people and their rulers were almost wholly concerned with discussion of religious dogmas; but now they were occupied solely and exclusively with earthly things; the people became materialists and completely discarded religion as a fraud and a sham under the tutelage of their leaders. Terrestrial matters were their chief and only concern. This led to proscription of the Bible and persecution of all who defended it or sought to preserve it. Study of the divine character, God's will and His grace were cast aside and in their stead were substituted as superior the rights of man, society and its obligations.

The middle ages and feudalism had left their fragments of the most shocking injustices, inequalities and oppressions; confusion reigned

everywhere, and even the brightest of leaders were at sea. Complaints poured in on every side; the monarchy was pressed to do something to relieve the sufferings of the masses, but it remained mute and oblivious to the thousands of appeals which ascended, not to the Throne of Heaven, but to the throne of French royalty.

Faith in a living God and in His providences had perished, due to the influence of the Pope and his hypocritical emissaries! As one historian of the period expressed it, "Government . . . had become a frightful labyrinth wherein the most clever must lose his way." It was rapidly becoming a "government without a foundation".

Materialism, graft, greed, and love of ease and luxury were the sovereign masters of the king and queen and the nobility. The public treasury was constantly pillaged and robbed by the king and his coterie of ministers and other officials. Property was confiscated while personal liberty and safety were never secure from the *lettres de cachet* or orders of arrest which were invariably of the most arbitrary character and usually without the slightest justification or provocation.

The royal criminal code had back of it the horrible Inquisition, and the civil code was likewise a monstrous piece of inequity. Land and other property had drifted, under this system, into the hands of the nobility; and the poor, which included the vast majority, were reduced to a serfdom in comparison with which American Negro slavery was a luxury and a blessing. Country produce was tolled and taxed so repeatedly en route to the city markets that the farmer could not make a profit, but usually came out in debt. It was under these terrible conditions that the French populace were finally goaded to desperation and arose in their might and fury to throw off the power which was strangling them.

Getting Rid of Undesirables

HITHERTO the Papacy had imposed its dogmas upon the French people under penalty of death; but now the people demanded religious toleration and a revamping of civil laws along more nearly just and rational lines, with a view to lifting up the downtrodden. They, through their leaders and representatives, called for an end of autocracy and a recognition of the rights of all the people instead of those of the "special interests", the privileged few.

Bossism was doomed and must go; false religious and political prophets must be scourged from out the high places. Weights and measures must be standardized and unified; taxes must be paid by everyone, instead of continually practising extortionate taxation on the poverty-stricken masses while exempting the wealthy from taxation. Labor demanded its rights; it must be emancipated, and there should and must be free competition, instead of monopolistic combines. Public offices should be bestowed on a basis of merit, and favoritism to birth and fortune should be abolished. To bring about all these sweeping changes a revolution was absolutely necessary, and no one doubted that it was coming.

In proof of this, note Fénelon's remark concerning the monarchy as early as 1719: "The dilapidated machine still continues to work because of the former impetus imparted to it, but it will go to pieces at the first shock."

But his statement did not apply to France alone; it applied to all of what was then known as "absolutist Europe". If, in some places, the common people did not feel the need of reforms, they were undertaken anyway by some of the princes. Some of these encouraged industry, agriculture and science, and constructed canals, roads and schools, abolished abuses and privileges, and exiled the Jesuits who, they claimed, "embodied all the evil influences of the past." Therefore, one of their first concerns was to get rid of them; and in the light of the history of Papacy as outlined in the Word of God and on the pages of secular history, can we blame the French people? Surely, the first thing to do in order to bring relief to the people would be to get rid of Antichrist! But what they did along this line was as nothing compared with what was to come, as we shall see.

The emancipation spirit spread. Marshes were converted into fertile fields in various parts of Europe. Some of the European people were emancipated from "feudal taxes". Joseph II of Austria abolished the tithing system, forced labor, etc. He made the church subject to the state. In Sweden torture was forbidden, church festivals were almost abolished and the output of the iron and copper mines was greatly increased.

The reforms extended to Russia, and Catherine the Great cultivated the friendship of Voltaire and others who were advocating revolution with the view to influencing public opinion through them. She hypocritically had drawn up a wonderful constitution which was never executed, and consequently amounted to nothing. She had magnificent schools built, but no one attended them; it was all a fake, designed to impress the people with her loving (?) concern for their welfare! Finally the governor of Moscow wrote her in despair, commenting on the situation. She replied: "My dear prince, do not complain that the Russians have no desire to learn. If I set up schools, it is not for our own sake, but because of Europe, which is watching us. As soon as our peasants wish to become enlightened, neither you nor I shall remain in our places."

Quite true! It is enlightenment in this dawn of the New Day of Christ's glorious presence which has given us in our own day an almost crownless Europe and threatens to engulf present institutions in anarchy and destruction! "It is dangerous to make men too learned," declared Cardinal Pole at the commencement of the Reformation. Dangerous for the crowned head and Satan's empire, most assuredly!

At this juncture the situation was tense; the air was charged with chain lightning, and the great storm was about to break. A spirit of reform and liberty was breathing over all Europe. Men thought reform, preached reform, urged reform and longed and hoped for reform —social reform.

Monks and theologians did not participate in this preaching. The princes, however, taking advantage of the movement, placed themselves in command of it, in the hope that it would profit them in the long run, as they had reaped a rich profit in the same manner from having church property "secularized" during the Lutheran and Anglican Reformations.

Therefore, they for once concerned themselves about the welfare of the dear people, whom they had been busy exploiting until they saw the storm brewing. Liberty and freedom were given them at the expense of the clergy and the nobility.

Heavy burdens were lifted, and the people were given a breathing spell and a time of rest from their troubles—a precious boon to them, no matter from what quarter it came nor the motives in giving it. The real purpose of the princes, of course, was to increase their own revenues and influence with their subjects. "My trade is to be a royalist," expressed their real attitude and conviction.

In truth and in fact, nothing was changed; the power which feudal anarchy had allowed them to grasp was preserved, and it was this which was endangered by the ever-increasing and enlarging interests of the people.

Thus the way was paved for the great revolt with the salient features of which we are all more or less familiar. The same conditions are now operating throughout the world on a vastly larger scale, and will soon bring on the great time of trouble and wrath predicted in Scripture—"a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation"—immediately preceding the establishment of Messiah's kingdom.

Professor Ricci's Heat Rays

From the Schweizer *Freie Presse* (*Translation by F. Leon Scheerer*)

A SCIENTIFIC gathering held in Paris recently has opened up an amazing view of the possibilities of the near future. Professor Ricci of Rome introduced his famous "Heat Rays". The modest little man was quite reticent. There was little need for explanatory words. His secret consists in transforming light rays into heat rays of unusual power.

His apparatus is not much larger than a cigar box. A copper kettle, when hit by a Ricci ray, becomes red hot. A miniature ship loaded with ammunition and floating on a small pond, explodes when hit by a Ricci ray. A small aeroplane hit by the same death ray in its fuel tank, a balloon struck in its gas bag, all are subject to the *Ceterum Censeo* of the little spectacled Italian.

Ricci is a pacifist. At least he asserts it with a sphinx-like smile, and his aim is to make war an impossibility. His rays will bring flaming death to both city and village, singe and blind whole armies at great distances as soon as he

causes the required force to be brought to bear. Forests may be consumed in flames, while all objects within reach of the fire would turn to a glowing white heat. But Professor Ricci does not aim at destruction; his primary object is to utilize his invention for economic productivity.

From a central station, light and heat are to be transmitted to every dwelling without wires. Ricci rays are to do the heating, lighting and cooking. The Thermidor of the little Italian will turn our entire domestic economy topsy-turvy. Electrical works will have outlived their purpose. Gas works will belong to the past; coal dealers will be unable to dispose of their supplies, while heating plants will undergo radical changes. There would be neither coal nor gas nor current burning in the kitchen. At the smelters the furnace fires could be extinguished. Industries, trade, all will be made over by means of the new energies created by Ricci.

In the ocean, the great icebergs, a menace to ships, will be melted like butter before the sun. Scott and his brave companions would still be living today, had they been in possession of Ricci's Thermidor. Over and over again Professor Ricci emphasized in his sober manner that he was allowed only to use much reduced rays for demonstration.

At the interesting meeting one of the guests (protected with goggles) held a cigar in his mouth to which the weakest ray was directed but for the fraction of a second, and this caused the cigar to light instantly. A pan of water, upon which the ray had been directed for less than a minute, was made to boil. The eyes of the feminine guests were literally beaming. What sunrays will not Professor Ricci focus into the kitchen, bathroom, laundry, in fact the entire household!

That the world is "advancing" at a rapid rate is readily discerned even by those of our fellow men who have come over from the easy-going "last century". But not with gladness always. Much that is new has surprised us. One sensation follows another. Often it requires effort to habituate ourselves repeatedly to the changes which are demanded of us.

We are still heavy travelers on the treadmill of tradition. It is a long stretch from Goethe to Shaw, equally far it is from Roentgen to Ricci. And if we assume all possibilities as having been exhausted, and regard the slogan 'thus far and no farther' as fulfilled, then the last miraculous invention carries us suddenly over every wall reared by our senses and aspirations.

But the Ricci rays are fearful. The criminal could set houses on fire invisibly. With Ricci rays an enemy might blind his victim from a small pocket lantern. Wars as at present will become an impossibility, but they will simply be conducted in another way. All progress concerns itself with both the physical and the mental phases. We are made up of both divinity and deviltry, and know immediately how to translate into fiendish devilishness every advantage attained through study and research. Thus man maintains firm foothold on terra firma. We remain humans, even though our spirits may soar to the spheres and know how to delve into the secret forces of the universe. But as the London *Tidbits* observes:

"Some of the most useful gifts of science were first revealed to mankind in a malevolent rather than a benevolent aspect. But even the most destructive agencies may in the course of time be brought into the constructive service of the human race."

Dandelion Greens the Year Round

THE season of dandelion greens may be made perpetual. A dish of these, daintily seasoned with butter, is a real addition to the bill of fare. Do you know that one can have greens in the winter time, too? Simply clean as for cooking; put a thin layer of salt into a crock, then a layer of greens, etc., as you would do in salting down cucumbers; weight down, and tie a cloth over the crock, when full. They make their own brine.

If the cloth has not been removed for some time, a thick mold may be found on top of the brine. This has not harmed the greens. Before freshening, swish them, a few at a time, through two or three waters, to rinse the brine away. It is best to freshen by washing away all the old salt, and to season with new salt. They will not smell like new greens, while freshening, any more than do salted cucumbers smell like new; but they will have a pleasing taste when served.

A Study of Our Sister Planets *By W. L. Pelle*

THE study of astronomy is one of the most fascinating of all the sciences. Among other things it proves to us how little we really are. Says Professor Mottram, of the University of London:

> Mankind lives on a second-rate satellite of a fourth-rate and moribund star. Once we thought we were the center of the universe—that the sun, moon and stars rose for our benefit and bowed down to us. That conceited view was smashed by Copernicus, and now we feel lost in the universe—a mere speck—rather as an ant might feel, had it a human intellect, when alone in a cathedral.
>
> Naturally man has stretched out his hands across space in the hope of meeting other hands. It is so terribly lonely if we believe that the vast halls of space are untenanted by other thinking beings. That we are the only human beings in the unmeasurable universe is too horrible to many, and therefore, wrongly unthinkable. Yet, to prove the contrary is well-nigh impossible. That is the fatal fascination of the problem.

The number of people who are measurably acquainted with the stars and their movements is quite small. The majority of people imagine that the orbs of light that they see in the sky are all practically alike. They little realize that at least seven of the nearest "stars" are worlds like our own, some having reached a point of development similar to the earth, while others are far from it. Three of these orbs are easily distinguished from the myriads of others, while the others are either invisible to the naked eye, or appear the same as an "ordinary star".

The Solar Family

A PLANET is a heavenly body which revolves around a sun as a center. There are secondary planets called satellites which revolve around their primary planets. Our moon is one of them. Excepting the planets of our solar system, all the stars we see are gigantic suns or groups of suns, many of them estimated by astronomers to be many millions of times larger than our sun. The orbit of a planet lies in one plane and is elliptical in shape. This explains why our earth is farther from the sun at some seasons of the year than at others. All the planets rotate on their axis, but not all in the same period of time. Jupiter, for instance, is said to make one rotation every ten hours.

The major planets of our solar system are eight in number. In their relative position from the sun they are as follows: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Of these, all are visible to the naked eye with the exception of Neptune. Uranus is also invisible much of the time. Uranus was visible without the aid of a telescope during the month of September this year, 1925. Venus and Jupiter, and Mars most of the time, are easily distinguished from the "fixed stars" on account of their superior brightness, while the others are distinguished because of their own known positions. Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets in that the planes of their orbits lie between the earth and the sun; while the others are known as exterior planets because their orbits are on the opposite side of the earth from the sun.

Some astronomers are of the opinion that there are yet at least two more planetary members of the solar family, the one having its orbit between that of Mercury and the sun, and the other outside Neptune. In fact, they are so sure concerning the infra-Mercury planet, that they have given it a name: Vulcan. The reason given for these assertions is the peculiar restlessness of both Mercury and Neptune. The reason bears much weight in that Neptune was discovered by astronomers who were trying to explain the peculiar actions of Uranus.

Some of these days it may be that a telescope will be invented which will so diminish the rays of the sun that Vulcan will appear in all his glory, that is if he is there. And likewise, some astronomer in searching the limitless expanse of the starry skies might accidentally stumble over the as yet unnamed planet sailing through the depths of those dark seas beyond Neptune's orbit and calling, "Ah! at last you have found me. I have been out here in the cold all this time, but you didn't know it." Who will be the lucky astronomer that will bring to light this hidden child of Old Sol?

The latter part of July of this year (1925) witnessed quite an interesting grouping of our planets. Hicks' Almanac for 1925 had told us:

> Moon will pass only ten minutes to the north of Venus on the twenty-second at 8:40 p. m. (Central Time), a chance of a lifetime to see them so close together at the right hour of observation. Venus will be only six minutes north of Mercury on the tenth at 8:00 p. m. At 9:00 p. m. of the same evening Mercury will be only fifteen minutes north of Mars, and at 10:00

p. m. the same evening Venus will be only twenty-two minutes north of Mars; some grouping we must say—Mercury, Venus, and Mars all in a close cluster at the same hour, and at a splendid time for observation, but real low towards sunset.

Neptune is also included in this grouping, but is invisible to the naked eye. Toward the latter part of July, Jupiter reached his point of "opposition"; that is, he arose just as the sun was setting. Saturn was at quadrature, or on the meridian at sunset. Those possessing telescopes were able to see six of our planets on the same evening at the same hour. Uranus, the seventh, was invisible on account of being morning star at that time.

The Baby of the Solar Family

THE smallest of the known planets and the closest to the sun is the planet Mercury. Its diameter is only about three thousand miles and its volume one-eighteenth that of the earth. Mercury is just two and three-fourths times as large as our moon. If a person weighs 150 pounds on the earth he would weigh only 60 pounds on Mercury. Mercury's period of revolution around the sun is only eighty-eight of our days. Some astronomers claim that this diminutive planet rotates on its axis once every twenty-four hours, while later investigations seem to have proven that this rotation requires eighty-eight days, the length of its year. This would mean, then, that the same side of the fleet little body would be toward the sun all the time and baked in perpetual sunshine, while the other side would be freezing in eternal winter. However, recent observations with a heat measuring apparatus indicate that the dark side of the planet radiates much heat, and this might indicate after all that the time of rotation is as first computed, i. e., once every twenty-four hours.

Mercury seems to be an appropriate name for this eccentric little fellow, as it changes its apparent position in the sky quite rapidly. It is possible for it to be morning or evening star at four different seasons of the year, and this is something no other primary planet can boast of. The eccentricity of its orbit is greater than that of any other planet of the solar system, its greatest and least distance from the sun differing by almost fifteen million miles. When Mercury is nearest the sun it travels faster, and this has caused astronomers to make the assertion that there is at least one other planet between it and the sun. There seems to be present an influence which cannot be accounted for in any other way.

Most people have not seen Mercury to their knowledge, since it is not visible more than two hours before sunrise or two hours after sunset, and then there is usually a smoky haze near the horizon that hinders clear observation. Mercury's brightness is usually a little more than that of a first magnitude star, but it is difficult to locate with the naked eye because of its nearness to the sun. Like Venus and the Moon, this little planet appears with phases; but these can be seen only with the aid of a telescope.

Evidently Mercury has no atmosphere, and hence could not support life. Its reflecting power is quite low, practically the same as that of the moon, and hence its surface must be rocky and barren, and without moisture or the elements necessary to support life.

The Queen of the Planets

THE planet Venus is just a little smaller than our earth, and is the next planet between us and the sun. It is about thirty million miles closer to the sun than we are. Its diameter is about 7500 miles and the length of its year is 224 of our days. Venus is said to rotate on her axis in twenty-three and a half hours.

The surface of the planet is not visible to us because of the heavy veil of clouds which obscures it; and furthermore because when the planet is nearest the earth it appears as a small crescent, the greater part of its disc being hidden in the darkness of the night. For this reason little or nothing is positively known of conditions existing thereon, and anything that might be said on that subject is therefore largely conjecture.

Sometimes Venus approaches as close as twenty-six million miles to the earth, which is but a short distance, telescopically speaking; but on account of the heavy veil she wears, no one has actually seen her face. Every now and then the beclouded lady passes directly between us and the sun. She then appears merely as a black spot on the disc of that fiery orb, and this spot is surrounded by a bright ring which is nothing more or less than the cloudy veil.

Venus is the brightest of all the planets. It

would be still brighter if we could see the entire disc at its nearest approach to the earth. It is an especially beautiful object in the western sky, getting brighter and brighter from June 1925 until the spring of 1926. Since it is an inferior planet (that is, its orbit lies between us and the sun) it cannot be seen longer than about four hours after sunset if it is evening star, or for a similar period before sunrise if it is morning star.

The Red Planet Mars

THE red planet Mars is next for our consideration. It is the first of the exterior planets outside the earth's orbit and smallest in size, ranking next to Mercury in that respect, when all the planets of our solar system are taken into consideration. It is about 4500 miles in diameter and rotates on its axis in about the same time that our earth does. The length of a year on Mars is equal to about one and nine-tenths of our years.

On August 23, 1924, Mars approached very close to us, the closest he has been for 120 years, and the closest he will be for the next century. The brightness of the planet exceeded that of the planet Jupiter; but now on account of his remoteness his brilliancy is less than that of a first magnitude star. Mars at his closest was still thirty-five million miles away from us, just a little too far for a parachute jump. Nevertheless, this close proximity was the occasion for the training of hundreds of telescopes upon him.

The theory had been advanced that the war planet is inhabited. That was the time to test it out. On the day just mentioned many eagle eyes were watching for flashes to come from the Martians, but apparently none were sent. No radio signals were received, and astronomers must wait until we swing around again to the same relative position. It might be noted here that the science of astronomy has made rapid strides since the last time Mars paid us such a close visit, and it was hoped that the theory of life on the planet would be verified. We can be sure also that we will learn much more in every way before the time for another Martian call rolls around.

Mars is similar to the earth in many respects. There are marked lines on his surface which are supposed to be canals. There are polar ice-caps which decrease in summer and increase in winter. Mars has two moons, but they are baby moons compared to ours. One is only eighteen miles in diameter while the other is just twenty-two miles. One of our modern express trains could run around either of them in less than an hour; and an airplane, conditions favoring, could cover the entire distance in a few minutes. The smaller of these two satellites turns on its axis in the short period of seven hours and forty minutes.

The Giant of the Solar Family

THE four outermost planets, beginning with Jupiter, are especially different from the four innermost by reason of their sizes. Thus Uranus, the smallest of the outer group, is larger in diameter than the earth, the largest of the inner group, by some twenty-three thousand miles. Another distinguishing feature of this group of major planets is the period of axial rotation. The time of rotation of the outer group averages nearly ten hours while that of the inner group is nearly twenty-four hours. The number of satellites of the outer group is twenty-four, and that of the inner group only three.

Jupiter is the largest of all the planets of our system. Its volume is greater than the combined volume of all the rest. Some interesting comparisons were made by Charles N. Holmes in "Science and Invention" for Sept., 1923. According to the figures presented there, Jupiter's diameter is equal to twenty-nine Mercury diameters. It would take 425,000,000 Brooklyn Bridges to bridge the gap between Jupiter and the sun. Jupiter's diameter is equal to eighteen thousand times the distance from the Battery to Central Park, New York city.

Jupiter is not cool and solid like the earth, but is quite gaseous, much the same as the earth was at one time. On account of the rapid rate of rotation he is considerably flat at the poles. It is estimated that the axial diameter is five thousand miles shorter than that at the equator.

Jupiter has an interesting retinue of moons, nine in number. The four largest were discovered just after the invention of the telescope by Galileo. The other five have been found since 1892. The two most distant satellites are said to revolve about their primary in a direction contrary to the others, and contrary to the usual direction of solar revolution. The far-

thest moon is fifteen and a half million miles from the center of its primary. Two of Jupiter's moons are larger than the planet Mercury, and three of them larger than our moon. The periods of revolution of the secondaries vary from twelve hours to nearly three years.

The Three Outermost Planets

THE planet Saturn, next in order, is distinguished from all others by its great rings. The latest thought concerning the rings is that they are not gaseous, but composed of myriads of smaller satellites, evidently in a partially liquid state. The earth at one time was in a similar condition, but this was before there was any form of life higher than plant life. If it were possible for intelligent beings to live on Saturn, they would have to live nearly thirty of our years before they would be one year old on that planet. In other words, it takes Saturn nearly thirty of our years to make one trip around the sun.

Saturn has ten satellites, two of which are said to be like the two of Jupiter—revolving in a contrary direction to all the others. It surely would be interesting if we could for a few moments have a view of the sky from the surface of Saturn. Of course, since the planet is gaseous, at least on the outside, we would require some special means of support. But at any rate, aside from the stars which could be seen, there would be Saturn's ten satellites whirling through the sky in two directions; there would be the bright luminous rings stretching themselves across the heavens, and the sun would be one of the most inconspicuous objects of all, appearing not much larger than Venus does to us (providing Saturn has the same valency as has our earth). No doubt the time will come when Saturn will cool, solidify, precipitate its rings upon its surface, and begin to support life the same as does our mother Earth.

Not much is known about Uranus and Neptune. Both of these distant relatives were unknown as planets a little over a century ago. Uranus had been observed merely as a star. But the peculiar actions of both Saturn and Jupiter led astronomers to believe that there were disturbing influences which affected them, influences which could be none other than those of another planet. In the year 1781 it was definitely determined that, after all, that which was supposed to be a star was really a member of our solar system.

Neptune was discovered in a similar way, due to the restlessness of Uranus. Two astronomers were at work about the same time on the same proposition; a young Englishman named Adams, and a Frenchman named D'Arrest. It had been observed that Uranus was sometimes late in putting in an appearance where he should, and so young Adams argued that there must be something to pull the planet out of its course. He made a series of calculations and sent them to the Astronomer Royal of England. While the astronomers were somewhat skeptical at first, they at length determined to try out the figures presented. The result was that Neptune was discovered. This was in the year 1846.

Now, astronomers have been looking for an extra-Neptune planet. The reasons for this are the same as the ones which led to the discovery of both Uranus and Neptune. If there is a planet outside the orbit of Neptune, its year must certainly be a long one. Since the last Neptune year began, all the events since the War of Independence have been enacted on the earth; for a year on Neptune is equal to about 164 years on the earth. Besides this, to this extra-Neptune planet, the sun would appear small, so small that some of the fixed stars would appear to exceed it several times in size. If there is such a planet what a cold, dark world it must be!

"Lost Worlds"

THE following editorial taken from a recent issue of the Washington *Post* will be read with interest:

The eminent archæologist, Dr. Thomas Gann, discoverer of the famous Lost City of Maya, in British Honduras, who sailed recently to complete his survey of the ruins, hopes to find in one of the great burial chambers which have been unearthed some of the codices buried with every Maya high priest, which may give the story of these strange people and their mysterious wanderings.

Harpooning the Evolution Theory *By J. Whitehouse*

THE word "evolution", as applied to all forms of life, means to evolve, or gradually change from one stage of life to another, presumably to a higher or better order, by adapting itself to the conditions or environment it finds itself in. Evolutionists insist that even man has evolved from some lower form of animal. However, the Bible shows that man was made in the image of the Creator, and was perfect in the day that he was created.

We will not here discuss the creation of man. The book of Genesis describes that sufficiently to satisfy most people. But some Bible students incline to believe in evolution so far as the lower animals are concerned, rather than contradict the theory in toto; especially since the Genesis narrative is general and seems to reveal very little of how animals were created. But why believe in the unproven evolution hypothesis at all? It has well been said that life is a cycle, or circle, which starts and finishes where it begins; but the evolutionist would have us believe that it works in a spiral or corkscrew fashion.

A fly deposits its eggs in some decaying matter, which soon hatch into maggots, and these subsequently change into flies. This constitutes a complete cycle, which brings the fly-life back to its starting point. A butterfly deposits eggs, from which will emerge caterpillars. These in turn roll themselves up in their own silk into a cocoon, and in due season they come out as butterflies. This is also a life cycle. A frog lays eggs which, when hatched, develop into tadpoles and later into frogs. This is a cycle. A hen lays eggs, and chickens are hatched. This is a cycle. Most animals give birth to their young direct into their own image. This is a cycle but a shorter one.

Not even an evolutionist can change any of the species into other species. Each is distinct and separate, and can produce only its kind. This also applies to vegetation. (See Genesis 1:11.) But we must not overlook the fact that there are many varieties of each species. This shows the wisdom of the Creator. What would happen, for instance, if people all looked alike? Children would not know their parents from any others, and this would cause some confusion.

Variety is pleasing and necessary. Take horses, for example; you can mix the breeds and get many types and colors, yet they remain horses; and in a few generations they come back to the starting point. A mule is outside the cycle and cannot reproduce its kind. God made all things perfect (Deuteronomy 32:4), and pronounced them good. He fixed the species when He created them.

Evolutionists point to the fact that certain fish in the very deep sea have places for eyes, but no eyes. Of course not; they do not need them when they live continually in the dark. But is not here a link which connects them with a higher order of fish with eyes? No. If human eyes be covered and not used for years they would eventually go blind; and if the matter were perpetuated through a few generations they would unquestionably wither away. Any part of the body which is not used will become useless through inactivity.

But what about the seal? says the evolutionist. It is neither a fish nor a land animal. Is it not an evolved species, generated from some other species? I answer, No. It is a distinct species, so created, and can reproduce only its kind, the same as any other species.

The only change that nature seems to ever undergo is to slip back, deteriorate from the original, if not provided with the necessary food and environment. A species may thus become extinct, as some have already; but that is not evolution! It is contradictory thereto; for evolution's corkscrew system of life would require that species go on and on evolving forever.

Let evolutionists tell us why animals do not evolve into creatures with three eyes, or ten for that matter; and why their stomachs do not get larger and larger, since their tendency is to eat more and more. Also, why does nature not see to it that animals develop some improved system of life as time goes on. The eye was an eye from the beginning and the teeth were teeth, and the wings were wings, and they were put into their places. The eye did not move around into some other part of the body, but stayed in the head from time immemorial. Some animals would like to have an eye in the rear, for defense' sake; but they do not develop one there. The Bible informs us that man cannot add anything to his stature; neither can animals. The Lord also says that His ways are higher than our ways, and His thoughts higher than our thoughts. He had a purpose in creating the species and keep-

ing them distinct, rather than allowing them to merge into one another.

We read in Genesis 1:21, 25 that "God created great whales and *every* living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good. . . . And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good."

The evolutionist might as well agree with Solomon: 'No man can find out the word of God from beginning to end, because though a man labor to seek it out, yet he shall not find it; yea, farther, though a wise man think to know it, yet he shall not be able to find it.'—Ecclesiastes 8:17; 3:11.

Breaking Up of Colds *By Herbert M. Shelton, D. P., N. D.*

IN THE article entitled "What are Colds?" by Dr. W. M. Lee, published in THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 151 (July 1, 1925 issue), sweat baths are mentioned as an excellent means for breaking up a cold. I desire to protest against this advice and to explain to your readers why such means should not be resorted to under any circumstances.

I have spent years in the study and practice of various forms of drugless healing, and in a wide sanitarium experience I have given hundreds of sweat baths ranging from a hot pack to a steam bath or an electric cabinet bath, and I am entitled to some opinion on this matter. I know that these methods will often "break up" a cold, but I also know that this is just exactly the thing that should not be done. A cold is simply a process of vicarious or compensatory elimination, just as Dr. Lee says, and should not be suppressed. It should be permitted to complete the work of reducing the amount of toxins in the body to the toleration point. Any method that "breaks-up" a cold and interferes with the accomplishment of this purpose is harmful and should be avoided.

In order to have a cold in any of the mucous membranes of the body, there must be an extra determination of blood to that point, producing a local congestion. Any method that will occasion a breaking up of this congestion will "break up" the cold, but without actually doing anything to rid the system of its waste. The application of heat to the surface of the body, occasions a dilation of the blood-vessels in the skin and near the surface and draws the blood away from the interior of the body. If one part of the body is supplied with extra blood some other part has to get along on less. By the prolonged application of heat in any form to the surface of the body the blood can be permanently drawn away from the congested area and the so-called cold permanently "broken up". But nothing is done to actually overcome the internal condition of the body that makes a cold necessary.

Of course, it is claimed that the sweating process eliminates the toxins from the body and thus takes the work off the mucous membranes. I ignore as unworthy of consideration the implied assumption that the bath operator or physician knows more about how to run the affairs of the body than nature itself knows, but will reply to the assumption that the sweating purifies the organism. No man acquainted with his physiology would ever make such an assertion.

Elimination By Sweating

ANY one familiar with the chemistry of sweat and of impurities knows that in four gallons of sweat there are less than two ounces of solid matter, and that these two ounces are nearly three-fourths table salt and a little fat. Imagine sweating four gallons to get rid of about a fourth of an ounce of urea! To eat a few bites less at meals would be far more sensible. But this is not all. Chemical analysis of sweat produced by artificial means shows it to be almost wholly lacking in waste matter. Sweat induced by exercise in the sunshine contains many times more wastes than passive sweat. Sweating in the cabinet, steam room or blanket becomes chiefly an effort to regulate body temperature.

Ill Effects of Hot Baths

TO FORCE the body to throw out large quantities of sweat in a few minutes disturbs the internal organs, which are forced to hustle to head off the vacuum created by the loss of water. But worse than this is the tremendous amount of nervous power that is spent in resisting the excessive heat. Such baths are weakening and every man of experience has seen harm come from them. Most of the deaths attributed to smallpox and measles in the middle ages were due to heat stroke produced by just such attempts to sweat out the poisons that were supposed to have caused the smallpox. Smallpox patients were put into a steam room and sweated until they were exhausted. If they called for water they were insulted with elder blossom tea; if they gasped for air they were led into a room of dry, hot air for a few minutes and then back into the steam trap. When Sydenham of England and Boerhaave of Germany changed all this, the death rate in smallpox was reduced to a mere ghost of its former self.

Measles and smallpox were regarded as one disease until Sydenham differentiated the two. Half or more than half of the many cases of "smallpox" in Europe, and of the deaths from this disease on that continent prior to Sydenham, were from what is now known as measles. With these two master strokes—inauguration of a less deadly form of treatment and the separation of measles from smallpox—Sydenham and Boerhaave reduced smallpox to a mere hobgoblin. The pus manufacturers and their handmaidens the regular physicians claim the credit of all this for their foul practice of forcibly infecting the bodies of their victims with septic matter from sickened cows.

Rest, Warmth, Fasting

PARDON this digression. I will now return to the subject of colds. Nature herself indicates the best conditions for the speedy and radical *cure* of a cold. These are *rest, warmth* (not a high degree of heat), and *abstinence from food.* All that superstition you quote from the *Farm Journal* about isolating the patient and refraining from kissing, sneezing into a handkerchief, and using a separate towel, is needless advice.

Likewise the statement that "the weakened condition of the body and the inflamed condition of the mucous membrane leave an open door for the more serious infections of pneumonia, tuberculosis and other ills", is simply folly born of the absurdities of the germ theory. As a matter of fact, the congestion and inflammation prevent the entrance of germs, even if we grant that they can cause disease. The excess of blood and lymph in the affected parts overcome or prevent osmosis, thus effectually preventing absorption. Besides this, the constant flood of impurities in the form of mucous which is being leaked out through the inflamed membranes washes away all germs or anything else that may come in contact with the membrane.

Medical doctors spend their time suppressing colds; and then when the toxins that were being eliminated by means of the suppressed cold cause trouble in some other part, they say that the cold let a few germs into the body and these are causing the new trouble. They can never know better until they treat a few thousand cases of "cold" by natural methods and cease suppressing symptoms.

Drugs Cause Many Disorders

FINALLY, let me say that the greatest trouble with civilized man as an animal is that he has too many medics and dentists working for (on) him. Speaking of decayed teeth, defective diet is largely to blame and the medical profession is even more to blame. A greater cause of decayed teeth than defective diet is drugs, particularly mercury. Probably seventy-five-percent of the cases of pyorrhea are due to mercury. Defective hearing and vision are due to drugs as often as to anything else. I need only mention the familiar effects of quinine on both hearing and sight to convince the intelligent reader of the truth of this statement. Drugs play a major part in every case of "nervous disease", and I have yet to see a case of insanity that was not preceded by months and years of drugging with bromides or other nerve paralyzing poisons. Many cases of heart defects are due to drugs, alcohol or tobacco. Cast all the drugs into the sea, as Holmes suggested; and although it would be terribly hard for the fish, it would reduce the mortality in disease about ninety percent in a short time and add twenty years to the average length of human life.

Handling the "Kiddies" *By J. A. Bohnet*

[This should start something.—Ed.]

"WHAT does an old bachelor know about handling children?" We hear that all the time, and chiefly from the mothers of small families.

I might cite a few instances of handling youngsters where the parents signally failed to control them, and the old bachelor came to the front with flying colors.

At one place down in the state of Texas where the writer was scheduled to deliver an evening lecture in a church he was told that there were four very unruly boys whose parents had no control of them, and that these four boys attended every service held in that church, and invariably took seats together right in front of the speaker and amused themselves by kicking the front rise of the platform during the entire service; pulling each other's hair, and poking one another or keeping up incessant whisperings all through the meeting, to the utter disgust of everyone present, and doing all sorts of pranks to disturb the speaker and distract the minds of the listeners.

The meeting hour arrived, and true to statement the four incorrigible boys were in their accustomed places in the front pew, and started their frolic as soon as they were seated. The speaker sized up the situation meanwhile, noted which of them seemed to be the ringleader of the gang, and decided upon a course of action forthwith. While the second hymn was being sung he stepped down in front of those boys and said in a whisper loud enough for them all to hear, "Say, boys; they tell me you four boys have no brains; that you don't know enough to be quiet in a religious meeting. Now I am betting that you *have,* and I want you to help me win the bet; and if I *do* win you four chaps will get fifty cents from me for a quart of ice cream at the close of this service."

Result: Not a peep nor a stir from those four youngsters during the entire talk; and of course they went out with a shout and got their ice cream, to the wonderment of the audience ignorant of the power of control over those hitherto unruly youngsters of from twelve to fourteen years of age.

Now who shall say there was not a way to handle those kids? They saw that the speaker, though a total stranger, was a friend to them; and consequently they respected and obeyed him. There is a way to reach the heart of any child. But too frequently do boys regard their parents in the light of an enemy to their welfare; forever curbing; eternally denying them instead of granting favors now and again and giving reward for kindly consideration.

Another instance: While seated once at a family dinner table a child of five years held up its plate for a piece of meat. That child was known by the class members as "ungovernable, mean and wilful".

"Say please," said the mother.

"Give me some meat," retorted the child.

"I will when you say please."

"Meat! meat! meat!" reiterated the youngster.

"Say please."

"Give me some meat! meat! meat! meat!"

"Not until you say please, dear."

"I want meat! I want meat!"

This was kept up for some time and finally became unbearable. Whereupon the writer arose from his seat, stepped over to the child's chair, showed it a penny and pressed the same into its little hand with a whisper to it, "Say please, Bobbie."

"PLEASE, mamma," said the child very humbly.

There was a way of showing that little youngster friendship that wrought an instantaneous change in its demeanor. It saw before it a friend and not an enemy. It responded to the kindly influence and showed it had a heart that can be reached effectually with loving kindness. That mother did not understand her own child. And yet she might say, "What does an old bachelor know about governing children?"

Another instance: In a certain home where a number of friends had met for an afternoon preaching service a baby of about five months started to cry, and kept it up for over an hour. Every woman in the company took a turn at trying to quiet the little thing, but still it cried. Finally the writer remarked, "Why don't some of you sisters hush that child?"

Someone replied, "Well, if *you* think you can hush it, go to it."

To this retort came the answer, "If I had that baby it would stop crying."

"Give it to him!" cried several in chorus. Whereupon the baby was thrust into the arms of the "old bachelor".

Something must now be done. Going to the water spigot I turned on the water and pushed the baby's head into the outflow, and immediately that baby began to laugh. It was hot and wanted cooling off. The women all shrieked as that little head was thrust into the hissing stream. Some shouted, "He'll kill it! He'll kill it! Get it, quick!"

I gave up the baby gladly enough, but concluded that those women need to take some lessons on how to care for babies even if they must be taught by a bachelor.

Any person should know that when a baby has cried for an hour or longer it is so hot and thirsty that it needs water, not milk (*food*). The baby and the bachelor were the only ones present who knew what the child needed, and when it got it the crying stopped. It was asleep five minutes afterwards. But the old bachelor was the butt of all manner of jokes because he put the baby's head into the water-flow until it was sopping wet but laughing its delight. "But it might die of pneumonia or get its death of cold." *Nonsense!*

Yet another instance: At a farm house ten miles in the country, an infant of two months had been crying for over an hour and was now in convulsions. Its mother's age was seventeen; its father's age was fifteen. What did those children know about the care of an infant? "Must phone for a doctor." "Baby is choking to death." "O doctor, hurry!"

The baby was swathed in a thick woolen blanket, its face red as a beet, its lips parched, its forehead wet with perspiration, its body all aquiver.

"Give me the baby, please," I said. Off came that blanket. Up went the window and the half-nude infant was held in the cooling breeze while ten teaspoonfuls of cold water were given it to drink; and it smiled, and was passed back into the child-mother's arms asleep.

It had been crying for an hour or more for water. But the mother was offering it *food* instead. It did not want food. It wanted a drink.

O you flappers! Instead of spending your time in street walkings and movie-show goings, save your pennies and get a good doctor-book and sit down quietly in its careful perusal and put something into your attic that will be of some benefit in afterlife, when baby comes to you; and you will not need to phone for a doctor to motor out ten miles to give the baby a drink of water. "Ten dollars, please."

Bachelors may not have babies of their own but they may have been in hundreds of homes and witnessed how different parents handle the youngsters; and their observations may not have been in vain.

The Only Support for the Ministry

By Thomas Lister (Deceased)

NOW the only support for the ministry was given by Jesus Christ himself, which we find in the following scriptures: Matthew 10:9; Mark 6:8; Luke 9:3; 10:4; 22:35. From all these texts it is clear that men were to have no stipulated sum of money for preaching. Their whole and sole dependence was to be in their great Master; all that they had to do was to travel and preach. He would make their way plain before them.

This is the Savior's plan of supplying His preachers; and if any man preach any other gospel, if it be Paul himself let him be anathema. Let us see then if Paul has laid any other foundation. First, his own actions, as actions speak louder than words.

Acts 18:3: He abode with them and wrought. Acts 20:34: "Ye yourselves know that these hands have ministered unto my necessities." Whenever Paul stayed any length of time at one place, he assumed the office of a bishop, as he was, and worked with his own hands.

The next question is, What does Paul say about others having a salary? 1 Corinthians 9:14: "They who preach the gospel, should live of the gospel." They who go according to the Savior's plan, from place to place, and from country to country, should be supported, "should live of the gospel."

Galatians 6:6: "Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things." Some quote this verse as having reference to the support of the ministry. I think it is doubtful. [We agree; the communications are evidently verbal ones, suggestions or

criticisms intended to help keep the body of Christ clean from defiling errors. Teachers sometimes err, and sometimes the humblest follower can help them, if humble.—Ed.]

1 Timothy 5:17, 18: Now this passage evidently means that those old worn-out elders who had been faithful in the church, labored in word and doctrine, should have a double claim on the charities of the church, when they had gotten past working.

From all the above passages of scripture, it is clear that none are to receive support but those who travel from place to place, and from country to country, and labor in word and doctrine, plant and establish churches. And it is likewise clear, that the Apostle Paul built on that same foundation; whenever he traveled, he traveled and preached as Jesus told him. When he stayed at a place he worked with his hands. Go thou and do likewise; or never profess to be a follower of Jesus Christ or of the Apostle Paul.

The General Convention at Indianapolis

THE 7,000 conventioners who gathered at Indianapolis the last week in August to feast together on the prophetic and fulfilled evidences of the Millennial kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ will bear witness that their assembly was unsurpassed in order, peace, and the blessings it brought to all participants. The discourses were inspiring, encouraging and triumphant in their general tone.

It would be hard to say which of the eight days was the happiest. The most noteworthy occasions were:

(1) Service Day, when 5,000 conventioners participated in taking the message of the Kingdom to the entire area within forty miles of Indianapolis. The sales of books and booklets on this day totalled 33,000 more than doubling the early estimates, and surely bringing blessings to many honest hearts.

(2) Resolution Day, when the conventioners arose to their feet enmasse to give their unanimous support to the resolution, printed on next page, which lifts aloft the Standard for the People, to which the Scriptures assure us all right-minded and right-hearted people will come soon or late.

(3) Public Witness Day, when Judge Rutherford in his discourse, "Lifting up a Standard for the People," presented the evidence that we have come to one of the turning points of history, the end of the prophetic seventy jubilees of fifty years each which began when Israel entered Canaan, and the right time therefore for lifting up the standard set forth in the Resolution itself, which was read. On this occasion every seat in the great auditorium was filled. 10,000 to 12,000 were present.

The blessings of the convention were not only for those privileged to be present in the flesh. For example, a message from Mississippi, showed how the broadcasting arrangements served hearers far afield. It said:

DEAR CONVENTION FRIENDS:

If I were not in the truth I would say, It is too good to be true. Anyway, it is too good to keep. The convention coming in fine here in southern Mississippi over the air, both lectures and music heartily enjoyed.

There were many other interesting messages, including those from minor Bible Students' conventions or ecclesias at Midland Beach (N. Y.), Washington (D. C.), Morgantown (W. Va.), Akron (O.), Columbus (Ga.), Lake Mills (Wis.), St. Paul (Minn.), Galveston (Tex.), Oakland (Calif.), Norfolk (Va.), Richmond (Va.), Roanoke (Va.), Atlanta (Ga.), St. Petersburg (Fla.), Warren (O.), Monticello (Wis.), Monroe (Wis.), and Minneapolis (Minn.)

Cablegrams were received from conventioners or ecclesias at Madgeburg, Germany; Copenhagen, Denmark; Lulea, North Sweden; and Singapore, Malaya; expressing their Christian love and greetings and prayers for rich blessings upon the happy vacationers at Indianapolis.

The Alabama *Times* must have caught some of the spirit of the convention, possibly over the radio; for they wired, "The Alabama *Times* wishes to convey greetings to Bible Students in convention and is in full harmony with the world-wide movement of Bible Students, as something must soon take place; for the old order of things cannot go on much longer. So let us get our house in order." The Alabama *Times* publishes Judge Rutherford's lectures as a regular feature each week.

MESSAGE OF HOPE

To All Peoples of Good Will:

The International Bible Students in General Convention assembled send greetings:

When in the course of human affairs the nations have reached a condition of extremity it is due time that the peoples give consideration to the inducing causes, to the proffered remedies and to the true remedy. We humbly invite consideration of this message to the end that the peoples might find consolation therein and hope for their future welfare.

For centuries man has been the victim of oppression, war, famine, sickness, sorrow and death. At all times he has desired peace, prosperity, health, life, liberty and happiness.

World powers, science and philosophy, commerce and religion, have each in turn offered their respective remedies for man's relief. In the name and under the guise of democracy, these combine in offering their joint and several powers to meet the requirements of man. Together they claim to be the sunlight of the world, holding forth all the light that shines to enlighten and guide the human race.

Intrigue, duplicity and trickery are freely resorted to by the political and commercial powers; science and philosophy are marked by vanity and self-sufficiency; while the religionists, both Catholic and Protestant, are conspicious by their arrogance, self-conceit, impiety and ungodliness. Therefore it is apparent that the remedies offered by any and all of these aforementioned elements are vain, impotent and powerless to satisfy man's desire.

Catholicism claims and assumes that which justly belongs exclusively to God. Modernists deny God, deny His Word and His Plan of redemption and offer blind force as a remedy for man's undone condition. Fundamentalists while professing to believe the Bible by their course of action deny the same. They teach false and God dishonoring doctrines and together with Catholics and Modernists are allied with the political and commercial powers of the world in blasphemously claiming the ability to establish God's kingdom on earth. All of these have combined under Satan their superlord, to push God into a corner and to dishonor His name.

The results are that the peoples are smarting under the oppressive weight of commercial profiteers and their allies, have lost faith in their political leaders and no longer have respect for the religionists who have misled them. Being guided by the false light of such an ungodly and unholy alliance, the peoples have fallen into darkness. They are like lost sheep scattered upon the mountain tops without a shepherd and are without food and shelter and are made the prey of wild beasts.

The causes for this deplorable condition are that man by reason of original sin fell from perfection; and that Satan the enemy of God and all righteousness is the invisible ruler or god of this evil world and by his various agencies has turned the minds of many peoples away from God and from His truth.

The greatest crisis of the ages is impending and about to fall, because the old world has ended and Satan's lease of power is done. Knowing this, and that his time is short, the Devil is trying to overwhelm the peoples with a great flood of false and deceptive doctrines and to turn their minds completely away from Jehovah. The time has come for God to make for Himself a name in the earth and for the peoples to know the Truth concerning the Divine Plan, which is the only means of salvation for the world.

Therefore, in the name and in the spirit of the Lord, the Standard of God's Truth and Righteousness is here lifted up against the enemy and for the benefit of the peoples, which standard is, to wit:

That Jehovah is the only true God, the Most High, the Almighty, the author and finisher of His great plan for the salvation of man, and is the rewarder of all that diligently seek and obey Him; that the Bible is His revealed Word of Truth; that His beloved Son Christ Jesus is the Redeemer and Deliverer of mankind and, true to His promise, has come to rule and bless the peoples; that the present turmoil, distress and perplexity of the nations is in fulfilment of prophecy, proving that Satan's empire is breaking down and that the Lord of Righteousness is taking possession; that the Lord Jesus is now establishing His righteous government and will sweep away Satan's stronghold of lies, lead the peoples into the true light and judge the world in righteousness and the peoples with His truth; and that His kingdom of righteousness is the only remedy for the ills of humankind.

We confidently appeal to the peoples to rally to the Divine Standard of Truth thus lifted up and thereby learn the way that leads to life and happiness. We call upon all the peoples of good will of every nation, kindred and tongue, to discard the errors invented by the enemy Satan and for many years taught by man, and to receive and believe the Divine Plan for salvation as set forth in the Scriptures.

God's kingdom for which the peoples have long prayed is at hand. It alone can and will establish and stabilize the world so that it cannot be moved. Its ensign of righteousness is the Standard now lifted up for the people. Christ Jesus, as glorified king and great executive officer of Jehovah God, has become the rightful ruler of the world. Let the peoples receive, believe and obey Him and His laws of righteousness. All who so do are certain to receive the blessings of peace, prosperity, health, life, liberty and eternal happiness.

Dated Indianapolis, Aug. 29, 1925.

A Standard for the People *By Judge Rutherford*

"When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."—Isaiah 59:19.

IN SUPPORT of the paper read in your hearing I desire to submit some proof and argument. Preliminary to that, I want to state why this matter is presented to the people.

The International Bible Students Association is not an organization for pecuniary profit. It is composed of a body of Christians consecrated and devoted to the Lord, and for this reason claims to be a part of His organization. Its purpose is to enlighten, to some extent at least, the world with God's Word of Truth and thereby to be witnesses of God. It welcomes in fellowship all who believe that Jehovah is God and that the Lord Jesus is man's Redeemer, who are devoted to the Lord and to His cause. It has no membership roll. It seeks no membership. It solicits neither men nor money. It must therefore be conceded that its purposes are unselfish.

It is made up of men and women who have come out from all denominations, that they might serve the Lord with a pure conscience and without being hindered by worldly formalisms and man-made creeds. We hold that it is the duty of each Christian to be obedient to the commands of the Lord in calling the attention of all peoples of good will to the great Divine Plan of salvation. We are but in line with our duty in calling attention to the doctrines of error, by which the enemy has blinded the people. We have the kindest feeling toward all men, whether they agree with us or not, but we cannot be true witnesses of the Lord unless we unsparingly expose false doctrines and proclaim God's message of truth. It is our desire to plainly and kindly state the truth to the peoples and let each one judge for himself whether he will reject it or believe it and abide by it. We do not claim to be all the light of the world but we endeavor to raise and hold forth the Word of God and His beloved Son and His kingdom which constitute THE light by which all men must be enlightened.

Why the world has reached a great crisis and why there is such strife of tongues concerning politics, commerce, religious and social affairs is important to all. Every person who thinks should want to know.

As a basis for this argument I refer to the words of the prophet of God who, speaking concerning this time, said: "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." That time has now come. The enemy of mankind is Satan, the Devil. He is now flooding the minds of the people with that which is injurious to their welfare. His organization includes divers and numerous agencies through which he operates. A knowledge of these facts and a knowledge of God's provision for man's blessing is absolutely essential to his protection at this time.

When God had planted a garden in the eastward of Eden He made a perfect man and a perfect woman and put them there. He appointed Lucifer as overlord to safeguard their interests. He gave to them His righteous law; and it was the solemn and sacred duty of Lucifer to see that that law was obeyed and that the death penalty was inflicted for a wilful infraction thereof.

God endowed Adam and his wife with the power to bring forth children. They were so created that they would worship Jehovah. They did worship Him. Lucifer knew these facts; and he reasoned that if he could induce man to worship him, since he was overlord of man the time would come when the earth would be filled with a race of people, all of whom would bow down and worship Lucifer instead of Jehovah God. The prophets of God record this ambitious desire, the wrongful course taken by Lucifer, and the disastrous results.—Isaiah 14:13, 14; Ezekiel 28:13-18.

To accomplish his purpose Lucifer resorted to fraud, deceit and lying. He induced Eve to believe that the violation of God's law would not result in death, but that God had threatened her thus in order to keep her and Adam ignorant. She yielded to his seductive influence. Adam voluntarily joined her in the transgression. God sentenced man to death, expelled him from Eden, and provided for his execution by causing him to feed upon the poisonous foods of the earth. While undergoing the execution of the penalty man had the opportunity to learn a valuable lesson.

As to Lucifer, God changed his name, assigning to him four names, to wit, Dragon, Satan, Serpent, the Devil. Each of these signifies his malignant disposition. Dragon means devourer; Satan means opposer, or adversary; and Serpent, deceiver, while Devil means slanderer. All through the ages Satan has sought to devour the faithful, oppose the righteous course of God, deceive the people, and slander those who serve God.

God did not take away from Satan the right to be overlord of man, but permitted him to hold this place and to pursue his own wicked and unrighteous course in order that man might learn from experience a lesson that sin and unrighteousness lead to disaster and that obedience and righteousness lead to life and happiness.

MAN'S DESIRE

All the children of Adam were born after he was expelled from Eden because of the judgment pronounced against him. For this reason all were born imperfect and therefore sinners. (Psalm 51:5; Romans 5:12) But from the time of Abel until now many men have desired peace, prosperity, life, liberty and happiness and have earnestly sought for these. During all that time Satan, the enemy, in the exercise of his power has injected into the minds of men wicked thoughts which have led to wicked deeds. The result has been that the world is filled with violence and blood. The great ambition of Satan has always been that he might be worshiped by others; and to this end he has always endeavored to turn the minds of the peoples away from Jehovah God that he might induce them to curse God, and that Satan might have their worship.

Jehovah, the Most High, is the true God. He is love. By that I mean that every act of His is prompted by love. Justice is the foundation of His throne; and justice required that He put man to death for a violation of His law. Love provided for the redemption and deliverance of man from death in God's due time. Justice requires that God shall put Satan to death, and in due time this shall be done. God has worked out His sovereign plan to the end that intelligent creatures might be informed of the baneful effects of evil and that in due time they might appreciate the love of God manifested toward them.

When all the human family have come to a knowledge of the truth they will look back over the path that they have trod and see that every act of Satan has been prompted by evil, while every act of Jehovah is prompted by love.

To Abraham God made promise that he would bring forth a seed, and that through this seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed. The Word of God informs us that this seed of Abraham is The Christ. Of course the Devil would be against the seed for at least two reasons: (1) Because the "seed of promise" will bring back the people to the true worship of God, and (2) the "seed of promise", in due time, will constitute God's executive officer for the destruction of Satan. From Eden till now it has been a battle of evil against righteousness, with righteousness on the defensive; but the time has come for righteousness to take the offensive, and the tide of battle shall turn.

REDEMPTION

God's plan provides that man can be released from the effects of the death sentence only by the voluntary death of another perfect man. In all the earth there was no perfect man because all descended from imperfect Adam. (Psalm 49:7) God promised that he would redeem man from death and ransom him from the power of the grave. (Hosea 13:14) Who then would be able to meet the requirements of the divine law and thus provide redemption for the human family?

After 4000 years of experience with sin, and after the peoples had groaned and trav-

Cadle Auditorium, Indianapolis, which seats 12,000, was packed out when Judge Rutherford spoke in support of a resolution presented to the Convention of International Bible Students, on Sunday, August 30. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote amidst great enthusiasm.

Mr. Robert J. Martin, of New York city, acting chairman of the mass meeting, read the resolution, as published on opposite page, and then introduced Judge Rutherford. The great multitude gave the keenest attention to every word of the speaker and when he had concluded arose en masse in support of his position.

The resolution, as its name implies, is truly a "message of hope". It is addressed to all peoples of good will throughout the earth, and emphasizes the imperative necessity for the peoples' informing themselves concerning the divine standard for the reconstruction of the world.

This "message of hope" bids fair to stand forth with marked distinction in the world as a guiding document unselfishly appealing to the peoples to look well to their own interests. In his address Judge Rutherford emphasizes the fact that the body of Christians presenting the message to the peoples of good will are seeking neither money nor men. This alone should commend it to the candid and favorable consideration of all.—Editorial note.

ailed under their burdens. God sent his beloved Son into the world to provide the great redemptive price for man. Prior thereto his beloved Son was in heaven with his Father Jehovah. He was a spirit being. His life was transferred from a spirit to an earthly one. He was begotten in the womb of Mary by the power of Jehovah, and in due time was born as a man child. (Matthew 1:18) Why had the Son of God come to earth? The scripture answers: "For 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.

Satan, the enemy, tried to have the mother of Jesus destroyed before the babe's birth that he might thereby destroy the "seed of promise". In this he failed. When Jesus grew to manhood's estate and began his ministry Satan, the enemy, set before him temptations, hoping that Jesus would yield to them and thereby bring about his self-destruction. Failing in this he offered to give Jesus rulership of the world upon the sole consideration that Jesus would bow down and worship the Devil. Thus he showed his insatiable desire to be worshiped and to shine as the Most High.

Satan, the enemy, caused Jesus to be persecuted by the Jewish clergy and their emissaries, and in due course caused him to be put to an ignominious death. Satan thought he had succeeded in destroying the "seed of promise". Three days thereafter God raised Jesus out of death and clothed him with all power and authority in heaven and earth. In due time Jesus ascended into heaven and there in obedience to the command of Jehovah was caused to sit down and wait till God's due time for the destruction of Satan and his wicked works. For nearly 1900 years he has waited; and now the due time has come for Christ to dethrone Satan and to establish his kingdom of righteousness for the benefit of the peoples.

SELECTING THE CHURCH

In the meantime God caused the gospel to be preached in the world that those who had a hearing ear might hear and obey the Lord; and if after making a consecration, such would be faithful unto death these have the promise of participating in the chief resurrection and inheriting an eternal habitation in heaven. (Revelation 2:10; 20:6) This class, called out from amongst the others of the world, is designated the church of the living God, whose names are written in heaven and of which Jesus is the Head.—Hebrews 12:23; Colossians 1:18.

Church means a called-out class, which is the body of Christ.—Ephesians 1:22, 23; 1 Peter 2:9, 10.

Jesus organized the church of God; and his apostles, under the direction and power of the holy spirit, prepared the New Testament Scriptures to aid the church in growing in the likeness of her Lord and Head. Satan, the enemy, in an attempt to thwart God's purposes, proceeded to organize earthly systems, which have been called "churches". First was organized the Catholic system and then followed the Protestant. In these church organizations there have been some true and faithful followers of Christ Jesus, but they have been in the minority. In these systems Satan has planted ambitious men whom he has used to teach false doctrines and thereby blind the minds of the peoples and turn them away from the worship of the true and living God. Many of these professed Christians the Devil has used to persecute the true and humble followers of the Master.

WORLD POWERS

From time to time men have organized themselves into governments and nations and world powers. They have done this with the desire and hope of establishing governments wherein they might enjoy peace, life, liberty and happiness. All these governments Satan has overreached and has caused them to either directly or indirectly turn away from the true God and worship Satan. The Bible designates these world powers under the symbol of "beasts" because their tendency has been beastly, harsh, wicked and oppressive.

These world powers constitute what is known in the Scriptures as the "world". The term world means the peoples of earth organized into forms of governments, under the supervision of an overlord. The Scriptures plainly state that Satan is this overlord, or god, of the world. (2 Corinthians 4:3, 4) Notwithstanding this the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, have told the peoples that these evil powers are ruling by divine right. Many people have been turned away from God because, as they have said, if these evil systems represent Jehovah then they do not wish to worship him.

Jesus denounced Satan as the first murderer. (John 8:44) He deceived Cain and caused the death of Abel. Since then he has planted murder in the hearts of men. Planting enmity in the hearts of the governing factors of the nations of the earth, the Devil has induced nation to rise against nation and this was particularly marked in the great World War wherein millions were destroyed. During this great World War Satan employed the services of clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant, to tell the people that their respective nations were fighting a holy and righteous war. In Germany the clergy prayed God's blessings upon the German armies that they might kill the Allies; in the other countries the clergy, claiming to worship the same just God, invoked the blessings of God that the Allies might kill the Germans. They used their churches for recruiting stations and urged many men into the trenches.

Concerning the responsibility of such preachers God's prophet says: "In thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents; I have not found it by secret search, but upon all these."—Jeremiah 2:34.

The Lord had foretold this World War and that it would mark the time of the end of Satan's right to be the god of the world. As further evidence of the legal end of Satan's dominion the Lord foretold that the war would be accompanied by famines, pestilences, revolutions, earthquakes, return of the Jews to Palestine, and great distress and perplexity amongst the nations and peoples of earth. (Matthew 24:3-22; Luke 21:1-30) All of these prophecies have come to pass since 1914 and their fulfilments stand as indisputable witnesses that the world has ended and that Satan's empire must go down.

The clergy have ignored this overwhelming testimony and in the year 1919, when the League of Nations was brought forth, they hailed it as the political expression of God's kingdom on earth. Surely they did not do this under the influence of Jehovah God.

DISHONORING GOD

While posing before the people as the representatives of the Lord the Catholic system dishonors God by its doctrines and practices. It teaches that a woman is the mother of God, when in truth and in fact God is the great First Cause, the Self-existing and Eternal One. (1 Timothy 1:17) It teaches that Jesus was his own father, whereas the words of Jesus plainly are: "My Father is greater than I." (John 14:28) It teaches that the souls of many of the dead are in purgatory, there suffering conscious punishment, and that the prayers offered by men can help to relieve them from their suffering. It teaches that the wilfully wicked are in a place of conscious torment, there to be tortured for ever and ever; whereas the Scriptures plainly teach that the dead are unconscious, in the grave, and know not anything, but are waiting for the resurrection, hence could not be suffering and therefore the prayers of others could not help the dead.—Ezekiel 18:4; Ecclesiastes 9:5, 10.

The Catholics offer the doctrines of their system as a remedy for the ills of humankind. But the peoples have failed to find any rest or hope therein for the things that they desire, namely, life, liberty, peace and happiness.

The time was when the Protestant church system was doing much for good; but Satan overreached that system, divided its forces, and captured the leaders. These likewise have joined in teaching doctrines that dishonor Jehovah.

Many of these have organized themselves into the system called Christian Scientists and yield to the seductive influences of Satan, the enemy, and teach the God dishonoring doctrines that there is no death and that the blood of Jesus is not necessary for the redemption of mankind.

Among the Protestant churches a great number call themselves scientists and philosophers, which number have organized a wing of the Protestant church called Modernists. These deny God, deny God's Word, deny the Bible teaching of the creation, the sin and fall of man, and deny God's great plan for redemption through the merit of Christ Jesus. They offer their own wisdom and blind force as a remedy for man's ills. They teach the people that man is a creature of evolution and that in course of time he will lift himself out of degradation and attain unto his desires.

The Fundamentalists, while claiming to believe the Bible and to worship God, dishonor him by teaching the God dishonoring doctrines of eternal torment, the trinity and inherent immortality, thereby making out God a liar and inducing the people to believe that the great Jehovah is a fiend who would eternally torture his creatures without any hope of relief. They further dishonor God by openly uniting with the commercial and political factors of the world, which are admittedly under the supervision of Satan, and claim that they have the power and authority to set up God's kingdom here on earth.

The world powers, the political factors, the commercial giants, the scientists, the philosophers and the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, have united, and now hold themselves forth as the light of the world. They claim that their light is responsible for all the increase of knowledge and the great inventions of modern times. They ignore the Word of God, which plainly says that this increase of knowledge and of great inventions is but an evidence from him of the time of the end. (Daniel 12:4) They claim that they make the world a fit place in which to live and that man's only hope is to adhere to what they teach. While these thus claim, nation vents its enmity against other nations, Catholics fight Protestants and Protestants Catholics; Modernists and Fundamentalists carry on their war, and the peoples continue to suffer. The peoples are in truth and in fact like sheep scattered upon the mountains without a shepherd.

Truly all this confusion and jargon has not come from Jehovah. It must be apparent to all peoples of good will and good desire that it comes from the enemy the Devil, and that the enemy now is coming in like a flood in his attempt to overwhelm the peoples with error and confusion and turn their minds away from Jehovah God.

None of these systems or powers offer any adequate remedy for the blessing of man. None hold out anything upon which he may base a hope for peace, prosperity, life, liberty and happiness.

It therefore becomes the duty of all who have the spirit of the Lord, and who love his cause, to point to the standard which the Lord lifts up to the peoples, and which shows them the way to deliverance and life.

THE STANDARD

A standard is that which marks a rallying place and directs the peoples in the way which they shall go. What then is the standard which the spirit of the Lord now lifts up against the enemy? I answer: It is the message of God's truth, showing his plan of redemption and deliverance for the human race. It marks the rallying place where the people may gather with confidence and hope. It points the way to righteousness which, if followed, will bring the desire of every honest heart.

Satan, the enemy, has used falsehood and error to hold the peoples in bondage to the wicked systems that have oppressed them. By this he has caused them to stumble and fall. These stumbling stones of error and falsehood must be gathered out. It therefore follows that the peoples must discard the false and erroneous doctrines they have been taught, which have been their stumbling stones, and forsake the unrighteous systems that teach them. It is the truth, and that only, that will open the eyes of understanding of the peoples to the right way.

It was Jesus, the loyal and faithful Son of God, who declared concerning Jehovah's Word: "Sanctify them through thy truth"; "the truth shall make you free."

What then is the truth? Jesus answers concerning God's Word: "Thy word is truth." The Modernists refuse and spurn the truth. The Fundamentalists can never receive the truth until they divorce themselves from the Devil's organization and take a bold stand for the Lord and for his kingdom.

Let the Modernists and scientists, the philosophers, Fundamentalists, Catholic and Protestant, give a satisfactory explanation as to the present fulfilment of prophecy long ago written, or else admit that what we say and which is proven by the Word of God is the truth. Knowing that all these systems and their teachings shall fall I call upon the peoples to turn wholly to the standard of the truth.

THE TRUTH

Briefly stated, the truth is this: Jehovah is the Almighty God, the Most High above all, the only true and living God. He is the perfect character. In him are equally balanced the attributes of wisdom, justice, love and power.

Jesus Christ is God's faithful, loyal and beloved Son; he is the Redeemer of mankind who bought the human race with his own precious blood. He is also the Executor of the divine plan. Long ago God appointed unto him a kingdom, which kingdom shall cause the will of God to be done on earth as in heaven. The time has come for him to take his power and begin his reign. He is ousting Satan, and for this reason there is great trouble in the earth. Greater trouble is to follow in a conflict such as the world has never known and that will be the last. (Matthew 24:21, 22) Let the peoples take note that the kingdom of heaven is here and note the blessings it will bring.

From Eden till now the desire of man has been that he might enjoy peace, prosperity, health, life, liberty and happiness. God's truth points to the certain way that leads to all these blessings. His righteous standard requires that his creatures shall deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly before God. All who accept and render hearty allegiance to Christ, the Prince of Peace, and who joyfully obey him, shall receive the kingdom blessings.

The new and righteous government shall be upon the shoulder of the great Prince of Peace and it shall be a government of peace forever.—Isaiah 9:6, 7; Micah 4:1-4.

Under Messiah's reign there will be no famines; for the earth shall yield her increase. Where thorns and weeds once grew there shall grow food-producing plants.—Joel 2:23, 24; Isaiah 55:13; Psalm 67:6, 7.

Today there are millions who are homeless. Under the Messianic reign "the people shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them".—Isaiah 65:21, 22.

Only the Lord's kingdom offers health to the people. "Behold, I bring in health and cure; and I will cure them, and reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth."—Jeremiah 33:6.

"And the inhabitants shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isaiah 33:24.

Now the stronger oppress the weak, and the poor have little chance in the courts, and many of the courts are tyrannical. Under the righteous reign of Messiah, the prophet says, the Lord shall reign in righteousness, and princes in judgment.—Isaiah 32:1; 11:4, 5, 8.

Then, as the Scriptures declare, when the Lord's judgments are in the earth the people will learn righteousness and will deal righteously with one another.—Isaiah 26:9.

Under that righteous kingdom the people will not be in the bondage of fear or in bondage to anything else. They will be at liberty to do right, and choosing right shall be blessed. Then no one shall make them afraid.—Micah 4:4.

This is the time to which Jesus referred when he said: 'He that lives and believes upon me and keeps my word, shall never die.' (John 8:51; 11:26) It is the time of restoration spoken by all the holy prophets (Acts 3:19-24), the time during which the Lord will restore all the obedient ones to that which was lost in the way of health, strength, mental and physical powers.

It will be a time of happiness because sickness and sorrow shall flee away and the dead shall be brought out of their tombs and return to the Lord with joy upon their heads.—Isaiah 35:10; Revelation 21:1-5.

There will be no Catholic nor Protestant clergyman, scientist nor philosopher so-called, Modernist nor Fundamentalist, to confuse the way and to confound the peoples, because the Devil will be restrained of his liberty that he may deceive the nations no more.—Revelation 20:1-3.

There will be the highway of holiness and a way so clear that a wayfaring man need not err therein.—Isaiah 35:8.

Let the peoples rally to the standard of the Lord and his truth. Let them hail with gladness the day of their deliverance. It is at hand.

Be Still and Know that I am God

By Baroness Heyking

This great wide world—small in His sight—
Yet still is used to show His might;
Although obscured and marr'd by sin,
His Name is even writ therein
In letters large with power.

Where'er we look, with searching eyes,
We read a mind so wondrous wise,
And marvel that He deigns to show
The glory of His love below
In materials of earth.

O God, then teach us to be still
And wait the working of Thy will!
Oh give us eyes that we may see
How we may operate with Thee
As instruments of Thine!

Then give us vision, or we die.
We grope in blindness, crying, "Why?"
So wrapped are we in selfish fear,
We cannot feel that Thou are here—
We need the Lamp of Faith.

We need to wait in reason'd calm
And *know* that love can never harm—
To realize this blemished earth
Is soon to have a second birth,
Out of pain, in praise!

With halting lips and stammering tongue,
The glory of our God is sung;
He touches frail and human hearts
And stoops to use men's feeble arts,
To manifest His ways.

The Resurrection of the New Creation

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

RESURRECTION means restanding or standing up again to life. The new creation consists of those who attain to the divine nature by resurrection. Christ Jesus is the Head of the new creation and His church constitute the members of His body and are therefore part of the new creation. The scripture reads (2 Corinthians 5:17): "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature." The new creation participates in the first or chief resurrection, as mentioned in Revelation 20:6. The world in general will be favored with a resurrection to human perfection.

The importance of the resurrection cannot be overstated. It is the gateway that leads to life. Without a resurrection there is no eternal life for any of the human family. It is the most beautiful doctrine of the divine program. It is a gracious and unselfish gift from Jehovah. St. Paul expressed it as his greatest desire that he might attain unto the resurrection of Christ, the Head of the new creation. The doctrine, when understood, thrills the heart.

Satan has tried to destroy in the minds of the people this beautiful doctrine. He has succeeded in a large measure. He has used man to teach that the dead are not dead, hence destroying the beauty of the resurrection in their minds. All along the way there have been some, however, who have not been deceived. They have rejoiced in the coming resurrection. The time now is opening when the light of this glorious truth shall be shed upon the minds of the peoples of the earth and all will come to know of God's gracious provision for bringing life and happiness to the race.

His Resurrection

THE most important question is, Was Jesus resurrected from the dead? It follows, of course, that He must be dead in order to be resurrected. All the Bible testimony is to the effect that He was dead, out of existence in the tomb for three days, and on the third day He was resurrected. The Lord caused the Psalmist David to write these words: "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption."—Psa. 16:10.

The Apostle Peter, speaking under inspiration, in Acts 2:30-32, said concerning the prophet: "Therefore, being a prophet, and . . . he seeing this before, spoke of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in hell, neither his flesh did see corruption. This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses."

It follows then that from these scriptures Jesus was in hell during the three days. Hell is not a place of torment. The word translated hell, both in the Hebrew and in the Greek, means the tomb, the condition of death. The Hebrew word is *sheol*; the Greek word is *hades*. It does not mean a place, but a condition. It follows then that Jesus was dead. If there was any doubt about this Jesus settled it Himself when He stated, after His resurrection, in Revelation 1:18: "I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore."

The prophets of God had foretold the resurrection of Jesus. The Prophet David, in Psalm 16:11, says: "Thou wilt show me the path of life: in they presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." The New Testament specifically shows that this scripture applies to Jesus. Job 19:25 says: "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth." The writers of the Gospels, viz., Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, all have given testimony concerning the resurrection of the Lord; and afterwards St. Paul added his testimony.

Satan knew that if the Lord was resurrected it would disprove his first lie. He had told mother Eve there is no death. Jesus had prophesied His own resurrection on the third day. Satan set about to so confuse the matter that it would be left in doubt in the minds of the people. He did not use the common ignorant people to carry out his purpose but he selected the clergy of that time, the priests and the Pharisees. It is recorded in Matthew 27th chapter that these priests and Pharisees went to Pilate, the governor, after Jesus' death and attempted to take every possible precaution to disprove the resurrection.

The record reads: "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. Pilate said unto 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 27:62-66.

They were foolish enough to believe that their sealing the tomb would prevent the resurrection of our Lord. And then when watchmen came and told these clergymen next morning that our Lord had been resurrected they tried to bribe these witnesses to lie about it. The record reads: "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 28:12-15) Thus we see that Satan succeeded in a measure in blinding some people to the truth of the resurrection of our Lord.

Even today the clergymen still teach that every man, when he dies, goes either immediately to heaven or to hell or to purgatory; and that he is conscious from the moment of death. If their statements are true then the doctrine of the resurrection is wrong. This at least must be apparent to every man that thinks. A creature that is alive in purgatory or hell or heaven or any other place could not be resurrected. Then if a layman exposes what the clergy teach and shows the inconsistency of their teachings they immediately cry out: "That man is either a liar or ignorant." Such is their stock phrase. I am not going to call anyone a liar. That does not seem to be necessary. I am going to cite the scriptures and let you determine whether or not I am ignorant or a liar, or whether these uncomplimentary terms apply to some one else, who has been teaching the people these inconsistent doctrines.

The clergy teach that there is no death; that man is alive immediately after death in either hell, purgatory or heaven, always conscious. Satan said the same thing to mother Eve; and Jesus in John 8:44 said that Satan is a liar and the father of lies, and he told the Pharisees that they had the same spirit as their father the Devil.

In Ecclesiastics 9:5, 10 we read that "the dead know not anything", and "there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave" where the dead go. Shall we believe the Bible or believe those who teach otherwise?

In St. Paul's day there were those who denied the resurrection of the dead. There are those now who at least by implication deny the resurrection of the dead. One of two things is absolutely certain: The clergy must back down from their doctrine that the dead are conscious in purgatory, hell or heaven, or they must and do deny the resurrection of the dead.

Concerning the resurrection of our Lord St. Paul testified, in 1 Corinthians 15:3-12: "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.... Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead?" These scriptures of themselves conclusively prove our Lord's resurrection, and in the course of this argument I shall cite other scriptures corroborating the same.

Reason for Death and Resurrection

IN ORDER to appreciate the value and beauty of our Lord's resurrection it is necessary to understand why he died, and why he rose from the dead. Adam, the perfect man, sinned and forfeited his right to life. God promised through His prophet Hosea that He would redeem man from death. In the earth there was no man equal to meet these requirements, as stated in Psalm 49:7: "None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him."

The life of the Logos was transferred from spirit to human and He became a man, as stated in John 1:14. As a perfect man He was the equivalent or exact corresponding price of the perfect man Adam. He was made a man that He might taste death for man's redemption, as stated in Hebrews 2:9. He also said in Matthew 20:28, that He came to give His life a ran-

som for many. In John 10:17, 18 He said: "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."

The Apostle Peter, in 1 Peter 3:18, says that Jesus was put to death in the flesh as a man and made alive as a spirit being. The clergy make a great mistake in claiming that Jesus was divine when He was on earth and before He was begotten of the holy spirit. Had He been divine He would have been more than a corresponding price for Adam. He had to be an exact corresponding price in order to redeem the race. Jesus was begotten to the divine nature. He was resurrected to the divine nature. Therefore, as the Apostle Peter puts it, He was put to death as a man and raised as a divine spirit being. Jesus himself said that He did not have immortality when on earth. These are His words: "For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself."—John 5:26.

The Apostle Paul, further discussing the matter, says (Philippians 2:8-11): "And 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."

The Apostle Paul plainly says, in 1 Cor. 15:20: "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept." Thus he proves that Jesus was the first one ever resurrected. Then again St. Paul says: "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 pre-eminence."—Colossians 1:18.

Others of the New Creation

THE Apostle Paul was a Christian. He was devoted to the Lord. The greatest desire he had was to be made conformable to the death of our Lord that he might partake of His resurrection. In Philippians 3:10, 11 he said: "That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death; if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead."

One becomes a new creature in Christ by this means: First, by believing that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Redeemer of mankind; second, by a consecration to do the will of God in obedience to the words of the Master, as stated in Matthew 16:24: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

Then comes justification by faith in the blood of Christ, which justification is granted by Jehovah. (See Romans 5:1-7; 8:31) One that is justified is counted as though he were perfect as a man in order that he might be called to the high or heavenly calling. Concerning such St. Peter says, in 1 Peter 2:21: "For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps." To follow in the footsteps of Jesus one must be begotten to the divine nature. This is what St. Peter says, in 1 Peter 1:3: "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who . . . hath begotten us again unto a hope of life, through the resurrection of Christ from the dead." And in 2 Peter 1:4 he says: "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises: that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature."

One who is thus begotten to the divine nature is a new creature in Christ. He is said to be baptized into Christ, as put by the Apostle Paul in Romans 6:3: "Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death?" And again in Galatians 3:27: "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ." Then, adds the apostle: "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature."—2 Corinthians 5:17.

St. John corroborates this in 1 John 3:2: "Now are we sons of God." But this new creature in Christ, the Christian, can get life on the spirit plane only by dying. And that is why St. Paul says: 'If by any means I may be made conformable to his death that I may attain unto his resurrection.'

It is to this same class that Jesus makes the statement (Revelation 2:10): "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown

of life." These are they who have part in the first or chief resurrection, and concerning these it is written: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."—Revelation 20:6.

The Protestant clergymen have told you for a long while that all the good go immediately to heaven, and that these are the only ones who go to heaven; whereas the Catholic clergymen say that many go to purgatory and are afterwards transferred to heaven. Both show that the dead are conscious after death and before the resurrection. Now all of us must agree that St. Paul was a faithful Christian unto death. He did not expect to go to heaven as soon as he died, because he wrote to Timothy (2 Timothy 4:7, 8) and said: "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."

St. Paul plainly showed that none would be resurrected until the second coming of the Lord. He left no doubt about the matter when he discussed the resurrection, in 1 Thessalonians 4:15-17: "For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are asleep. For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we which are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord." It follows then from this statement of St. Paul that the resurrection of the new creation takes place only after the second coming of the Lord.

The clergy say that the dead are conscious in heaven, purgatory or hell. If this were true there could be no resurrection. Jesus says, John 5:28, "Marvel not; . . . all that are in the graves shall come forth."

The Prophet Daniel tells us where the dead are, when he says: "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." (Daniel 12:2) Which will be the more contemptible in the sight of the people?—those who have been telling the truth and have been called liars by the clergy, or the clergy themselves? It matters not to me who calls me a liar. That does not make me one. My only purpose is to tell the truth as it is shown in the Bible, to help my fellow creatures.

Now I wish to quote to you concerning the resurrection of the dead, as set forth in 1 Corinthians 15, and then let you determine whether or not you want to believe the men who have been telling you that they can pray for the dead and do them good while they are dead, or whether you want to believe that the dead know not anything, and that only the Lord can resurrect them. 1 Corinthians 15:16-18 reads: "For if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised: and if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." You will note St. Paul says that if there is no resurrection then even the Christians who have died have perished. To perish means to completely go out of existence, never to exist again, unless there is a resurrection. St. Paul here says that even Christians are not in heaven and conscious, but that they also are perished unless there is a resurrection.

Then speaking of the resurrection of the new creation St. Paul further says: "And as we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I show you a mystery: we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed."—1 Corinthians 15:49-51.

Here is conclusive proof that all who die must sleep in death, unconscious until the coming of the Lord; and that those who are alive at the second coming of the Lord shall not sleep but shall be changed. And how changed? The apostle adds: "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written,

Death is swallowed up in victory."—1 Corinthians 15:52-54.

Now as to when this trump of God shall sound and the dead shall rise, the apostle clearly explains in 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17 which reads: "For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we which are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

Why will not sane men tell the people plainly what the Bible says and show the grandeur and beauty of God's plan? Why not comfort the people by telling them that their dead loved ones are unconscious and not tell them an untruthful thing, that they are conscious in purgatory or hell, and that prayers and alms can benefit them? If the Bible is to be believed, then is it not plain that the doctrines of hell and purgatory not only have been used to defraud the people but have been used for revenue. These false doctrines will not stand the light now being turned on them, and that is why the teachers of them become angry and hurl vituperative epithets at any man who dares tell the truth. The time has come for the people to study the Bible themselves, and not permit somebody else to do their thinking for them, especially when they do not think right.

In the face of this array of texts of Scripture concerning the resurrection will any clergyman have the temerity to deny the doctrine of the resurrection? And they will answer, "We believe in the resurrection." But I reply that they do not. The very position they take denies the resurrection. If the good are in heaven and alive, why resurrect them? And if they are alive how *can* they be resurrected? If the evil are in eternal torment they could not be resurrected for two reasons: (1) Because they are alive, and (2) if they are in a place eternally they could not be brought out. If the dead are in purgatory and waiting to be prayed out then the doctrine of the resurrection does not apply; for you would be getting them out by prayers and not by the resurrection. Any horn of the dilemma the clergy may take, they must either back down from the doctrine of the resurrection or else admit that they are wrong on their eternal torment and purgatorial doctrines, and stop claiming that the dead are conscious immediately after death.

Beautiful Doctrine

THERE is nothing so beautiful and so satisfying as the truth found in God's Word. The truth is reasonable, consistent and satisfying. God's plan as revealed in the Bible, shows that death is an enemy, that Christ Jesus in order that He might be the redeemer and deliverer of the human family, suffered an ignominious death upon the cross; and that God hath raised Him up out of death and exalted Him above all others in the universe, and made Him the Head of the new creation. The Scriptures then show that it pleased the Lord to develop the house of sons, which is called the new creation; and these are they who, consecrating themselves to do God's will, are faithful unto death, representing the Lord, obeying the Lord without regard to what others may think or say about them. The promise is that these, faithful unto the end, shall participate in the chief resurrection.

The new creation is otherwise called the seed of Abraham and heirs according to the promise. The promise that God made to Abraham was, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." St. Paul then says, in Galatians 3:27, 29, that they who are in Christ are the seed of Abraham, and heirs according to the promise. God through His prophet Isaiah points out that this new creation will constitute the instrument to be used by Him during the reign of Christ to bring the dead world out of the prison house of death. To these the Lord says (Isaiah 49:8, 9): "I will preserve them, and give them for a covenant of the people, to establish the earth, to cause to inherit the desolate heritages; that they may say to the prisoners, Go forth; and to them that are in darkness, Show yourselves."

All people should lay aside their prejudices and diligently seek for the truth that is contained in God's Word. We have nothing to gain by fighting one another. We have all to gain by finding out God's plan and learning that He is love, and striving to develop the same spirit and disposition. Thus we receive the blessing of the Lord, and it is written: "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich; and he addeth no sorrow with it." The truth brings gladness to the heart. Let us seek the truth and follow it. Jesus said concerning truth: "Thy Word is truth."

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.

[454]Thus the Lord is letting the light of truth shine out, and by the truth is binding Satan, which means the great adversary, the devil, and his various agencies and influences in the earth, And this is further evidence of the Lord's presence. Truly Satan's house is divided against itself, and cannot stand. It is going to pieces. Jesus in His revelation to St. John caused to be written these words: "And I saw an angel come down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled: and after that he must be loosed a little season." (Revelation 20:1-3) This is the time that Jesus foretold when the nations shall be "as the vessels of a potter, . . . broken to shivers." (Revelation 2:27) Satan soon shall be restrained, and his empire completely and forever destroyed. (Isaiah 34:1-4; 51:6) Thus shall the Lord be revealed to the world; and they shall know of His presence by the fiery time of trouble which shall take vengeance upon the unrighteous systems and things of the earth. (2 Thes. 1:7,8) This is the day of God's vengeance; and His fire will continue to burn until all parts of the Satanic order are destroyed. The Prophet wrote concerning this first work of the Messiah: "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."—Psalm 2:9.

[455]Jesus is likened unto a bridegroom, while the Church is likened unto a bride. (John 3:29; Revelation 21:9; 2 Corinthians 11:2) Many beautiful word pictures or types appear in the Old Testament, which God caused to be made for the purpose of teaching His great plan to those who would search for the truth. One of these pictures is that of Isaac and Rebekah. Abraham the father of Isaac sent his servant Eliezer into a distant land to find a wife for his son Isaac. The servant took ten camels and went into Mesopotamia, unto the city of Nahor. There he found Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel, a virgin very fair to look upon. Eliezer "took a golden earring of half a shekel weight, and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight of gold." Rebekah agreed to accompany Eliezer to become the wife of Isaac. "And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode upon the camels, and followed the man [Eliezer]," who brought her unto Isaac. "And Isaac brought her into his mother Sarah's tent, and took Rebekah, and she became his wife," after his mother Sarah's death.—See Genesis 24.

[456]In this picture Abraham is a type of Jehovah; has wife Sarah, a type of the Abrahamic covenant, from which the Messiah springs; Isaac, the son, a type of Jesus Christ; while Rebekah is a type of the Church, the bride of Christ. Eliezer, Abraham's servant, is a type of the holy spirit, whose mission is to invite the Church and to assist her, and ultimately to bring her and her companions to the antitypical Isaac, the Lord Jesus, the Bridegroom. Before Jesus departed from the earth He said to His disciples: "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another comforter, . . . even the spirit of truth. . . . I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also."—John 14:16-19.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What effect is this light having upon Satan and his kingdom? ¶ 454.

What effect is the Lord's presence having upon the nations of earth? ¶ 454.

Quote the prophecies of Isaiah 34:1-4 and 51:6, and explain. ¶ 454.

How will this trouble bring to the minds of the people the presence of the Lord? ¶ 454.

What is meant by the "day of God's vengeance"? and what did the Lord say He would do with the nations at this time? ¶ 454.

What is meant by the Bridegroom and the bride? Give the Scriptural proof. ¶ 455.

Give the picture of Abraham, Isaac, and Rebekah, stating what each typified, and what the whole picture shows. ¶ 455.

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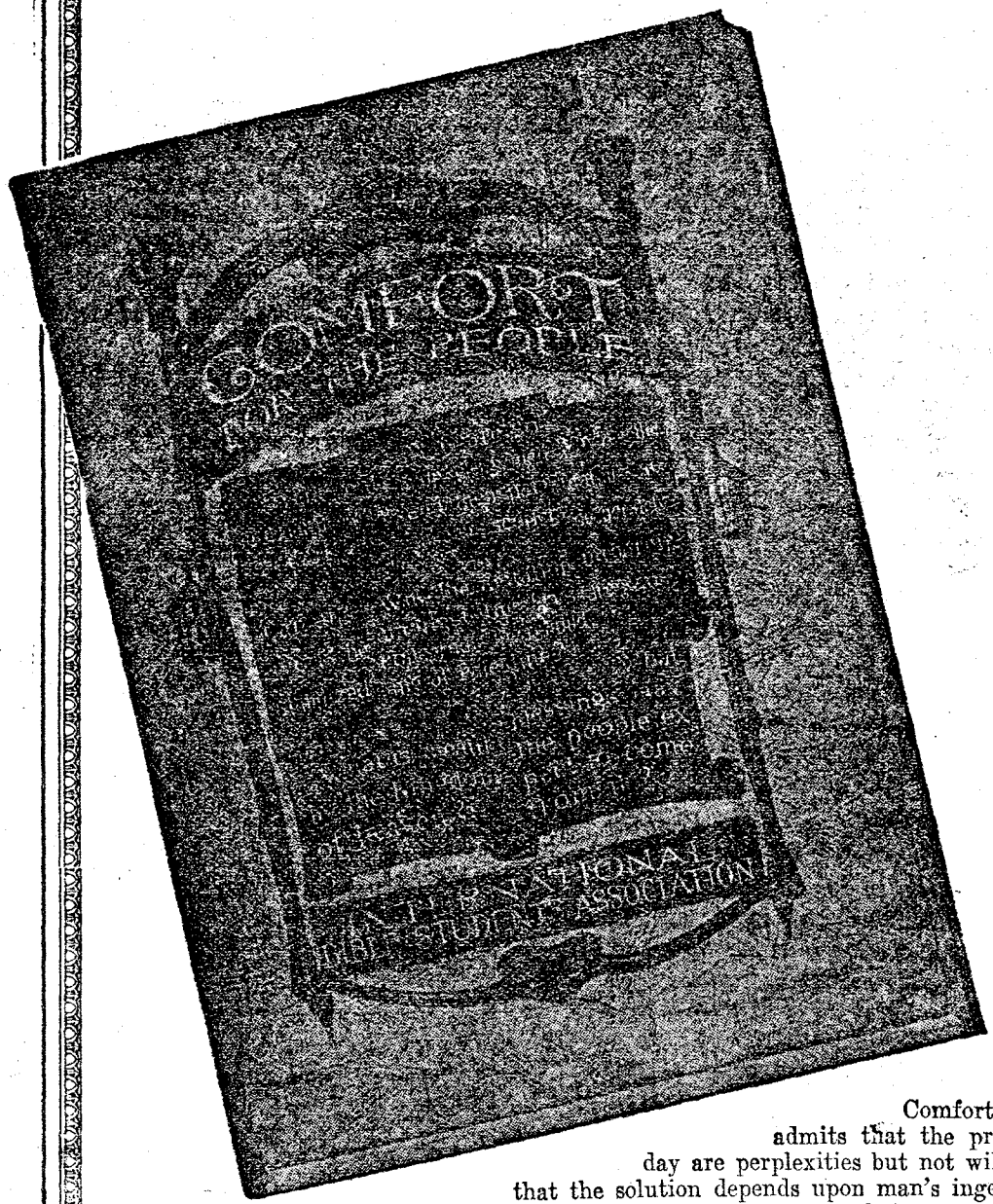

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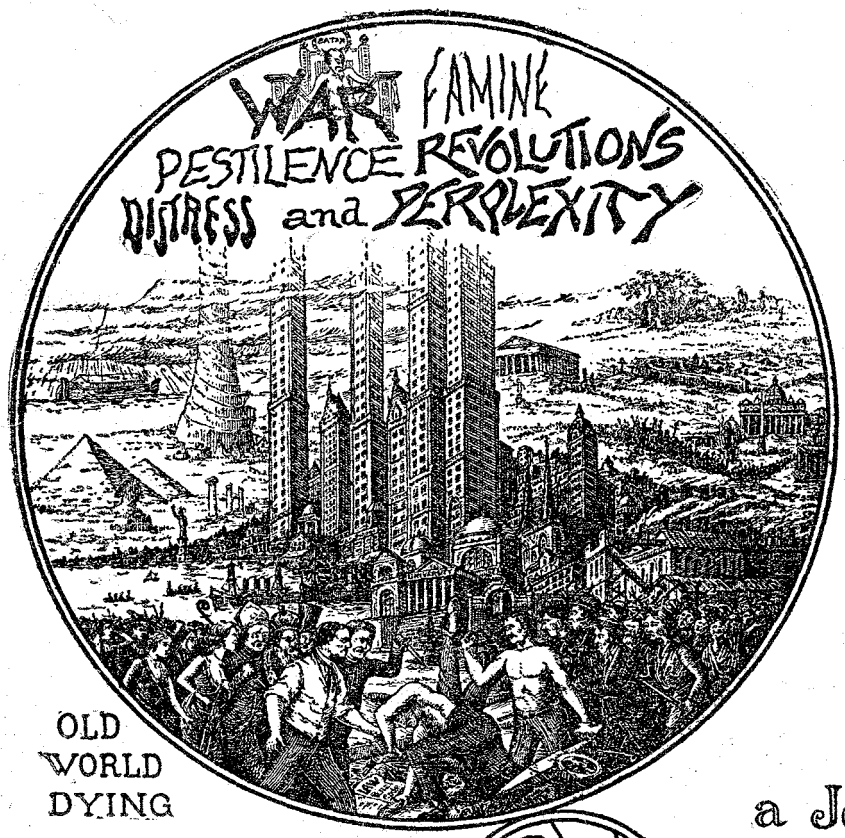

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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November 4, 1925

THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNFIT

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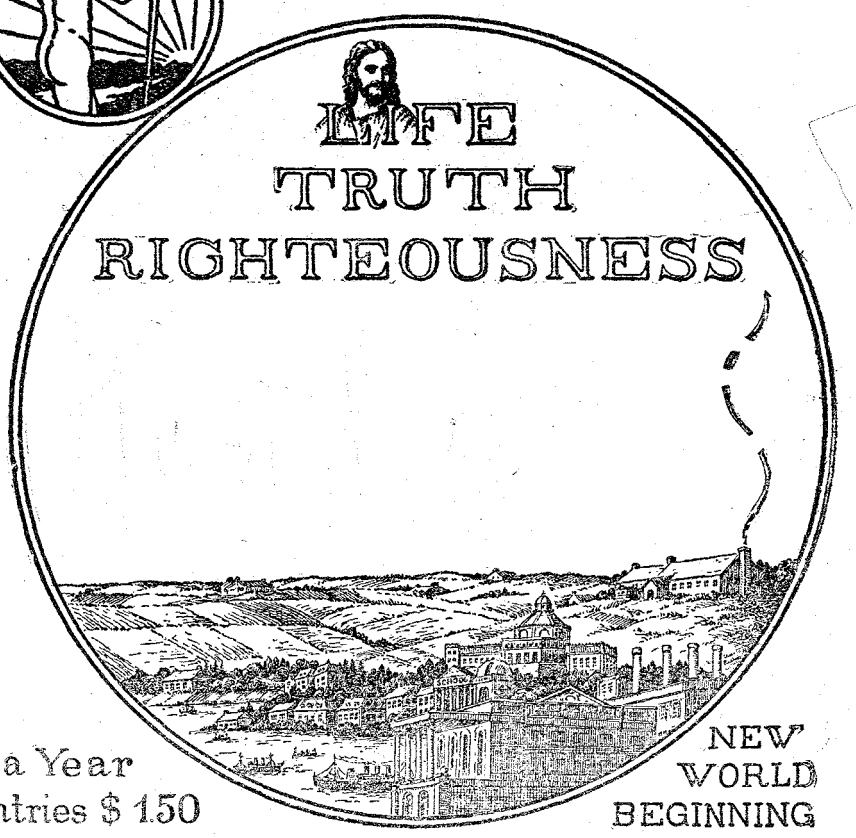

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The Survival of the Unfit

By O. L. Rosenkrans, Jr.

[An unanswerable demonstration of the hopelessness and impossibility of the dreams of evolutionists.—Ed.]

THE science of Biology teaches that all existence comprises a competitive struggle wherein the strong survive and the weak succumb and perish. Given the biological viewpoint, this dictum is borne out by the entire experience of organic matter. The record of human experience bears it out, whether individually or in the aggregate; virile, aggressive stocks subjugate those which are effete and unmartial, despoiling and exploiting them.

In current life, the shrewd and resourceful profit by the inertia, docility, and stupidity of their fellows. Always a few reap the rewards of effort, while the majority are gleaners of the harvest. Neither is this all chance that fortune almost uniformly favors the energetic and the persevering; for the science of eugenics has confirmed the instinctive recognition of mankind that leadership is truly in large measure a matter of "divine right".

The fact is that leadership is not accidental, not merely resultant from a fortuitous conjunction of circumstances. Ability forges to the top, as ice-particles rise in freezing water; it seeks its natural level. Character analysis reveals that men of eminence are such because of well-marked traits indelibly registered in their features. These traits are hereditary.

Eugenists have ascertained through exhaustive tests that intellectual capacity is inherited, that racial progress is dependent upon the perpetuation of specific individual types who furnish leadership to the masses, inspiring the multitude with their own controlling ambitions and ideals, imposing on them their own opinions and standards; in effect, thinking for them, setting the pace. It is true that an old-established caste system tends to sanctify privileged mediocrity, but this abuse is mitigated by hereditary predisposition to superior mentality.

Why Small Communities Decay

WHOEVER is able in his own experience to compare older-settled communities with newer-settled localities must have observed the marked difference in spirit between their average citizenship. The inhabitant of the former is apt to be prosaic, narrow, dull, cynical, a plodder, engrossed in petty neighborhood routine, inclined to be jealous of his neighbors and suspicious of strangers, overemphasizing trivial slights and grievances, keenly alive to the competitive struggle. The latter is by contrast broader-minded, more genial, sympathetic, fraternal, responding more readily to cooperation, more buoyant and optimistic. His instinct is rather to combine with his fellows in the contest with nature than to distrust them as potential enemies.

Sociologists account for the decay of community spirit, and the stagnation of rural neighborhoods, by an exodus from them of members of the innately superior mental types in search of fields of larger opportunity. The openings on "Main Street" are limited; hence restless ambition departs for the metropolis or the West, leaving the inferior-calibred "home-folk" to lapse into lethargy and to bemoan the decay of public spirit.

The realization that something has taken the life out of the community becomes acute, inasmuch as superiority really runs in families, and the tendency is for whole families of this type to transplant themselves into a new environment. Moreover, there is a tendency in men and women to seek mates of their own intellectual class. It is tragical that intellectuality displays a historic propensity to "race-suicide", while mediocrity is correspondingly prolific. The consequence is that racial stocks "run out", become like herds of scrub cattle. Both eugenists and criminologists endorse the assever-

ation that the rising generation of white humanity comprises a preponderating percentage of "inferior complexes", of emotional defectives and morons.

Multiplication of Morons

THE popular application of the term moron is a misnomer. A moron is an adult whose intellectual capacity has been matured at from eight to twelve years of age. But the "morons" of newspaper parlance, the criminal degenerates and socially unadaptable malcontents, should be more properly designated as emotional defectives, or mentally unbalanced, rather than unintelligent.

Scientifically considered, the rank and file of the population are themselves morons. Notwithstanding the fact that they may be in the aggregate staid, sober, conservative, law-abiding and industrious, the bone and sinew of the nation, they are nevertheless deficient in initiative and originality. Their natural leaders and instructors are the sprinkling of brilliant minds throughout society who constitute an aristocracy of ability and to a certain extent subconsciously leaven the whole with their spirit.

The perpetual depletion of its own numbers through wilful class sterility by the Curiales is the true explanation of Roman decadence under the Empire. The servile substratum of Roman society which responded so eagerly to the teachings of the Nazarene, was recruited largely from barbarian sources—from stocks that were racially less impoverished than the moron rabble of parasites and paupers that subsisted on its labors and found amusement in its sufferings.

The antique world prolonged its senescence through infusions of virile northern blood, being surrounded by "noble barbarians", whose hereditary ruling families were prolific. Eventually these barbarians overran the provinces and replenished the waning vitality of their degenerate Latin populations. No such parallel is afforded by surviving barbarian nations in the modern world; for contemporary savages linger on in our age of progress as examples of retrogressive peoples whose natural leaders became bred-out.

Masses Unfit for Self-Government

THE average man is a prosaic plodder, intrinsically unfit to govern himself. Ordinarily he submits with exemplary patience to be governed from the top, enduring with equanimity even tyranny and oppression, to which he is none the less exposed from mental superiors, since self-glorification is with the majority the ruling motive, even with intellectuality.

In times of great public stress or commotion, when natural leaders fail, the common man surrenders himself to the guidance of persons who are his moral inferiors—brilliant perhaps, but erratic and emotionally unstable minds. The appeal of such leaders is then to their latent savagery, and how suddenly the veneer of sobriety and respectability is sloughed off!

Civilization has perpetuated in its scrap-heaps, its slums and industrial centers, a malcontent barbarism which, according to historical precedents, in a time of furious upheaval will take the helm. Society in such contingency becomes like a shaken jar, with the dregs rising to the top.

Society, in an era of decadence, illustrates the inherent incapacity of its average members to maintain a high standard of culture, by reverting to jungle standards. This is betrayed in its literature, drama, art and fashions. Conventionalism, caricature, and lifeless imitation succeed the creations of genius.

Today we have cubist and impressionist art, jazz music, the shimmy, and other emotional dances. Some cartoons resemble the uncouth pictorial efforts of children. The artists of the later Ramesside epoch depicted the Pharoah and his court as beasts and birds; similarly we have our "Bugvilles", and the like. Correlatively with decadent art, morals are growing looser and still more loose.

Heroic remedies are agitated to stem the flood of degeneracy that is threatening to engulf civilization, owing to the rapid increase of mental and moral defectives. Lawlessness is rife and law enforcement lax. The public, like that of Imperial Rome, is inordinately amusement-loving, meanwhile acquiring an appetite for sensuality.

Intersex discordancy is flaming up as the home influence smoulders into extinction. Reason is at a discount, subordinated to the passions of the illogical mind. Childish pastimes intrigue maturity, while adult depravity is copied by juvenility. Religion is becoming a fetishistic propitiation of the incarnate human will.

Moral Bankruptcy of White Humanity

THE tocsin is being sounded by scores of reflective minds to arouse public perception of the gravitation of white humanity toward moral bankruptcy. But the "man in the street", felicitating himself on our virtually uninterrupted series of astonishing scientific discoveries and on the magic of our inventions, smiles incredulously, quite unperturbed about his own shortcomings, wilfully oblivious of the fact that our incomparably rapid material progress during the past three decades has been accompanied by a corresponding deterioration in ideals, institutions and habits of thought.

An age which transcends all that went before it in creature comforts and conveniences, which has translated into sober reality the fairy tales of our ancestors in its sky-scrapers, elevators, escalators, automatic traffic signals, electric signs, motor vehicles, airships, radio, telepix, etc,. is meanwhile not a race of supermen to enjoy these blessings, but an atavistic jungle-type. What a paradox, suggesting that nature's conservation-of-energy law is indemnifying itself for the neglected cultivation of natural human faculties by atrophying those faculties, thereby nullifying mankind's endeavors to supplement its physical attributes with a complex mechanico-scientific equipment!

Man sedulously cultivates the stall-fed types, exotics, and preaches evolution; but nature's preference is for runts, cayuses, long-horns, gutter-rats and morons. Its efforts are perseveringly directed to perfect a creature that can flourish under the extremity of adverse pressure and of alimentary competition. Since modern life is ultra-artificial, nature produces a type that is adapted to the congested, noisy, lucernal, jazzed-up life of today; whose optics can bear with equanimity the glare of the electric globes and the strain of perpetual readjustment to focus rapidly moving objects; whose digestions are inured to slim rations of devitalized and adulterated foods; whose respiratory organs can handle with impunity a superabundance of CO^2 and dust-cluttered air; and whose general physical economy can tolerate an excess of toxic elements.

The katabolic "flapper", with her flat chest and attenuated frame, may not be competent to bring forth numerous sturdy offspring, such as a pioneer age demands; but her single neurotic, under-nourished, emotionally unbalanced child perhaps exactly meets the requirements of modern urban conditions. Howbeit, this type is mentally indolent, and physically incompetent to perpetuate the very conditions wherein it has its being. Once the brain-type which formulated these conditions has dwindled into extinction, the elaborate structure of modern civilization may crumble into ruin, untenanted save by owls and bats and doleful creatures!

Victorian Standards Have Disappeared

PROBABLY a majority of thinking people today realize that the world is growing corrupt, that ethical standards are decadent, that some sinister influence is undermining public morality. Such elderly people as have resisted saturation with modernist cant and propaganda to the confounding of their common sense can hardly escape the conviction that a radical departure has been made from the Victorian standards of their youth. Nevertheless, so habituated are they to the soothing palliatives that human nature is sound at the core and that our age is immeasurably superior to all that preceded it, that they concede only with reluctance its want of flawlessness.

"Flaming youth," innocent of any background of experience for comparison, is naturally skeptical of adverse criticism, resenting such as envy of its youth. Untaught deference to its elders, it consents to tolerate them solely conditional to their endorsement of its program of untrammeled liberty; otherwise they are rated as encumbrances, as brakes on the headlong pace of evolution!

If our defunct ancestors should return to life, unquestionably they would marvel at our mechanical magic, but their admiration would be qualified by disapproval of our loose habits. They might reflect: "Of a truth, we had not all this paraphernalia, yet verily we had robust health and sound minds; our weaklings died in infancy. We had cozy homes, loyal helpmates, obedient children. Our lives were rough and simple, filled with drudgery and sorrows; but we experienced a zest in the living of them, and were not afraid to live them out their allotted span. Our laws were harsh and often unjust, but we obeyed them. Above all we possessed a priceless consolation in our religion, amid the snares and dangers of our lives."

The Mirror of the Day's News

THE perusal of a daily paper would fill these pious ancestors of ours with forebodings; a visit to the movies would kindle their ire at our moral turpitude; a cabaret or road-house orgy, a ring-side seat at a New Year's celebration, where nude women dance on the tables; these would cause their memories to hark back yearningly to the cat's-tail, the whipping-post, the pillory, stocks and branding-iron. "So this is the sequel to our labors! Was it to this consummation that we tamed the wilderness, drove out the loping heathen, faced perils and privations beyond the understanding of this, our effete progeny?" So might they muse, indignant at the unappreciation of the legacy of stark heroism bequeathed by themselves.

Suppose in defense of our contention we glance over the daily papers for a few months past, not dismissing with a shrug of impatience the more salient items of crime, or the jibes at the mercenary exploitation of vileness, but considering these attentively from the philosophical angle, and pondering over their significance. What impressions do we form?

Here is bare-faced swindling in cabinets, legislatures and gubernatorial chairs; there nonchalant gunmen walk out arm in arm from the court room with professional bondsmen; boy bandits and "bandit queens" perpetrate their robberies in the heart of the down-town districts; "vamp" autoists take their toll of old-folks' and infants' lives; bootleggers brazenly ply their profession in open defiance of law, not hesitating to use armed and armored launches against the "dry navy"; rapists abduct their victims in broad daylight, after unmercifully beating up their escorts; divorce sought on frivolous pretexts; suicide committed on trivial excuses.

We read of flat-bombers, pepper-throwers, juvenile murderers, girl hoboes and boy auto-thieves. One boy, bored by a picture show, turned in the fire-alarm. Some high-school students, experimenting with bombs, intentionally blew up a new and yet vacant store-building. Thirty years ago criminals were hardened adults. Nowadays a large percentage of them are minors. Thirty years ago statutory offenses against immature girls were unknown, except occasionally where committed by Chinamen or Negroes; now they are of appalling frequency.

Public Attitude Toward Gun Toting

IN PRIMITIVE society men bear arms in defense of their families and property; today "gun-toting" is so popular even with women and boys, and fire arms are so easy to obtain, that Congress had to, by federal enactment, prohibit mail order shipment of firearms.

The scurrilous retort of yesterday modernism now translates into blood and fire. Instead of reproaches or tearful supplications, the unfaithful spouse of today is more likely to be doused by his wife with burning gasoline.

Recent headlines show that a man killed his wife for nagging him. A woman shot her husband for muddying the carpet. A young man slew his own mother at a celebration. A maiden took her mother's life for scolding her for late hours and irregular habits. A mother soothes her crying infant by giving it her pearl-handled revolver to play with, and the baby accidentally shoots the mother dead. One boy murders his aged grandmother, and another cuts his step-mother's throat with a razor while she sleeps. A discharged janitor expresses his resentment by shooting his late employer.

An inmate of a home for the aged kills the sister in charge. A pauper murders a room-mate in bed. A laborer strangles a six-year-old boy. Two boys, six and eight, hurl a baby into the whirling rapids below a waterfall to enjoy the excitement of seeing it drown while they throw stones at its helpless little body.

Surprising is the public attitude toward those who take the law into their own hands. A notorious gang-chieftain, slain in a gang feud, is buried with regal pomp. An immigrant woman, failing to obtain work, kills her twin babies and is acquitted amid the applause of the court-room spectators. Notoriety in crime nowadays excites emulation. The infamous Loeb-Leopold murder inspired imitators; while the Polish actress who resorted to euthanasia to relieve her sweetheart's sufferings set a precedent for similar procedures. The leniency of the court in the first instance unquestionably provoked other crimes of recent months.

Symptoms of an Incurable Malady

MORE and more flagitious become the crimes from month to month and year to year, and now the newspapers record the occurrences as entirely commonplace. An enraged woman in-

duced an ex-service man to decoy and tie to a tree her cast-off beau, and she then beat out his brains with a revolver-butt. An instructor in agronomy in a Southern college was found slain with a fire-ax, with returned examination papers beside him which evidently he had not marked to suit somebody. A favorite sport of modern burglars is to tie their victims to the beds, and then set fire to the house. One householder was found bound and gagged in his own basement, with the letters K. K. K. branded on him—presumably to divert suspicion from the real culprits.

A mob, led by a jealous woman, recently tarred and feathered a young lady school-teacher for the imprudence of wearing pretty clothes. A father is accused of poisoning his three-year-old son. A man is tried for deliberately inoculating another with disease-germs to procure his death; and the prosecution disclosed that it was an easy matter to obtain such germ-cultures, and no embarrassing questions asked. A seven-year-old girl confessed to poisoning several people from sheer delight in inflicting suffering. A lawyer chose the unique method of hiding his crime by embalming his victims' heads in concrete blocks. The half-charred corpse of a minister's wife was discovered in the basement furnace, and the ridiculous theory hazarded that she committed suicide by crawling into the fire through the small furnace door!

Irritated by his child's inarticulate babble, a father, assisted by the grandmother, cuts off the end of his baby's tongue. A rejected suitor tears out handfuls of his inamorata's hair. A fourteen-year-old boy sets fire to fourteen buildings. A girl of twelve commits suicide to elude school attendance. A doctor is found guilty of an assault on a deranged girl-patient. A sanctimonious profligate entices nurses to his home to attack them. Beside the foregoing, the projected "pink parade" of naked men and women in a London park reads like innocent comedy.

Does the recapitulation of these sordid items nauseate the reader? They are but symptoms of civilization's malady and must not be disregarded in our diagnosis. They are but a few selected examples from the catalogue of crime as indicated by the daily press, none of them of such notoriety as the Fritz Hartman case in Germany—that archfiend who gnawed the throats and drank the blood of twenty-seven youths; or the cannibal Karl Denke, who for ten years had been luring unsuspecting visitors to his lonely Silesian farm and murdering them.

Contrast the law-abiding reputation sustained by ante-bellum Germany with reports of her city marauders of today going out in bands to ravish the peasants' potato fields; and of bandit axe-men besieging farm houses and burning the occupants in their rooms. The Parisian police have been searching for an alleged woman degenerate, who nevertheless evinced rare surgical skill in dismembering the corpses of her scores of victims, leaving her grisly handiwork wrapped in newspapers in widely separated nooks and corners of the city. Russian news is unreliable; but reports from there persist of child-spies betraying their own parents for candy and movie tickets, likewise the gruesome tales of cemeteries turned into brothels.

Weakened Sense of Responsibility

REVERTING to the domestic situation, we note a lively appreciation of its portentousness among prominent educators, journalists, reformers and medical authorities. A solemn warning is uttered by the presidents of three of our foremost universities in their baccalaureate addresses; and a chorus of reproof and admonition reechoes from pulpit, bench, editorial desk and lecture platform, challenging the rising generation to take stock of itself and repent before it is too late. But this outburst is, we surmise, as unregarded by the general public of today as the croaking of frogs in a pond.

The reformers find an analogy between our joy-riding, jazz-mad age and the turgid sensuality of Pagan Rome, the prevailing irreligion being cited in this parallel, together with looseness of the marriage tie, the degradation of the home, the growing appetite for suggestive literature and the lascivious drama, the appalling increase of suicide even among children, the weakened sense of personal responsibility and of faith in human dignity, the insubordination of children, and the ascendancy of feminine ideals, contrary to God's arrangement.

The ultra-artificial character of modern life is proving debilitating. The progressive acceleration of the pace of living is exhausting racial vitality, wearing out men and women prematurely, and stamping the faces of children with weariness and ennui. The exhilarations of our congested, hurried, lucernal, noisy scheme

of existence find a physiological reaction in discouragement and morbidity.

The Antæus impulse is latent in everyone; and it is an historical phenomenon that urban populations are not self-perpetuating, but require continual renovation from the rural districts. If it were not unnatural and irrational to live in human ant-heaps, this would not be the case.

Abuses of "The New Freedom"

THE popular cant extols "the new freedom" and "the new individualism" resultant on coeducation, sex equality, liberal concessions to childhood, etc., as indubitable evidence of mankind's evolutionary emancipation from the mediæval fetters of ignorance, bigotry, and superstition. It is noteworthy, however, that each of these factors in modern enlightenment has introduced a corresponding abuse. The promiscuous intermingling of the sexes in public life has deprived womanhood of its milder, more beneficent aspects, thereby augmenting the asperity of the economic struggle and defrauding the home of its *lares* and *penates*. Gaps are opened in those traditional barriers which guarded the intersex relations, permitting license to creep in. Premature sophistication in childhood is noticeably subverting primal innocence.

Birth control may be an economic necessity in an overcrowded world, where young men are unable to support large families and at the same time gratify the expensive desires of the modern wife accustomed, prior to marriage, to earn an independent salary. But for all that, the mental reaction to the birth-control movement is levity with respect to the sacred function of reproduction.

The rapid pace of modern life is directly injurious to children, in both a physiological and a psychological sense. Parents openly tolerate or acquiesce in youthful excesses, shifting responsibility to the schools; and the schools retaliate by censuring the parents for dereliction in duty.

The repudiation of authority by their offspring is openly lamented by many parents. Frequently it is conspicuously obvious that the young ones of today do the bossing. We chuckle over "kiddy-carts" left on the sidewalk for unwary pedestrians to stumble over; but our grins are rueful when a juvenile product of the 20th century peremptorily interrupts the conversation, bidding his parents "Shut up!" because the topics discussed do not interest him.

Where Coeducation is Leading

WHERE parental supervision is looked on as an imposition and parental remonstrance unheeded, youth will venture into more unrestrained, more flagrant irregularities. A superintendent of schools not long ago circulated an appeal among parents to rescue high-school boys and girls from the disastrous effects of jazz music, shimmy dances, lovers' lanes, unchaperoned joy rides, cigarettes and immodest dress, describing it as a "serious situation" and an "alarming state of affairs". He opined that boys and girls are being perverted by the popular styles of dance, which are deliberately calculated to inflame the sex-passion.

A matronly Y. W. C. A. lecturer deplores the influence of modern jazz-dancing, suggestive motion pictures, unseemly apparel, sexified novels, bootlegging, and an unedifying example of parents at home, which are "making immorality popular". Her strictures are in accord with others. The almost universal practice of "petting", which is the new-fangled name for hugging and kissing, excites intermittent wails of protest from elders; but the "sugar mammas" retort that their "cuddle puppies" will not take them out for a good time unless they submit to it; and the parents frequently acquiesce.

Not so long ago it was not customary for well-bred men to smoke in a lady's company except with her express permission. A caller with liquor-laden breath was apt to be coolly received. But customs have changed. Girls now burn incense to the nicotian goddess; and "hip liquor" is so common at school dances that the spasmodic exhibitions of reformatory zeal on the part of civil and school authorities fail to bring about any abatement of the evil.

A judge of the superior court inveighs against libertinism in the "Latin quarter" of a college town, where taxis wait outside of male students' apartments to take home drunken and exhausted girls, wrapped in blankets. A caustic editorial pen exposes almost incredible libertinism in the Boston Back Bay rooming-house district, alleging that co-eds admit nocturnal visitors at all hours of night, disrobe in front of lighted windows, and finish dressing in the presence of in-

terviewing newspaper reporters. An Illinois co-ed was recently suspended for attending classes in her pajamas and bathrobe.

Steeped in Artificial Excitement

DR. PHILIP YARROW delivers this caustic criticism of present-day "civilization":

> The amusement life of America reveals an age of general decadence . . . the stage, the moving-picture, the dance, reek with unclean conceptions of sex. Degenerate producers have thrust lustful thoughts into the minds of American youth in a way that never before in the history of our country was there such a wild abandon of uncontrolled impulses as mark the life of this generation. The Japanese declare that the American dance is destroying their country. It is certainly undermining the very foundations of American civilization.

Luther Burbank, the "plant wizard", apprehends that the rising generation is steeping itself in artificial excitement until the realities of life have grown flat and insipid to the youthful palate. It feels too much and thinks too little, placing an utter reliance on the external world for its satisfactions, instead of evolving the same from its inner consciousness. He gravely doubts if this hedonistic growing generation will prove competent to manage the complicated machinery of modern civilization when its turn comes.

Youth Becoming Cynical and Godless

INDEED, a most significant transformation is apparent in the young, especially in their attitude toward their elders. In bygone days, youth accepted its subordinate status as a species of honorable apprenticeship to maturity. It admired and copied grown people, solicitous to learn from them the secrets of maturity. Now youth is self-sufficient, obsessed with the vainglorious fantasy that itself is the finished product, the perfect flower of growth; that senility encroaches where adolescence fades. Its aim is at crystallization into a perennial state; its ideal is "incarnate youth"; its watchword, "Youth must be served!" Disparaging elderly counsel, the tone of modern youth is cynical, materialistic, anarchistic.

An illustration is supplied in a minatory editorial which appeared in a university paper, where the city police are excoriated for arresting a disorderly student. Commenting on this, a local pastor properly deplores the "superficial cancer of atheism and anarchy" which infests the student body, focussing in a "scornful denial of God". He apprehends that this editorial may incite some student with a "grandiose complex of mock heroics" into assassinating a policeman.

A widespread conviction exists that our standardized system of education is insinuating agnosticism into the plastic mind of youth in the form of materialistic philosophy. The headway made by irreligion moves one writer to inquire whether woman is not "losing God at college", answering his own query in the affirmative, adverting to the pious woman of yesterday whose sedative influence tempered the asperities of life, counteracting male harshness and intolerance.

But this negative type is being supplanted by the typical "new woman", whom her less self-assertive sisters admire and pattern after, the champion of the feministic ideal, many of whose erstwhile masculine allies have defected from her of late to openly denounce as a fomenter of social confusion. But more of that anon.

Loss of Parental Control

THE feminine instinct is to yield a fond compliance to the insistent clamor of her brood, and to deprecate a rigid enforcement of family discipline. In this connection, however, the recollection of maternal kindness renders all criticism perforce apologetic, since the same represents the consummation of tender unselfishness, being itself the eternal confutation of Nietzscheism. Nevertheless, social stability presupposes parental control over juvenile exuberance and a wholesome intimidation of animal impulses. The child must be trained, and the paternal function is to counterbalance maternal indulgence with seasonable severity. But too frequently, nowadays, since feministic ideals are ascendant, the father's prestige is nullified by the consensus of feminine opinion.

The paterfamiliate, indeed, is in a state of semi-eclipse. Society having relieved him of the office of protector, he retains only the burden of bread-winner and, as such, for the sake of rest and tranquility foregoes his immemorial prerogative of enforcing obedience. So the child is allowed to grow up wilful, headstrong, devoid of deference toward its elders, flattered into insufferable self-esteem by too serious an attention paid to its whims and caprices, unloving,

ungrateful, made morbid and irritable by late hours and a surfeit of sweets, and his inventive faculty blunted by a glut of expensive ready-made playthings.

Families in very moderate circumstances feel bound to provide their children with high-priced toys beyond their means; and in some families a regular percentage of the weekly pay-check is set aside to provide movie-tickets and other amusements for the children; and the latter are taught to expect this as their inherent right—not as a concession due to parental love and kindness.

Juvenile Conceit Gone to Seed

CHILDREN are encouraged to develop an unnatural precocity at the expense of their elders' rights and peace of mind, whereby they gain a distorted perspective. An eminent scientist remarks that children nowadays have emphatically adopted the view that they are the most important things in the universe. They disclaim any debt of gratitude to their parents, considering that parents exist for the sole purpose of affording their offspring the best possible opportunities in life; and they are righteously resentful, therefore, when parents seem remiss, but accept all their favors as a matter of course.

It is natural for children to have this point of view in default of proper instructions, but it is a perniciously egotistic viewpoint calculated to estrange masculine good-will; for it is inevitable that children who are systematically encouraged to flout their natural protectors and providers will be rated nuisances.

Already there is apparent the beginning of a revulsion of sentiment on the male's part toward immaturity, whose sanctity, no longer safeguarded by innocence of mind, there is an ominous disposition among profligate men to ignore. This is a latter-day evil; for even debauchery in earlier generations respected immaturity. But children today are too wise, their countenances often registering the hard, selfish calculation of grown people. Morbid children are now common, and child suicides not rare. Immorality among children is no longer restricted to the "rabbit warrens" of packed tenement-houses.

In the indictment, the schools have achieved practical unanimity in "passing the buck" to the parents; but it is noticeable, on the other hand, that previously docile, affectionate children metamorphose into "smart Alecs" after only a few weeks in present-day school.

Teachers as Guilty as Parents

OF COURSE, the infectious example of schoolmates is in part responsible for the child's perversion, but a lurking suspicion remains that some teachers, solicitous to retain their jobs, cultivate popularity by catering both to the pupils' self-complacency and to parental partiality. Unremittingly the young one is petted, coddled, and cajoled into inflation of the ego. Our modern pedagogic science abjures coercion and the drudgery of lessons learned by rote.

Ignoring the axiom that what is acquired by effort is remembered longest, and that the mental discipline involved is invaluable, the new theory is to impart knowledge through suggestion, using pictorial means whenever possible, so as to inflict as little tedium on the pupil as possible; all of which is contrary to Nature's method, who inculcates her lessons with a cuff or a kick, to make them abide in the memory! The Indian, training his boy for the hunt, made him bite his own finger-nails hard at the first symptom of "deer fever".

But a mawkish sentimentality now pronounces the birch to be barbarous anachronism. So the child is spoiled for want of adequate correction, and will have to face, all unprepared, eventually the grim realities of life's stern battle. Such a pampering of the child bespeaks indolence on the part of its instructors rather than kindness, and is really injustice, since a vitally essential part of juvenile education, discipline, is neglected. The child's wilfulness receives additional encouragement from a standardized system of material philosophy which assumes scientific hypotheses to be incontrovertible truths, and which insinuates into the unreflective youthful mind the suspicion that religion should be relegated to the plane of archaic superstition.

Mental Changes in the Sexes

THE proponents of coeducation are wont to catalogue as admirable those distinguishing traits of freedom, boldness, self-reliance, absence of coquetry and coyness, wherein the American damsel evinces superiority over her

European counterpart. They forget that our traditions of chivalry guaranteed those advantages as remotely as the times of Fenimore Cooper.

They are unobservant that boyish frankness not infrequently euphemizes effrontery; self-confidence, encroachment on the rights of others; disdain for squeamishness, shocking indecorum. By slow degrees our modern coeducational sytem has propagated flagrant abuses derogatory to social hygiene. The unsuperintended relationships of youths and maidens have instilled a sense of mutual disillusionment prejudicial to sex propinquity.

Historical precedents are not lacking where the acquirement of feminine hardness has reacted in producing male effeminacy; women attaining masculinity at the expense of the weaker members of the opposite sex. Sex characteristics are rapidly becoming transposed; the girls turning into hoydens and boys into "cake-eaters".

The dean of a famous university evoked a howl of protest and made himself extremely unpopular by berating the college men of today for eschewing study and athletics for the softer interests of the parlor and dancing-floor. The students complained that his published speech forced them to cut short their vacations; for they were literally "razzed out of town" by the homefolks.

Changes in the Feminine Form

THE participation of girls in athletics has not proven an unalloyed advantage, as commonly believed Athletic instructors of many years' experience testify to the statistical fact that during the past three decades young women have been acquiring male attributes, both in physique and in physiognomy. The figure of the average girl is now more angular; she has gained in average stature and lengthened her stride; her shoulders have broadened; her chest has flattened; her hips have narrowed; while her nose, mouth and chin have become more accentuated to correspond. Only the brows and forehead persist as distinctively feminine.

If this metamorphosis renders womanhood more fit for entrance into the industrial arena, it is nevertheless undeniable that it argues a diminution of those anabolic qualifications indispensible to perpetuation of the species. But with all her external encroachment on male lines, the katabolic modern "flapper" manifests as tenacious a sex interest as her predecessor and is vastly less diffident in avowing it.

Certain Chicago co-eds are said to have found books on sex problems so enthralling that the college librarians have had to resort to police intervention to recover missing volumes on that subject. Moreover, the emancipated flapper is franker in pursuing her predominant interest than her predecessors were, deliberately translating liberty into license.

The modern girl athlete is now the model for all femininedom. Perennial girlishness is the goal, so it is incumbent on all women to artificially "reduce" the natural curves of maturity, with their emphasis on the bust and hips, and to prolong adolescent attenuation into middle life. Embonpoint is a bugbear to be averted at all costs, and emaciation is the criterion of loveliness. Hence naturally plump women make caricatures of themselves and sap their nervous vitality through ordeals of reducing and dieting, while gin and cigarettes are not disdained as welcome coadjutors.

The "half-skeletonized figure of the fashion plate", as one critic observes, "with only a few ounces of dress goods between her and the outer world," with her "muscle-bound torso and stultified glands and starved nerves . . . subnormal in vitality, over-febrile in activity", is inadequately equipped to perform the function of maternity. She has not stored away reserves of vitality against the crucial periods of her life, and in consequence defective offspring enter the world.

But fashion still eclipses duty in woman's estimation. Perpetual girlishness is the style, even for gray hairs, and not merely in physical appearance but in behavior. Having won male concurrence to sex equality, and now fearfully conscious of her own decreasing sex charm, woman is striving by an affectation of immaturity to rehabilitate herself in his esteem.

The Error of Teaching Sex Hygiene

MAN'S devotion for his mate really emphasizes the cradle more and courtship less than women in general believe. Modern theorizers have erroneously taught that man's attachment for his children is by nature incidental,

and that women during long ages have been the means of systematically educating him away from original indifference to his progeny. And now, intrigued by their passion for novelty, many women have enthusiastically embraced sex hygiene as well as the abstruse "wisdom" of psychoanalysis, as the latest fad in education, and are prompt to endorse such philosophy to school children.

The advocates of sex hygiene have claimed for it a clarification of morals, arguing that it is better for the child to imbibe sex knowledge from legitimate instructors instead of from depraved associates. But the sequel has demonstrated the contrary, that premature awakening of sex curiosity stimulates pruriency. It is probable that modern precocity along this line has contributed much toward impairing those traditional standards of modesty which have long been the blessed heritage of Christian culture, which sanctified home life, guaranteed its purity, inculcated mutual respect between its members and protected childhood's innocence.

The latter-day virgin cheapens herself by listening without a blush to risque anecdotes related by male companions. Her academic knowledge of sex laws cannot suffice for her defense as aloofness and prudery did for her grandmother in her day. It fails signally to apprise her of the grave risks she incurs in accepting chance escorts or the courtesy of automobile rides from strangers. The closed cars with darkened lights, commonly parked on unfrequented side-streets in any modern city, often conceal young girls in their teens.

A kindly woman, residing in a sparsely settled suburb contiguous to Chicago, a favorite rendezvous for "petting parties", repeatedly braved the resentment of profligate men by interposing to rescue young girls whose screams attracted her attention. Finally she was found shot to death on her own front porch.

A Vice-Infiltrated World

SEGREGATED vice can have no apologists. This ancient evil, this grisly asylum where the weakest victims of social injustice sought refuge to hide the horror of their degradation from public view, has perpetuated racial perils from venereal contamination, threatening at historic intervals to engulf whole nations in a morass of physical and moral ruin. Nevertheless the red-light districts have temporarily served in a measure to shield decent womanhood from male depravity. "On the line" some inveterate "rounders" and young men "sowing wild oats" have learned from the spectacle of debauchery in its most hideous aspects to honor normal womanhood. But this is not always the case.

Feminine agitation was chiefly instrumental in abolishing professional prostitution; yet the intended reform has simply driven the habitués into other fields without changing their propensities, scattering them through society to sow contamination broadcast.

Contact with decency has failed to reclaim the fallen woman. Instead she has set an infectious example to respectability on whom she imposes her own base standards of conduct, which combine brazen impudence with the open flaunting of sex, condoning gambling, drinking, cigarettes, cuddling, and painted faces.

Medical practitioners announce a decided moral slackening on the part of young women, basing their opinion on the fact that there is now a larger number of women patients being treated for social diseases than men patients. They assert that young men are being deterred from marriage by the loose living of many young married women of their acquaintance and the consequent heritage of poisoned blood which must certainly be passed on their offspring.

Growth of Cosmetic Industry

IT IS not a flattering reminder to feminine approbativeness that those artificial adjuncts to beauty, now stamped with propriety by current opinion, were not long since relegated to the theater "green room" and the house of ill fame, or at the most resorted to covertly and with diffidence as a boudoir mystery.

Today, who of Victorian antecedents has not been mildly scandalized by the spectacle of ladies unabashed, on street cars or sometimes street corners, openly "enhancing" their natural charms with lip-stick and powder-puff? The sums spent for cosmetics and toilet accessories in our country during the past year reached the staggering total of $750,000,000—almost rivalling pre-Volsteadian barroom receipts!

We may surmise that the business is profitable, when chemists of reputation, undiscomfited by the prevalence of cutaneous diseases, find it worth while to go on record and solemnly absolve cosmetics and cigarettes from blame

for present-day blotches and sallow complexions! Ah, no! these foibles are beneficial (?), or at least innocuous—"if women would only abstain from gin-drinking and irregular habits!"

However, the cosmetic industry, interallied as it is with innumerable tonsorial and beauty parlors, and cooperating with manicurists, masseurs, and beauty surgeons, is an established interest to be protected. Surely never since prehistoric belles began piercing their nose cartileges to insert rings of bronze has pulchritude been so systematically made to order as in these times, when the saying is abroad that "old age is no longer respectable"!

Why, indeed, should nature's reminders be suffered to reproach youthful gayety when any faded siren, past her prime, can have crow's-feet erased, wrinkles ironed out, and a schoolgirl's complexion coaxed back at the cost of a trifling discomfort plus sundry dollars? What grotesque paradoxes our age affords, where tottering infirmity apes the sprightliness and indiscretions of juvenility, and little girls are flirtatious and blasé! The peculiar readiness of sober science now to pronounce folly as meritorious would be inexplicable in other than a decadescent, commercialized age such as ours.

Wig-Makers Anticipate Bald Women

THE dress and deportment of latter-day women betrays in its audacity, its accentuation of sex, and its violations of Christian requirements of modesty, a reversion to pagan standards. Scanty, clinging gowns which disclose every line of the figure are more suggestive than unconscious nudity.

Woman's long hair was her glory, and she has parted with it. The excuse that bobbing and shingling strengthen and thicken a head of hair, besides obviating a tedious labor in washing and combing and elaborate coiffeurs, is pronounced fallacy by tonsorial experts. They point out that the practice exposes to infection a part of the tender feminine scalp and neck which nature intended should be protected by the hair; and sometimes serious skin-poisoning results from fur dyes. Rashes and other cutaneous troubles, they aver, frequently follow shingling.

It is reported that London wig-makers, confident that the nuisance of frequent hair trimmings and expensive marcel waves will ultimately lead to women's shaving their heads, are getting ready for an expected boom in their trade. Polyandrous Lhassa in that event may still claim to have followed Paris; for the Lamaite nuns there have shaved their heads and worn red-dyed wigs of wool for ages.

Ominous Increase of Divorces

ARBITRARY fashion exacts universal conformity, in greater or less degree, from all femininedom. Nevertheless, its reconstruing of standards of propriety may be emblematic, epicyclical to that wider discontent which centers in the divorce court. Communities have always instinctively recognized in hymeneal instability a foe to social cohesiveness. In retrospect, whatever era has manifested apathy toward those disjunctive elements in matrimony which predispose to national sterility, has labeled itself an era of portending national decrepitude. It was so with Judea, with Rome; and all the pomp and glitter of our material prosperity does not gainsay the likelihood of its proving so with us.

Neither is the abrogation of conjugal continuity endemic; for the evil is virulent in other lands. But in America, where feministic ideals obtained an earlier foothold, divorce has spread like a noxious weed during the past twenty years. Since the armistice it has increased thirty-one percent. In Wisconsin the proportion of divorce to marriage during the past year is one in seven, the records of that state showing a steadily increasing ratio between divorce and marriage during thirty years. Wisconsin's record tallies closely with the divorce situation throughout the country.

A popular conception is that "it is a man every time" that is to blame; and instances are usually cited of men who, tiring of the wife when she is old, seek freedom to marry a younger one. But the fact is that about two-thirds of all suits in the divorce courts today are instituted by women; and of the remainder one-fourth is sought by husbands on the ground of "cruelty" inflicted on them by their spouses. "Treat 'em rough" seems to be the motto of the modern "cave woman", substantiating the theory of academicians that woman is rapidly abnegating her immemorial role of "the gentler sex".

The dissolution of life-long partnerships by aged couples excites regret; but the popular drift toward "trial marriages", evinced in nuptial severance after one year's experiment,

arouses consternation. Startling disclosures are made by a metropolitan district attorney concerning the abuses in the marriage-license bureau where the brief wedlock of minors is procured by parents falsifying the parties' ages, so that subsequently the Supreme Court can be compelled to annul the arrangement if it prove unsatisfactory. Minor daughters are thus virtually sold into matrimonial bondage, to be abandoned with impunity when tired of. This is indeed a reversion to heathen customs, a renouncement of American ideals.

Embers of Hearthstone Expiring

THE divorce court represents a complex of discordancies. The tiny, cheerless flat, with folding-bed set in an alcove, unimpervious to sounds, with meals purchased ready-cooked at the delicatessen, has been blamed. Husbands complain of being treated like trespassers in their own homes. Utter callousness to the proprieties by married women in good circumstances, who romp around with "boy friends" of inferior calibre at "hubby's" expense, is cited. Some women tickle their own vanity by seeking "mental slaves". Infidelity of husbands is the commonest ostensible excuse of restless wives, but this is quite often a disguise for fickle fancy or for the maladjustment of conflicting egoes.

A woman physician bluntly assigns "physical incompatibility" as the basic cause for present-day divorces. Out of an extensive experience in divorce cases, Judge Hoffman pronounces ninety percent of them due to sex degeneration. That marriage has come to be regarded more as an episode than a sacrament perhaps explains sufficiently the expiring embers of the hearthstone—one of the saddest symptoms of our social malady!

Yet, with all her expanded opportunities for financial independence, opportunities which have upset masculine dominance, the innate predilection of average femininity is to continue on as a "parasite on the male", rather than to be self-supporting. Herein fairness and consistency are ignored; for, her vanity assuaged by the concession of equal rights, she clings without compunction to her "meal ticket", meanwhile shirking her share of connubial obligations.

A deputation of British women not long ago petitioned the House of Clergy to omit the word "obey" from the marriage rite, and more recently the Episcopal Church in America has been seriously considering that step. The disloyal wife may be a tyrant as well, threatening with litigation and alimony any husbandly noncompliance with her extravagances. The deserted bread-winner, with only lonesomeness for inspiration, must still toil on.

Society is inherently fasciculate, wherein lies its strength. It becomes vulnerable through the so-called "new individualism" which, essentially unreciprocal, incarnates selfhood on the throne of duty. Our divorce courts are sowing a crop of dragon's teeth!

A Growing Sex Antagonism

THE modern feminist movement also has been held responsible for the changed attitude toward marriage. For over thirty years a steadily insidious propaganda has been directed to foment mutual hostility between men and women. Suffragette agitators have disparaged men, and have labored incessantly to convince woman of her own innate superiority; and this has frequently precipitated a masculine reaction.

Young women were called the "coming mistresses of civilization", the redeemers of the world from man's blundering and mismanagement. Conjugal loyalty was scoffed at; and marriage re-defined as a relation of convenience. The feministic point of view has filtered through and dominated the thought of society, prejudicing the harmony and inter-dependability of the intersex life.

Referring to the growing sex antagonism, Herbert George Wells, an erstwhile staunch supporter of "emancipated" womanhood, suspects that, thus far, enfranchisement has served only to promote confusion; that woman has failed to "make good" as a renovator of society, disclosing, in fact, a marked incompetency to fill her new role. Instead of superwomen, cooperating with men in a world the complexity of whose modern problems demand extraordinary, serious self-devotion, modern womanhood has generally displayed frivolous unconcern, has shown an inclination to ignore sex and has set up female imitators of the successful male types, metamorphosing themselves into "a new sex of little, aggressive pseudomen".

Women often enter public life to play a part, to satisfy their vanity, and to arouse envy among other women, rather than from serious

interest in its duties. Their participation in public office is reminiscent of their adaptation of soldiers' uniforms as patterns for coquettish garments. Wells alludes to a "vast movement toward non-cooperation which will involve the profoundest changes in social life", remarking that "sex antagonism is a fact of very great and increasing importance in the world".

Relying on man's susceptibility to the sex appeal, and on man's reluctance to fight except with other men, the modern woman while still tenaciously insisting on her own privileges, systematically encroaches on those of men. Her intrusions on male privacy bear the character of jealousy, as if the feminine intention is that there should be no place where men might elude feminine observation. A symptom of the smouldering masculine resentment at this nagging spirit is evident in the organization of "misogynist clubs" by college students.

Vicious Influence of the "Funnies"

A NOT unimportant factor in promoting sex discord and in perverting moral standards is the widely read comic section of the newspapers. We are so inured to the burlesque nonsense of these as to be rendered obtuse to their real defects, quite generally esteeming the perusal innocent pastime. A legion of pleased "followers" of the various cartoon serials in the dailies chuckle vacuously over the mishaps and escapades of Andy, Mutt, etc., insensible of the oblique morality conveyed therein.

Nor where reprehension is evoked is it likely to be directed to the most truly culpable; for the critic would inhibit those cartoons which are so frankly and paganly unmoral and whose slap-stick episodes are so palpably pasteboard as to be comparatively innocuous, while endorsing the shallow platitudinizing of others whose simulated loftiness really confuses moral issues and misdirects sympathy into improper channels.

Ostensibly the "funnies" are for children; so complaisance is recommended toward childhood's proclivities for mischief and self-indulgence. Deceit, fibbing, petty thefts, playing mean tricks, outwitting parental authority, intolerance of infirmity, disrespect for law, are all condoned as venial peccadillos. That adult is a paragon of excellence who gratifies to the full the childish appetite for sweets, movie-tickets and high-priced toys; but the dissentient from childhood's conviction of its own inalienable prerogative to do as it pleases is a subject for contumelious treatment.

In comic fashion paternal prestige is studiously impugned; "young hopeful" discomfits his boastful parent by catching the biggest fish, retrieves his blundering by his own superior astuteness and self-possession, and despises his father for committing in aggravated measure the same fault for which he had just lectured his offspring.

The father's clumsiness and stupidity, his tame subserviency to his more level-headed "better half", his blustering show of authority which his own progeny discreetly smiles at—these are comically but perpetually registered on the mind. The man's pusillanimity and injustice are made a text for unfavorable comparisons. It is the brave little orphan girl who rescues the drowning boy, while the helpless and distracted tutor stands supinely wringing his hands on the bank, but who subsequently appropriates to himself full credit for the rescue.

In short the comic has supplemented its original function of mirth-provoker by pandering to the oblique moral code of modernism, participating in the deliberate debauching of latter-day ethical standards by commercialized amusement vendors.

Grievous Waste of Wood Pulp

CONSERVATIONISTS, in their solicitude to preserve our vanishing forests, deplore the grievous waste of pulp-wood entailed in the excessive use of paper. Some even recommend a drastic curtailment, suggesting as an initial reform a reduction in the bulk of the Sunday editions, so much of whose contents consist of a wilderness of advertising matter which the average reader lacks temerity or patience to explore.

The Sunday paper is often purchased primarily for the comic section; so sometimes two or more papers are bought in order to exercise the risibilities in full measure. The single page of jokes which regaled our youth has now expanded into three double sheets, so insatiate is the appetite for nonsense! The Sunday paper habit is cited as another instance of our national unthriftiness—a scandal abroad!

If paper were a scarcer article with us it might mitigate somewhat the danger from fires;

probably, also, heedless auto picnickers would be be less apt to desecrate the landscape by leaving waste-paper to blow about and festoon itself upon the wire fences, like washing on the line. It is an indictment of present-day heedlessness and disregard for others that so many lake beaches and other picturesque sights become noisome unsightly places, owing to the quantities of putrefying refuse left there by auto parties.

Even where barrels and other receptacles are provided, the khaki-clad tourists usually neglect to utilize them, arousing the suspicion that their untidiness is ingrained and incorrigible. The imminent extirpation of our wild flowers by vacationists who, not content merely to pluck them, greedily dig them up, roots and all, has provoked an organized campaign for their protection by nature lovers.

Part Played by the Automobile

AT THE risk of offending powerful interests, a regard for accuracy impels us to divulge our suspicion that the automobile is not an unmixed blessing. Considered obversely, its advantages are manifold and beyond computation, and it enhances for multitudes the joy of living; reversely, the automobile multiplies the hazards of life, discourages physical exercise and promotes extravagance. Commensurate with that social and economic integration which the good-roads program has so pronouncedly furthered is the enormously augmented tax burden resultant therefrom; moreover, the passing of rural isolation exposes the countryside more than hitherto to chronic visits by urban criminals.

The automobile may help the average citizen to get out of his rut more easily and more often, but at the expense of acquiring new worries over gas-bills and cars bought on the installment plan, supplementing his normal anxieties concerning the H. C. L.! Glaring headlights are a prodigious annoyance to pedestrians and the cause of frequent collisions. Monoxide asphyxiation, in both garages and closed cars, adds a new item to the toll of human mortality.

Motor-vehicle accidents are so numerous as hardly to excite comment, dreadful as some of them are, especially when occupants are burned to death under overturned cars. The difficulties of traffic regulation are aggravated by inadequate license laws, whereby incompetent and immature drivers are not precluded from imperilling public safety.

The auto has notoriously facilitated all manner of crime. Its contribution to youthful delinquency we have already noticed; its responsibility for the increase in optical troubles is shared about equally with the moving-picture; both subject this most sensitive of organisms to prolonged, unnatural strains, exacting too much of the accommodative function, the ocular muscles, and the retina. Furthermore, the insatiable craving for speed exhilaration has impressed the age with a character denoting haste and recklessness, until "stepping on the gas" becomes a synonym for joyous abandonment to the fleeting moment, with blissful disregard for future consequences.

Downward Tendency of the Movie

THE moving picture might well have been a potent force for good, but has proven otherwise, gravitating like the most of our commercialized amusements into the control of avaricious and unscrupulous producers, whose unerring instinct for exploiting human frailties has directed them into selecting scenarios and staging plays which portray "triangle" and divorce themes, plots which glorify crime and lawlessness, and scenes which emphasize sex.

As one critic expresses it, not only lust is suggested, but lust in a state of degeneration. Another disgustedly avers that the movie audiences are being dragged through a "silly, sordid, sensuous stream of moral infamy". The producers on their part retort with sneering vilification of their detractors as prudes and illiterates, square-toed Philistines, devoid of true artistic appreciation.

The more reputable promoters, who recognize their obligations to the public, make no attempt to conceal the rottenness of the industry, where the dollar is paramount and decency subordinated to dividends. But they plead in extenuation that to elevate the screen has been proven by experience a business error; for it has happened repeatedly that educational films, produced at great expense, have turned out "dismal flops", from which the picture fans turned away with indifference to flock into theatres which featured "flapper stuff".

So transparent is the public taste for pruriency that wily promoters and agents capitalize the censorship, introducing risque scenes and

situations into otherwise vapid scenarios, and then playing to packed houses while the cases are being contested in the courts. Scandal is good advertising, tickling the public's olfactory sense as carrion draws flies. Some films, flatly excluded from home consumption by the censors because of their vileness, are exported to Latin America and the Orient, there to create unsavory impressions of American life.

Nerves and Morals Shattered

BUT even clean pictures can not be indulged in to excess with impunity, either from a physiological or from a psychological standpoint—the elderly are punished with optical disturbances, the youthful by a debilitated nervous system on which continued excitement acts like electric wires which an overload of current has burned out. The emotional faculties respond promptly in youth to external stimuli; but the intellectual faculties awake reluctantly. Therefore the swift transitions of vivid action register powerfully on the cerebral sensitive-plates of youth, cloying the imagination with a diet of thrills which make reality's daily routine seem dull and insipid by comparison.

It is common for children to attend the shows every night in the week and then to lie awake for hours afterwards, unable through excitement to compose their minds for slumber. Children require more sleep than do adults, and an insufficiency renders them liable to premature nervous break-down.

False standards and a distorted perspective are another penalty imposed on the child. The very defects of that glorified personage, the movie hero, are transfigured into virtues to be copied by a concourse of humble admirers. His own code, conspicuously the reverse of edifying—as it is most apt to be—sets an infectious example to myriads of fans who idolize his every gesture.

The affectation and artificiality of the heroine are deemed worthy of imitation by budding maidenhood, whose undistinguishing mind incorporates as an integral factor into its criterion of life the protracted posing and ogling of the "close up" and the sickening silliness of the movie kiss which, until recently, was prohibited by law from exhibition in Japan.

The fabulous fortunes amassed by stars of preeminent talent but unstable character to be spent lavishly on questionable entertainments contribute to that lure of the screen which has complicated the runaway boy and girl problem. Every little while some callow aspirant to screen honors joins the needy throng of would-be film artists who earn a precarious livelihood by playing minor roles.

There, perhaps their distressed parents eventually locate them, mingling with the dregs of Hollywood's movie colony and absorbing that atmosphere whose unwholesomeness became palpable to a shocked public through the "Fatty Arbuckle" case and other similar revelations.

A governor of Kentucky likened our movie age to degenerate Rome with its *"panem et circenses"*. We have no pauper proletariat to placate; so our games are not gratis! Nevertheless, a generation enervated by vice and luxuriousness is more amenable to the exactions of arbitrary privilege than a race of Puritans would be.

Sixty-Three Billion Cigarettes a Year

THE popularity of the cigarette has been no insignificant contribution to racial deterioration. Originating among effete Orientals its preliminary conquests in America were confined chiefly to members of the Latin race and to "dudes". The habit is often acquired without initiatory nausea, hence is peculiarly seductive to adolescence. The "cute" little packages of paper tubes, with their aromatic fragrance, have a neat appearance which appeals to modern women, especially when the fascination is enhanced by cork tips, gilt monograms and perfume. But it is particularly prejudical to the more delicate organisms of women and children, and its rapid spread among femininity and youth in these latter days is a racial tragedy. The war fostered the habit among English women, whence the fashion emigrated to the United States, where previously the number of women smokers was negligible.

The effect of the cigarette is immediately sedative, yet in the sequel it is more deleterious than either pipe or cigar, because the mild smoke being inhaled directly into the lungs introduces the poison more rapidly into the respiratory system and thence into the circulation. The cigarette is a brain-rotter, mildly stupefying the faculties and blunting their capacity for natural enjoyment, demanding excesses, stimulants, excitements to counteract the jaded, listless feeling which itself brings on. It saps

vitality, impairs intellectual activity, and predisposes to premature debility.

In 1923, sixty-three billion "fags" were used here, quadrupling the consumption of ten years before; while the sales for 1924 and 1925 are undoubtedly far greater. Manufacturers attribute this astonishing increase to the growing number of women devotees.

Blunting the Finer Sensibilities

THIRTY years ago, among English-speaking peoples, the cigarette-smoking woman was classed with social outcasts. It was termed the badge of the street-walker. The superabundant energy of nations of Nordic stock has been maintained, we believe, partly through the preservation of their women and immature boys from nicotine pollution. This was an instinctive precaution recognized also by the American aborigines, with whom smoking commenced as a religious ceremony pertaining to spirit-invocation.

Abstinence of women and children from tobacco in our forefathers' day, however, was not solely a matter of social hygiene; our ancestors used it in its cruder forms, wherein it is too rank and potent to appeal to finer sensibilities. Only the masculine physique can readily inure itself to the raw poison of the pipe and cigar, and accordingly the use of tobacco was reckoned an exclusive adjunct of manhood, like the *bulla* of the Romans.

The effect of nicotine is to deaden the delicate perceptions, dull the imagination, and encourage a prosaic viewpoint on life. Probably these factors have contributed to reconcile the factory hand to his drab surroundings and to stifle in him his natural yearnings for chlorophyll and ozone, thereby deferring the day of social rebellion and revolutions. Foremen in southern cotton mills used to—and may yet, for all the writer knows—deliberately teach their little girl "hands" to "dip snuff", telling them they would find it a great "consolation".

Effect of National Prohibition

THE abuse of alcohol has always been acknowledged to be a crying evil in the world; but it remained for latter-day stupidity to perpetrate the grotesque folly whereby reformatory zeal in weeding out one abuse has prepared a seed-bed for more noxious growths. The drunkard was ever a madman; but his aberrations were tangible, being subject to old, established and controllable conventions. But the ungovernable frenzies of the new-style "hootch hound" are beyond conjecture, terminating not infrequently in the psychopathic ward or the morgue.

During recent decades the liquor habit was becoming more and more disreputable, being restricted largely to the lower strata of society; but federal prohibition has engendered in the "scofflaw" a spirit of bravado, a tenderness about personal liberty, so that the erstwhile feminine applauder of Carrie Nation and her hatchet is now fain to connive at her husband's concoction of mysterious and head-racking "home brews". The sober citizen, who seldom or never visited a barroom, now winks diabolically to his vis-a-vis as he toasts "Success to crime!"

The bootlegger finds customers not merely among the old-time "bar-fly" class, but in good society, among college students and high school pupils, upon whose undiscriminating palates he can foist any brand of "tombstone" abomination masquerading under counterfeit stamps and labels as the genuine "bonded stuff".

The toll of alcoholic wreckage in this current "moonshine era" is said to exceed vastly that of pre-Volsteadian times. In 1924 there were 390 deaths in Chicago in one week from this cause. The profits are enormous; consequently rum-running and bootlegging are international in scope, and present international complications. Perpetually the liquor fleet hovers off Rum Row, just outside the twelve-mile limit, necessitating the federal government to maintain an expensive "dry fleet" to prevent smuggling. Some of the rum-boats are armored and carry guns; nor do they hesitate to pepper their federal pursuers. Piracy on the Atlantic had been ancient history until the rum-runners of prohibition days revived it by plundering each other's cargoes.

Hair Tonic Factory Output

MUCH of the illicit liquor is synthetic, containing ether, wood-alcohol and other poisons. A large percentage by report is redistilled hair tonic from which the poisonous ingredients of denatured alcohol are supposed to be eliminated in the process, the residue being artfully disguised with resin, bourbon-

extract, caramel and creosote, to resemble Scotch whiskey or gin.

What fatuous blundering on the part of our reformers to steep, in the guise of subserving public welfare, legitimate cleaning fluids and the like with deadly poisons whose presence proves no deterrent to their use as a beverage by thirsty souls, in spite of the fearful risk involved of death or blindness!

Meanwhile the jails, poor houses and asylums are not being vacated, as foretold, but overcrowded. The police force is inadequate to cope with the augmented crime situation. Innumerable druggists have their licenses revoked for misuse of the prescription privilege; basements in tenement districts harbor private stills, green with verdigris, concealed under piles of refuse and filth; hair tonic factories are working overtime and new ones being built; and California vineyardists find a readier market for the raw material for home-made wines than they used to find for the finished product. As its opponents sarcastically observe, we have "Prohibition without prohibition".

The Opium Conference Fiasco

AN ENLIGHTENING example of reformatory impotence when in conflict with profits is afforded by the late conspicuous failure of the International Opium Conference. The mere existence of a necessity for such a conference being recognized, however, emphasizes what few private citizens realize: That the narcotic menace is assuming alarming proportions in recent years. In our youth white immunity to this peril was taken for granted; we complacently congratulated ourselves on our innate superiority to such outlandish Oriental weakness. Now it is disconcerting to learn to the contrary.

The sudden alarming spurt which the drug habit has taken in all countries is ascribed largely to the reaction from war's hysteria. Post-bellum Great Britain contained numbers of discouraged nerve-racked victims who sought relief in drugs. These were people from every stratum of society—ex-service men, merchants, actresses, women of fashion, whose cravings were ministered to by pasty-faced, dirty-fingered denizens of the slums, sneaking out of their malodorous lairs to dispense their wares under the very bright lights of West End night clubs.

The evil grew apace. Dope parties resulting in suicides were featured by London newspapers as a common occurrence, until the scandal stirred up Scotland Yard to strenuous efforts for the evil's abatement. In Germany the Castle Fuerstenstein prosecutions, implicating members of the proudest Prussian nobility in the disgusting "Knights of the Round Table" orgies, where the unspeakable Pompeiian immoralities were revived as a form of sex worship, served to stimulate emulation until degenerate practices assumed such nauseating proportions that one newspaper was devoted almost entirely to advertisements of this nature.

More Narcotics Than All Europe

AS IN London, the scandal eventually provoked the German police to undertake a nation-wide round-up of dope-defiled men and women and the closing up of the dens of degeneracy where cocaine and heroin were sold; these dives of unnatural practices being almost uniformly found associated with drug addiction. This campaign was conducted against the protests of distinguished psychiatrists, who labeled it persecution of mental irresponsibles who deserved protection.

Similarly in Paris, the gendarmerie raided the all-night clubs and cabarets which catered exclusively to men, where the abnormal habitués danced with professional "female impersonators". Incidentally it was discovered that these foul places were focal points in the cocaine traffic.

To rebuke our national vanity, we are told that America consumes more narcotics than all Europe combined, and that the smuggling of drugs and the illicit sale of them grows by leaps and bounds. "Snow parties" are yearly becoming more prevalent, and recourse to hypodermic "shots" is not now restricted to members of any special class, even school children no longer being exempt.

In particular, young clerical and factory workers, frequenters of dance halls and cabarets during their hours of relaxation, resort to drugs for the suppression of fatigue and to key themselves up to renewed vivacity. Criminals, likewise, find opium a tonic in their nefarious pursuits, an inspiration to those peculiarly audacious and atrocious crimes which characterize our day.

The presence of heroin in cough-drops and other patent and prescribed medicines assists notably in the spread of this virtually incurable habit, one of whose most ominous aspects is that the victim becomes dead to all motives of honor, principle, virtue and loyalty, and is obsessed with a mischievous eagerness to impart the vice to others.

First Steps in the Moral Breakdown

THE popular explanation of the undisguisable moral breakdown of today is that it is an "aftermath of the war", a period of demoralization consequent on all great international conflicts. This were reassuring if true, but the theory is not comprehensive enough to account for the appearance of these symptoms some years prior to the eagles' banquet which began at Sarajevo.

Actually, the war simply accelerated the progress of a malady which had been stealthily fastening itself upon society for at least two decades. Did not the Thaw trial and the Long Beach scandal of twenty years ago betray the popular state of mind in some measure? Was not the cake-walk a prelude to the fox-trot and tango, which in turn led up to the shimmy? Did not ragtime prepare the popular taste for jazz?

Does it not seem as if the bicycle bloomer girl of thirty years ago served to test out the public's patience with elderly fat ladies in knickers and the bare-legged ballet? Even the erstwhile penny-arcade with its impurities showed which way the wind was blowing, and presently the shop windows began to display literature and pictures of an equivocal nature.

The women of yesterday did not affect modesty; it was inherent in their nature; their modesty was the criterion for masculine behavior in public. Today their fatuous cheapening of themselves is reflected in a relaxation of social discipline.

The prevailing world-wide moral laxity may be attributed to two chief factors. The first is that modernist code of ethics which in the popular estimation has invalidated the Mosaic fundamentals; the second is racial degeneration. If we are to endorse the eugenist view that racial deterioration in human beings is analogous to the breeding scrub cattle in a herd, being consequent on the race suicide of the superior strains of mentality and the unregulated multiplication of the unfit, our argument is not that natural leadership implies altruism. On the contrary, self-glorification is generally the prime motive; but in serving themselves they incidentally benefited the race upon whom they imposed their ideals. Of course, their ideality was itself imperfect, and their leadership often degenerated into tyranny. In a world under the spiritual government of the forces of evil, their rule was also evil; but it was better than none.

As Sheep Having No Shepherd

BEREFT of their leadership the nations sink into inertia, stagnate, and lose inspiration. History bears this out in wearisome repetition. Because these "supermen" were only less imperfect than the masses of mankind, they directed the latter's destiny; but their influence was not unadulterated beneficence by any means, by reason of their own imperfections. They could not raise the herd beyond their own level.

Virtue is not more a concomitant of intellectual excellence than is its lack, Juke's pedigrees notwithstanding. We assume that a line of statesmen, bankers and clergymen represents virtue, because all of them kept out of the jail and the poorhouse. Our sympathies are Ciceronian, with the "good", meaning the prominent and reputable. Howbeit, success is intrinsically intolerant of failure, and the successful type usually find compassion for their less fortunate brethren an incumbrance to their own progress.

It is a trite saying that "the poor help the poor", having a deeper measure of fellow-feeling for misfortune; nevertheless, it is axiomatic that the rank and file are deficient in logic and narrow in their sympathies, and are often led through misapprehension into injustice. The intellectual type, through selfishness, suppresses the voice of conscience; but the masses respond eagerly to the trumpet call of righteousness when their ears are not stopped by false teachers.

We reiterate: The average man is a prosaic plodder intrinsically unfit to govern himself, in our present state of human imperfection. Democracy is a noble ideal; but in practice an oligarchy of wealth invariably becomes ascendant.

Deprived of natural leaders, the commonalty falls under the spell of brilliant, but emotionally unstable, minds, and is ruled from the bottom. More than ever is this so in our age, which is

breeding a special type engendered in ultra-artificial conditions of life.

Armageddon Sure and Impending

IN THE glare and racket of the canyon streets, no awe is sensed of impending Armageddon. Engrossed in his customary street life, the average man derives from its matter-of-factness a false security. His tympana record no sounds except street-sounds and the jingling of money.

Only out in the wind-blown solitudes is eternity overshadowing. There the cosmic forces are realizable. How puny is man and his works under the unfathomable vault of heaven! The cities only wake to a like realization in the face of an earthquake or a furious tornado. The social earthquake that will arouse our modernized citybred type of human being into spiritual consciousness of the eternal verities is yet to come.

The primeval is both sublime and appalling. Nature is a stern schoolmistress, pitiless to the weak of heart; but there are no slums in the out-of-doors, because Nature incinerates her rubbish. On the other hand, the slum is in a sense an artificial jungle whence emerges ape-browed atavism, to howl down gleefully our lofty platitudinizing—"the survival of the fittest" and "the will of the majority"—and to demolish our idols of culture, fraternism and social prestige.

Unadaptable and unconforming, unconverted to our "better class" ideals, and hating our calm assumption of superiority, the under man slinks and snarls in the stinking shadows of his alleys, ready to foist on a bewildered leaderless race his own grotesque, reactionary jungle standards, which are already beginning to infect us, as in jazz music and cubist art.

We have already noticed that criminologists and psychiatrists now hold that the criminal is not usually an intellectual defective, but one emotionally unbalanced. Intellectually his brain may surpass the average, but the emotional hemisphere of his cerebrum is organically not normal. He is unable to visualize adequately the consequences of his acts; but, for all that, he possesses the identical qualifications for inspiring imitation and obedience by the multitude that the really superior brain is endowed with, though in the criminal's case the inspiration is toward retrogression and anarchy.

Our modern humanitarian code, with its asylums, preventative medicine and coddling of criminals has counteracted nature's efforts to eradicate this type; it has proven a miscalculated benevolence, from a sociological standpoint, permitting the unfit to become numerically formidable, prejudicing social stability.

The emotional pervert is an ingrate, hating the system which fostered him, aiming to reduce all men to his own level. He is a monstrous, degenerate shape, striking a chill of apprehension throughout society, which suddenly may find itself called on to account for him. When the czarist régime ended in Russia what bestial creatures returned from the convict mines and prisons of Siberia and Sakhalin to nurse a gloating vengeance in the Red Terror!

Cackling on the Edge of the Abyss

CIVILIZED humanity, in some respects, seems today to be approaching a condition approximating senility. Its worship of youthfulness is characteristic of second childhood, as well as its intense selfishness and greed. Other symptoms are: Its fossiliferous conviction of its infallible judgment; its intolerance of any viewpoint besides the modernist; its infatuation with trifles; its refusal to consider the future lest it experience trepidation; its stale avidity for salaciousness; its propensity for startling the proprieties; its denial of an overruling Providence; its loss of racial virility.

In every civilized nation except in the Orient the birth-rate is steadily declining. To demonstrate an unimpaired youthful agility, modern humanity goes capering and cackling to the brow of the abyss. Its enthusiastic loyalty for this "present evil world", whose pleasant sins it is loathe to relinquish, arouses its most bitter invectives against all adverse criticism.

To stimulate its waning energies and preserve its youthful masquerade, modern "civilization" has recourse to beauty doctors, reducings, dietings, rapid motion, narcotics and jazz. Jazz has been stigmatized as "jungle music", epitomizing the soul of the "under man", appealing to the passions rather than the higher emotions, rousing the animal nature in man at the cost of the spiritual.

In verity, its jangle of discords seems sometimes reminiscent of jungle noises, combining the trumpeting of elephants with the growling and snarling of carnivoræ, the grunting and

squealing of wild pigs, the chattering of troops of monkeys, the crash of falling trees in a tornado, the booming and banging of the witch-doctor's drums and the exultant yells of cannibals as they prance around their shrieking victims.

The undernote is the hoarse roar of the rising tempest, ominous, triumphant, irresistible. There is something momentarily refreshing in jazz played rapidly, something grateful and powerfully stimulating to the animal nature in us. For the moment jazz incites to the shimmy dance and the reckless joy-ride; tomorrow, perhaps, to *la lanterne?*

Selfishness Gone to Seed

FOR at least a decade before the war the unconfessed ethical code of civilized humanity had been a sort of spiritual Nietzscheism, ameliorated somewhat by perfunctory observance of materialistic humanitarianism. The war exposed the speciousness of the title "Christendom", uncovering the recrudescent paganism which lurked beneath the veneer.

The sponsors of this neo-paganism were, on the one hand, science which, in its zeal to emancipate human thought from the fetters of superstition and bigotry had strayed off into tacit agnosticism, thereby depriving its disciples —who in an era of universal education comprised the masses—of their sole tangible ethical refuge, religion. On the other hand was a ruthless commercialism, inculcating ideals primarily selfish, mercenary and unscrupulous. The ideals of commercialism were based on cunning, fraud, deceit, and the intensified competition of individuals, rather than on mutual cooperation for the common good.

These two factors, with the enthusiastic support of press, pulpit, and the schools, elaborated that modernist code of self-worship which Prof. James Leighton characterizes as a "new individualism of a sophistical brand for which the individual with his momentary whims, passions and impulses, is the sole measure of moral values".

Such religious spirit as still lingers in the world has mostly been ossified into formalism, or bewildered in labyrinthine speculations concerning the subconscious mind, into pantheism, "mental science," spiritism or psychoanalysis.

Gods of Self and of Sex

ANY book salesman will vouch for the statement that the best sellers of the day are works on yogiism, astrology, palmistry, psychoanalysis, and on the occult generally. Of these, psychoanalysis seems now to be the most popular of the mystic cults. Properly this is a pseudo-science, representing a revival and readaption to modern rationalism of the ancient Babylonian dream-interpretation.

This ancient fallacy was so wide-spread and deeply-rooted in its day that divine purpose served itself by utilizing it in an illustrative and interpretative way, the same as divine purpose nowadays may use any popular conception as a medium for impressing lessons.

In its modern reincarnation, dream-interpretation finds its chief exponents in Drs. Freud, Reich and Carl Yung, each the head of a separate school of psychoanalytic thought. All, however, agree in the main essentials, basing their systems on the "suppressed impulses" which, according to them, are sex impulses. Their votaries are said to be chiefly women, and usually young and idle women.

A decided flutter was occasioned in American high society last winter by the arrival of Dr. Yung from Vienna. A young American adventurer went to London and found it profitable to pose there as a professor of psychoanalysis, until haled into the courts for alleged improper behavior toward the young women, his clients. The latter were prompt to exonerate him of the allegations, averring that they merely discussed "sex problems" in a frank and friendly way.

There is no question that sex worship was the basis of all heathen religions, and that the deified sun and moon also represented the incarnate paternal and maternal principle. The "immortal soul" fallacy seemed to find justification in procreation. Modern "prudery" forbids the presentation of ancient mythology without drastic expurgations. The missionary dare not violate decorum by explaining to the home circle what indecencies he had found sanctified in heathen worship.

So admirers of Orientalism have found it possible to inoculate the West with glorified versions of heathen philosophy. Among these may be catalogued the psychoanalysis systems. Whatever their alleged merits, noted psychiatrists are unequivocal in their declarations that

much of the prevalence of mental disorders, especially among the young, is due to dabbling in this new "science of dreams". They allege that evil and morbid suggestions are instilled into sensitive minds, with disastrous consequences.

Parents, themselves votaries, take their young boys and girls to professionals for examination, consulting men who are often wholly lacking in pathological training or experience, and relying implicitly on their advice. The brain is too delicate an organism to be trifled with in this way, and the "diagnosis" is liable to shock and terrify the patient into mental derangement.

Driving Headlong into Anarchy

THE prevailing attitude of latter-day humanity is: Indifference toward the hereafter, forgetfulness of the past, and preoccupation with the fervid, jazzed-up now. Skeptical of retribution, mankind shrugs away the bombastic utterances of orthodoxy, concurring heartily with such newspaper headlings as "Collins to sleep forever above the mouth of his cave".

A new hedonism has gained currency, coupled with an intense suspicion that the welfare of other mortals in some occult sense prejudices our own; that to extend sympathy to another is to assume that other's burden. Hence comparison becomes logically a suicidal weakness. The horrifying, daunting, heart-chilling part of it is that in these latter days this suspicion *seems* to be a verity; that all existence has become a sheer will-contest between entities!

But once thoroughly convince humanity of this, what remains of human inter-relations except a growing mutual antipathy, until in very sooth "every man's hand will be against his neighbor"? Persuading ourselves that "all things continue as they were", we frolic in the creeping shadow of Armageddon!

Considered biologically, it is incontrovertible that all existence implies an ultimate survival of the fittest; but nature's criterion is not man's since his fall in Eden, else he would not make Jukes and his generations a model. Because we behold in the quiet, where plant life fights its way upward to the sunlight, a no less rigorous struggle than in the teeming ghetto, must we infer therefrom a biological necessity for the interminable continuance of this law?

Science replies in the affirmative; but our hearts remonstrate, reinforcing their intuitive perceptions with the hint supplied by maternity that even in nature this survival-of-the-fittest law is not absolute.

In a sparsely settled region often we find human beings rated "more precious than fine gold", where men must combine to combat nature. Call it the "herd complex", if you like; in psychological parlance it is the cement which makes durable any style of social edifice, the opposite pole from unqualified individualism.

God's Solution of the Problem

AFTER all, the evolution hypothesis has failed to substantiate itself as a mathematical certainty. Its chain of alleged evidence may prove something quite the contrary to the scientist of tomorrow. And no evolutionist can in candor deny that always his theorizing is baffled by a very real phenomenon of degeneration. The two processes go hand in hand.

Where scientists are so obviously puzzled the lay mind may permissibly suspend judgment. Let each *euglena* determine its own destiny—whether to take the green path or the red—or have its choice predetermined by laws beyond our cognizance; for if no finite mind can grasp the seeming paradox of free-will in a preordained creation, are we not justified in supposing that human reason is circumscribed in its possibilities?

Faith must remain the guiding star where reason falters, and through faith we are given the assurance of a new heaven and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. Though this anticipation appears to be contrary to the sum of aggregate human experience, as far back as our records extend, nevertheless we are assured by faith that it is a promise of certainty, which promise, in the face of progressive world-wide racial degeneration, is the only valid hope and comfort humanity has left.

The "survival of the unfit" is a transient state of affairs, a passing phenomenon, perhaps indicative of the divine purpose that mankind shall learn in multifarious ways the futility of opposition to God's immutable laws, so as to be restored ultimately into harmony with these laws and inherit eternal life in a perfect organism, and with perfect surroundings, even as he might have enjoyed from the time of his creation had he not chosen the bitter pathway of sin, degradation and death.

Bits of World News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

Eskimo Concert Heard in Chicago

ONE of the most interesting programs ever transmitted by radio came in to Chicago at two o'clock on the morning of August 12th, when an Eskimo quartet, located on the MacMillan exploration ship Peary at the northern edge of Greenland, sang three numbers of Eskimo songs. The voices came through distinctly, and were rebroadcast through WJAZ.

An Aerial Battle Impending

THE Chicago *Radio Digest* reports that Soviet Russia is to erect the most powerful broadcasting station in the world. Without a doubt it will be used to send out communist propaganda, and will not be amenable to any advice or suggestion from the League of Nations. The *Radio Digest* reports that Germany and France are already considering how they can jam the air so as to prevent reception; but it is said that the jamming of the air would prevent all reception, even of SOS and other important messages.

Importance of the Radio Roof

THE greatest importance is attached to the discovery that the earth is inclosed in an ionized envelope located about one hundred miles above the surface. Experiments have proven that one series of radio waves ascends to the roof, hits it, is deflected to the earth, ascends again and so goes around the earth zigzag, accounting for "fading" and "skip distances" in broadcast reception. The result is predicted that shortly a $60,000 high frequency transmitting station will give better service than present high-power stations that have cost $2,000,000.

Fourth of July Foolishness

THE American Museum of Safety has collected statistics which show that on July Fourth of this year 111 persons were killed and 1,030 injured in connection with the use of fireworks. Most of these were in small towns where there are no restrictions. In New York City there were only mishaps during the day. It is believed that more persons have been killed in the United States by Independence Day celebrations than were slain in the war for independence itself.

Canada's Broadcasting Stations

CANADA has ten broadcasting stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all owned by the Canadian people. All the transcontinental and many other principal trains throughout the Dominion are equipped with radio receiving sets for the entertainment of passengers.

Sudden Changes of Weather

EUROPE reports unusually sudden and unusually severe changes in the weather, due to sun-spots. In certain districts the heat was so great that crops burned up in a day, only to be succeeded by a period of cold, rainy weather. Astronomers report that there is something unusual going on in the sun, but they are uncertain as to its nature. In Paris, on September 6, four persons fell dead from congestion of the lungs caused by the severe cold weather.

New Land Rising in the Pacific

EDWIN FAIRFAX NAULTY, geophysicist, is reported by the New York *Times* as expecting within a generation the formation of a new continent fifteen hundred miles long and five hundred miles wide in and about the area now covered by the Hawaiian Islands. He gives details showing that vessels are now barely able to navigate where a few years ago the waters were one to two miles in depth, and that this upthrust covers an immense area. He considers the Japanese, San Francisco and Javanese earthquakes as all preparatory for this vast upheaval.

The Air Races at Baltimore

INTERESTING indeed were the air races for the Schneider cup which were held at Baltimore, October 24th. Word had come from Britain that in order to beat the time of their best machine it would be necessary to fly faster than four miles a minute, while unofficial tests had showed that the American Curtiss machine could actually fly, under proper conditions, over five miles a minute. The Curtiss engine, made in Buffalo, runs at such tremendous speed that in testing it out it is run in a specially constructed room, with no human being present. The operation of the engine is watched through peep holes. The object of all these precautions is to save life in case the metal of which the machine is made should not stand the strain.

The Fight of the Riffs for Liberty

THE Los Angeles *Record* with language unique says: "The devil take those miserable Riffs! They believe in freedom of religious worship and persist in fighting for their own country. It is time for every American patriot to come to the rescue of Christian civilization in Africa. There's money in it."

Tortures in Bulgaria

THE *World Tomorrow* presents credible evidence that tortures more inhuman than anything human beings ever thought of prior to the World War are being practised in Bulgaria, and by the Bulgarian government at that, in one of the maddest white terrors that ever swept over a people. Justice, decency, mercy seem to be things of which the present Bulgarian government has little knowledge. The fact of the business is that violence accomplishes nothing. The World War has turned the world into a hell.

Economy Wrecked the Shenandoah

CAPTAIN Anton Heinen, expert Zeppelin navigator, created great excitement by his statement that before the Shenandoah's last flight he warned Lieut. Commander Klein, Jr., that the boys were going on their last flight and that their lives would be sacrificed in the effort to save helium. He declared his positive knowledge that the elimination of ten of the eighteen valves was the primary and only cause of the disaster, as the ship was well able otherwise to ride the storm.

The Looting of the Shenandoah

WITHIN twenty-four hours after the fall of the Shenandoah, broken by an Ohio storm, everything movable had been stolen, including the ring and the wrist watch of the dead commander. Even the ship's rations were stolen, and sections of the gas envelopes were cut up and sold to sightseers. It would surely seem that in these days of long distance telephones and high-powered motor cars the government should have been able to get some responsible person on the job before everything movable was stolen. But what possible excuse can be made for the citizens of the community who witnessed and allowed such things to take place without taking steps to prevent it? Hundreds of the missing articles have been recovered.

Great Peace in Europe

THERE is great peace in Europe. Jugoslavia has bought 150 military airplanes from France; Russia has purchased a large supply of the same from Holland; Fokker, the Dutch engineer, has designed a plane which will carry six machine guns at 180 miles an hour; France is establishing an air base at Cherbourg (across the Channel from Southampton, England).

Great Peace in America

DURING the last school year 75,000 college students and 40,000 high school students drilled in uniform for three hours every week. The War Department detailed 1,745 men to carry on this military training, as against 119 men detailed for the same work before the United States entered the "war to end war". This year the War Department is spending over two million dollars on its summer camps, to induce 28,000 citizens to take military training in them. There were no such camps before the "war to end war".

Recent Slaughters in China

GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG, China's so-called Christian general, has issued a manifesto to the world in which he says in part:

> To put the situation in brief, the British have flagrantly disregarded the sovereignty of China and have treated the Chinese as though the latter were lower than hens and dogs. What has happened at Shanghai had its origin in the cruel killing of a Chinese worker by the managers of certain Japanese-owned cotton mills there. Grieved at the unfortunate lot of their fellow citizens, the students conducted a lecturing campaign; but the British police took action without any justification and fired upon the unarmed students. As a result, the bodies of the dead and the injured lay in a pile at Hankow and on the Shameen in Canton.

The students who were shot at Shanghai numbered twelve killed and fifty-eight wounded, all unarmed. At Hankow and Canton the demonstrating students were killed by machine-gun fire. A continually exasperating feature of the Chinese situation is that foreign governments persist in occupying Chinese ports and in being governed by their own laws instead of by Chinese laws. But when the Chinese come to the Western world they are expected as a matter of course to be governed by the laws of the country in which they for the time reside.

A Great Feast for the People

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined."
—Isaiah 25: 6.

THIS prophecy is a solemn and irrevocable promise which God has made to the peoples of earth. God never fails in one of His promises. As He says, through His prophet Isaiah: "I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass"; "my word . . . shall not return unto me void"; but, "it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." (46:11; 55:11) In His own due time and good way He puts His promises into operation. The people can rely confidently on what He has promised.

Whether this prophecy be applied literally or symbolically it should bring comfort to distressed humanity at this time. As the people come to an appreciation of this prophecy they will be glad. The evidence is quite conclusive that ere long the peoples of earth will be the beneficiaries of this gracious promise.

A feast is the very antithesis of a famine. A great feast means a great banquet or festival, sumptuous entertainment for the people. It means that the people will dine and sup on rich provisions made in their behalf. It means a grand ceremony and a joyous occasion. A feast such as the Lord has promised cannot be described in human words. A vision of it thrills the heart of him who trusts in the Word of God. Mark that this promise is to all the peoples of the earth who will accept it.

If this prophecy has not been fulfilled up to this time it must be fulfilled in the future. Have all the peoples of earth ever enjoyed such a feast? They have not. On the contrary scarcely a generation has passed without many being victims of a famine.

The Bible records a great famine in the days of Abraham; another in the days of Isaac; another in the days of Jacob; and time and time again famines came in the history of Israel and the other nations of the earth.

The present generation has not escaped the devastating famines. Following shortly the great World War there was a famine in Russia which swept away within a short time thirty millions of people. In China there was another; in Austria another. In other parts of the earth they likewise have suffered from famine.

In England there are more than a million people being daily fed by the government because they have no means of earning their bread. From my personal observation in Southern Europe a dearth of food amongst many of the common people has been experienced. Many of them bear evidence of being undernourished. In fact when one goes into the poor section of Greater New York he wonders how so many hungry mouths are fed. Many of them are not sufficiently fed.

If the people can understand that soon the great God of heaven will make a great feast for all the peoples of earth, that knowledge should make them happy. When this promise actually comes to pass the happiness will be beyond the description of human phrase.

But I have spoken only concerning the famine for food and drink necessary for the physical man. Do people suffer because of another kind of famine? They do. Today there are billions of people on earth who are groping about in darkness and in despair because they know of no way or means whereby they can ever hope to better their condition. From the cradle to the grave they suffer from ignorance, superstition and fear; and the future is to them the blackness of darkness complete.

Many millions of earth worship graven images and burn sacrifice to wicked demons. Concerning this the Apostle Paul, in 1 Corinthians 10: 20, says that the heathen sacrifice to devils, and not to God.

Jesus Christ, when on earth, by and through His disciples planted the true church and the true Christian religion. Soon after the departure of the apostles ambitious men entered the church, and thereafter taught their own selfish creeds and ignored the Word of God. They put away the Bible, and kept the people in ignorance thereof. They began to teach, and continue to teach, the false doctrines of eternal torment, of purgatory, of the power of men to forgive sins, the doctrine of the trinity, the doctrine of the mass, the doctrine of prayers for the dead, and other false doctrines. Quickly the teachers embraced the politics of the world and readily became a part thereof, of which Satan is the god.

Reformation Movement Grew Worldly

OUT from the Reformation grew the Protestant system, denying purgatory, denying indulgences and the power of men to forgive sin; it taught that sin could be forgiven only through the merit of Christ, and taught the true doctrine of justification by faith. Yet in the course of time these Protestant denominations degenerated, like their predecessors. Their leaders and teachers joined the political elements of the earth, pushed God into a corner, and announced that they would set up His kingdom on earth, and do it through the ministration of imperfect men.

Today we see the great Protestant system divided into two mighty parts. One, the Modernists, denies God, denies the Bible as his Word of Truth, denies the Bible account of the creation of man, claims man to be a creature of evolution, and denies the blood of Christ Jesus as the purchase price of humankind.

The other, the Fundamentalists, while claiming to believe the Bible, openly refuse to obey its teachings, join hands with the political elements of the world, ignore the evidence that the Lord has brought to their attention that the kingdom of heaven is at hand and that it is the hope of mankind, and instead follow their own wisdom and devices. They teach the doctrines of eternal torment, of the trinity, and that there is no death, and deny God's plan for the restoration of the human race under the rulership of the great Messiah.

Now mark the words of God's prophet concerning this degeneracy from the great message of the Word of God. The Prophet Jeremiah in 2:21, 22, concerning those religious systems says: "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."

Now we see again the spirit of intolerance coming to the fore. A great court trial was staged which would take away a man's liberty because he refuses to believe some doctrine taught by men. Whether he is right or wrong in his belief, the spirit of tolerance would cause men to refrain from persecution or prosecution. The result of all this degeneracy is that the people are like sheep without a shepherd with no one of their clergy to guide them aright. They are like thirsty men in the desert land, whose tongues are parched for refreshing drink. They are presented with food which is nauseating. Concerning the food which the ecclesiastics have placed upon their tables the prophet of God says in Isaiah 28:7, 8: "They stumble in judgment. For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean."

Truly we have come to the time as foretold by the prophet when there is a famine in the land. Hear the words of the prophet concerning this time in Amos 8:11: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord God, that I will send a famine in the land; not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord."

These things that I have related are but the fulfilment of prophecy, the fulfilment of which was foretold to take place at the latter days of Satan's empire. We have come to that time.

Concerning this time the Apostle Paul in 2 Timothy 3:1-5 says: "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, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, dispisers 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: from such turn away."

Let not my audience misunderstand. I am not here to speak against men. I am here to speak against the doctrines that have blinded the people and caused them to turn away from God. Who is the one responsible for thus blinding mankind? The Apostle Paul in 2 Corinthians 4:4, says: "The god of this world [Satan] hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them."

What is the meaning of this great falling away of the churches from the truth of God's Word? I remind you of the words of Jesus, who speaking of His second coming asked whether He would find faith on the earth. I have heretofore called the attention of my audience to the fact that the old world has come to a legal end; that this date was reached in 1914; that the World War, the famines, the pestilence, the rev-

olutions, the return of Israel to Palestine, the distress of nations on earth with perplexity, and other evidences show that we have reached the end of the world. It is the day of God's vengeance against Satan's empire. We see that this condition of famine, blindness and suffering of humankind has been due to Satan and to the agencies which he has employed to blind the people to their rights and privileges.

Now the time has come for the great Messiah to begin His reign, and the first work thereof is to dash to pieces Satan's institutions. Now the time has come when shortly Satan shall be bound. And why bound? The Scriptures answer in Revelation 20:3: In order that he may deceive the nations no more during the reign of Christ.

Seeing these great fulfilments of prophecy now in progress, we perceive that the time draws near when Satan shall be bound and that then the great feast, which God has promised to the people, shall take place. Continuing, the Prophet Isaiah in 25:7 says: "And he will destroy in this mountain [kingdom] the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations." Mountain, when used symbolically in the Scriptures, means kingdom.

Concerning the Lord's reign His prophet (Isaiah 28:17) says: "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place."

This means that righteousness will be made clear before the people and that no one will be permitted to deceive them. The great flood of truth shall sweep away the refuge of lies by which Satan through his various agencies has blinded humankind.

Concerning the same time the prophet of the Lord tells us of a highway there that shall be so clear that the people may see which way to go. Isaiah 35:8 says: "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called, The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."

Many People Desire the Truth

THERE are billions of good people on earth today, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, who want to know the truth and to receive the blessings which God has in reservation for them that will love and obey Him.

For long centuries mankind has waited for this time. Behold, it is at the door. The Lord, through His prophet, who acts as the spokesman of the hungry ones of earth for truth, in Isaiah 26:8, 9 says: "Yea, in the way of thy judgments, O Lord, have we waited for thee; the desire of our soul is to thy name, and to the remembrance of thee. With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek thee early: for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

A flood of truth, now beginning to rise, will continue to rise until it fills the whole earth as the waters fill the sea. Concerning this God's prophet in Habakkuk 2:14 says: "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." When the truth is as deep as the deepest sea, then all shall know the Lord.

Under the righteous reign of Messiah there will be no Modernist and Fundamentalist trials staged before the people. There will be no occasion for such a thing, because all shall know the Lord. Concerning the obedient ones the prophet (Jeremiah 31:34) says: "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more."

This feast not only will include an increased knowledge of God and His wonderful and blessed arrangement, but will mean also an abundant provision of natural food for all the families and peoples of the earth. A food famine will no more be known, because the earth will increase in abundance.—Psalm 67:6.

The thorns and thistles shall no more crowd out that which is grown as food-producing plants. God's prophet, speaking of that happy time, in Isaiah 55:13 says: "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."

This feast provided for the people in the kingdom of the Lord here on the earth will be indeed a sumptuous feast of fat things, of wines well refined, of all the things that an honest heart

could desire, both for the body and for the mind. In that kingdom the Lord will remove the ignorance, superstition, crime and darkness from the people. The peoples shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.—Isaiah 35:10; Revelation 21:2-4.

It shall be a time of great rejoicing for the people of earth who desire to do right. The Prince of Peace, the great Messiah, the King of Righteousness, will reign through His earthly representatives and bring the desire of all nations and peoples of earth.

Looking to that happy time God's prophet describes it in this beautiful phrase, as recorded in Psalm 96:10-13: "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. Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad; let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof. Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein: then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord: for he cometh, for he cometh to judge the earth: he shall judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth."

Truth Enthroned Shall Be the Beacon Light

FOR many long centuries truth has been on the scaffold while error, arrogance and intolerance have been on the throne. Now the day of liberty dawns when the conditions shall be exactly the reverse. Error, arrogance and intolerance shall be torn from their exalted position and hung upon the gibbet. Truth enthroned shall be the beacon light to guide the teeming millions of earth into the way of righteousness.

The Prophet Malachi in 4:1, 2 describes it thus: That in the day of the Lord the proud and those that do wickedly shall be stubble, and the day that comes shall burn them up and leave them neither root nor branch; but unto them that fear the name of the Lord shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his beams, and the obedient ones shall go forth and grow up like calves in a stall. This means the great turning point in the affairs of men, turning from worse to better.

The command of Jehovah through the words of His prophet is that those who believe His Word shall proclaim now to the peoples of earth that the kingdom of God is at hand; that the world shall be established that it shall not be moved.

The word world means the peoples of earth organized into forms of government under the supervision of an overlord.

For many centuries Satan the traitor has been the invisible ruler or overlord of the human race. Now He whose right it is to rule the earth in justice has come, and His time is here to take charge of earth's affairs. He it is who bought the human race with His own precious blood, provided at Calvary 1900 years ago. When He ascended on high at His resurrection Jehovah said unto Him: "Sit thou on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." Obedient to this command Christ Jesus, the King of Glory, has awaited Jehovah's own due time for Him to rise up and take His power. Behold, that time has come; and now the God of heaven is erecting His kingdom of righteousness, as He promised through the Prophet Daniel, which shall stand forever. That is the reason why the world is in trouble just at this time. Through the Prophet Daniel Jehovah says concerning this time: "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.

Christ Jesus is the friend of the people, and He it is who shall bring to them the blessings desired.

Let all the peoples awake and make ready for the King of Glory. He is the rightful overlord of man. He will establish the world so that it shall never again be moved, but shall stand in righteousness forever. He it is who will spread for the people a great feast of natural food and of knowledge, and of mental blessings, and the blessings of peace, prosperity, life, liberty and happiness.

Now on a holiday the people spend the day at the seaside or in the parks for a little refreshment. But their happiness is only intermittent. They know at the end of the day they must return to the grind. Throughout the holiday even, fear arises in their minds lest something might go wrong with their business or their property or their social affairs, or lest some one should unjustly take advantage of them.

When the Lord's kingdom is fully in operation it will be different. Then the people will

daily assemble to sing the praises of the Lord, and their happiness will be permanent. Then

They will walk 'mid the trees by the river,
With the friends they have loved by their side;
They will sing the glad songs of salvation,
And be ready to follow their guide.

This great feast spread for the people will witness the passing away of tears of bitterness, suffering, sorrow, pain and crying; and instead the people shall enjoy prosperity, plenty and gladness of heart.

I urge upon the people to break away from the creeds and systems that have kept them in blindness these many years, and to turn to the Word of God and enter into the light of truth and liberty, and prepare for that great and glorious feast, which the Lord shall spread for all the obedient ones of earth.

Radio Programs

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

WATCHTOWER STATION W B B R
Staten Island, New York City
272.6 meters 500 watts

Sunday Morning, November 8
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—"Glad Tidings for All People," W. N. Woodworth.
11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, November 8
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Violin Duet—Prof. Charles Rohner and Carl Park.
9:15 Bible Lecture—"Thy Kingdom Come," F. W. Franz.
9:45 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:00 Violin Duets.
10:15 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, November 9
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 World News Digest as Compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:25 Carl Park, violinist.
8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God".
8:45 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:55 Carl Park, violinist.

Thursday Evening, November 12
8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Malcolm Carment.
8:10 Barbara Jonasch, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for November 15 —S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Barbara Jonasch, soprano.
8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, November 14
8:00 Fred Ehrenberg—Musical Saw.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Fred Ehrenberg—Musical Saw.

Sunday Morning, November 15
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—R. H. Barber.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, November 15
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:05 Watchtower Violin Choir.
9:15 Bible Lecture—R. H. Barber.
9:45 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:00 Watchtower Violin Choir.
10:15 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, November 16
8:00 Jubilee Entertainers.
8:10 World News Digest as Compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:20 Jubilee Entertainers.
8:30 Bible Instructions from "The Harp of God".
8:40 Jubilee Entertainers.

Thursday Evening, November 19
8:00 Carl Park, violinist.
8:10 Herald Male Quartette.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for November 22 —S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Herald Male Quartette.
8:50 Carl Park, violinist.

Saturday Evening, November 21
8:00 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.

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.

[456]Eliezer here pictures the holy spirit, which was given at Pentecost, at which time the way was opened and the invitation was given to men who love the Lord to become followers of the Lord Jesus and be of the bride class. The ten camels which Eliezer took with him represent the Word of God, the ten strings of the harp. The golden earring presented to Rebekah represents the blessed and pleasing effect of hearing the call to be the bride of Christ; while the two bracelets picture the happy effect of responding to the divine call and doing with our might what our hands find to do.

[457]The call to become members of this glorious bride class is beautifully pictured by the Psalmist thus: "Hearken, O daughter, and consider, and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people, and thy father's house; so shall the king greatly desire thy beauty; for he is thy Lord; and worship thou him." (Psalm 45:10, 11) Responding to that call, one consecrates his all to the Lord, is begotten of the holy spirit, and henceforth being borne up by the spirit of the Lord through His Word grows in the likeness of his Master and prepares for the coming of the beloved Bridegroom. The death of Sarah, Abraham's wife, pictures the end of the Sarah-Abrahamic covenant, from which springs the bride of Christ; and Isaac's receiving and taking her as his wife after his mother's death foreshadows the complete union of Christ Jesus the Bridegrooom and the church His bride at the end of the age.

[458]Throughout the entire Gospel Age from Pentecost until now the Lord has been preparing his bride, the church. Many have been called, but few have been chosen, and still fewer will be faithful; but only the faithful ones will He receive. Just before His departure at the time of His first advent He said: "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 14:2, 3.

[459]Here, then, is one of the positive statements that one of the chief purposes of the Lord's return is to receive unto himself His bride. Since His appearance, therefore, He has been doing the harvest work; namely, gathering unto himself those who will constitute the bride class.

[460]The Lord gives in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew a picture of this kingdom class. (Matthew 25:1-13) Here He speaks of ten virgins who took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom. A virgin means a pure one. Lovers of the Lord Jesus, the Bridegroom, long for His return. These took their lamps.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

In this picture, what did Eliezer represent? ¶ 456.

Quote the words of the Master with reference to sending a comforter to His followers. ¶ 456.

What was pictured by the ten camels which Eliezer took with him? ¶ 456.

What was pictured by the golden ornaments presented to Rebekah? ¶ 456.

Quote the words of the Psalmist inviting the Church to become the bride of Christ. ¶ 457.

What do the ones called do, in response to the call? ¶ 457.

What did Sarah picture with respect to the covenants? and what did her death represent? ¶ 457.

What is pictured by Isaac receiving Rebekah and making her his wife after the death of his mother Sarah? ¶ 457.

During what period of time has the Lord been preparing the bride of Christ? ¶ 458.

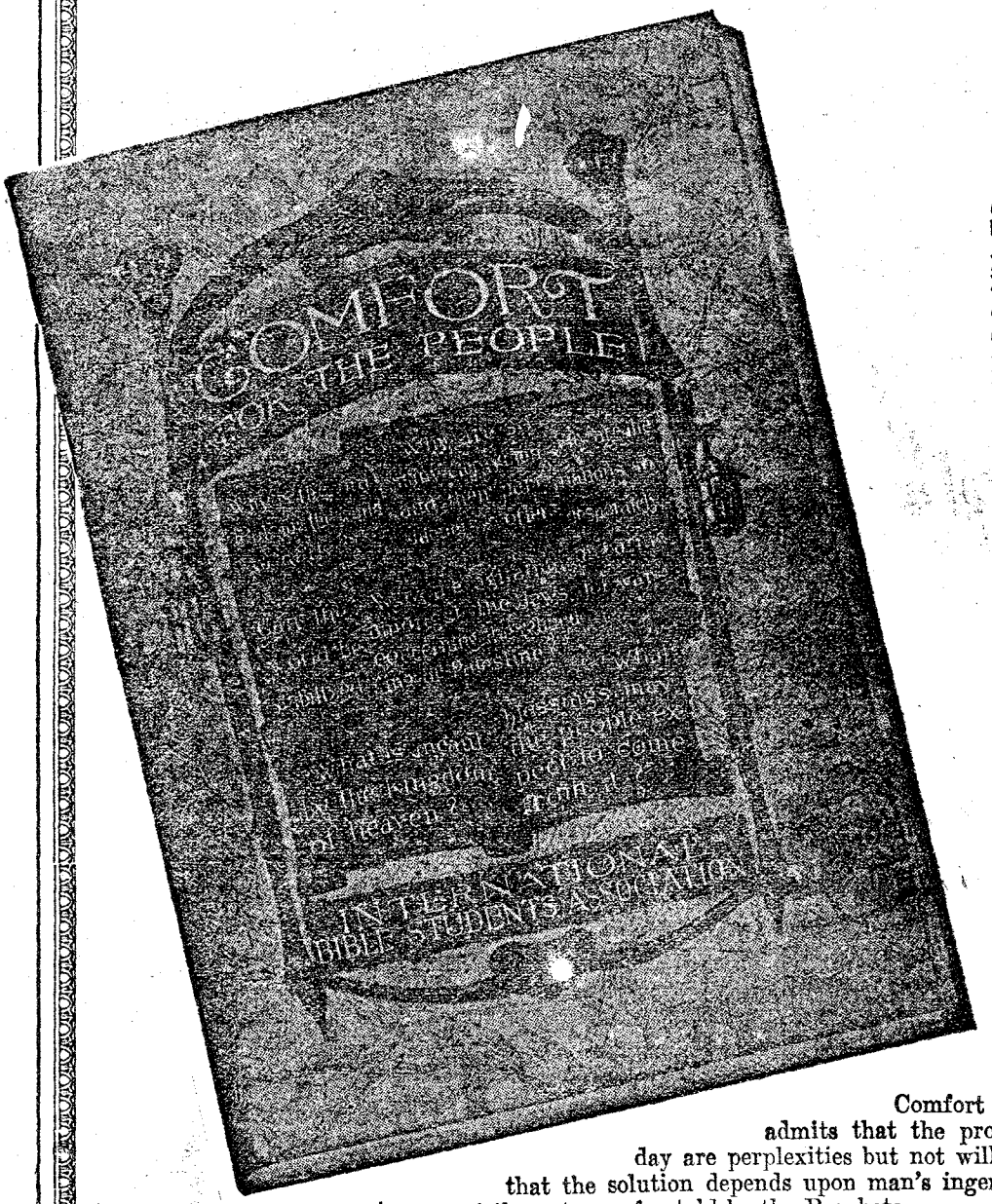
What did Jesus say about preparing a special place for these and about His return to receive His bride? Quote His words. ¶ 458.

What do Jesus' words show with reference to one of the principal reasons for His second coming? ¶ 459.

Sorrow and sighing are no more;
The weeping hours are past;
Tonight the waiting will be done,
Tonight the wedding robe is on,
The glory and the joy begun;
The hour has come at last.

Ascend, beloved, to the feast,
Make haste, the time has come;
Thrice blest are they the Lamb doth call
To share the heavenly festival
In the new Salem's palace hall,
Our everlasting home.

The New I. B. S. A. Publication



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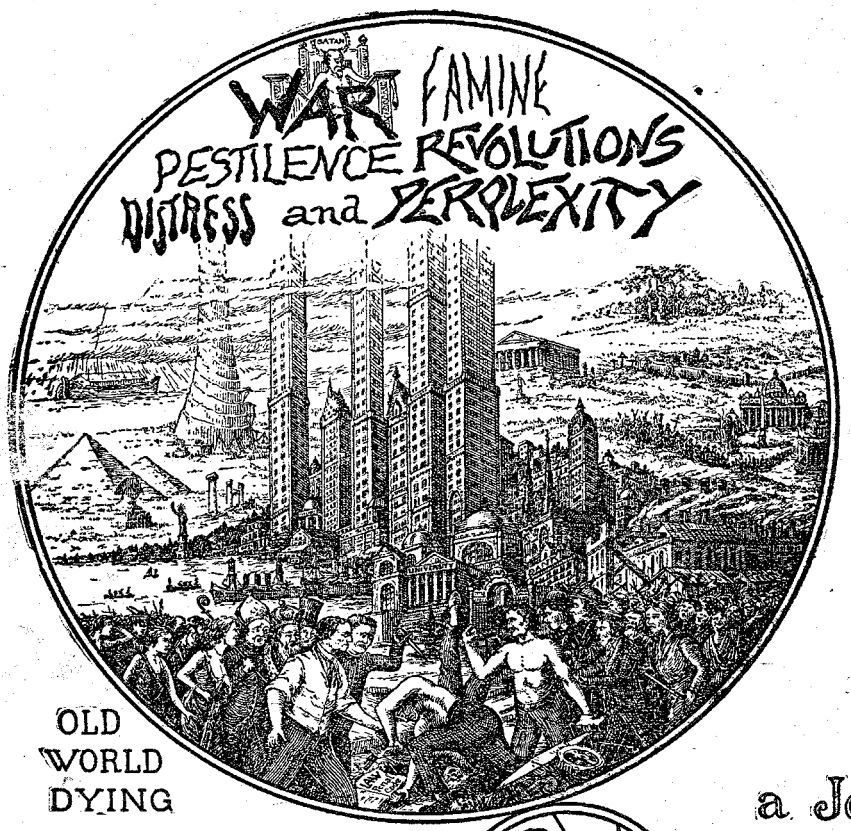

OLD WORLD DYING

The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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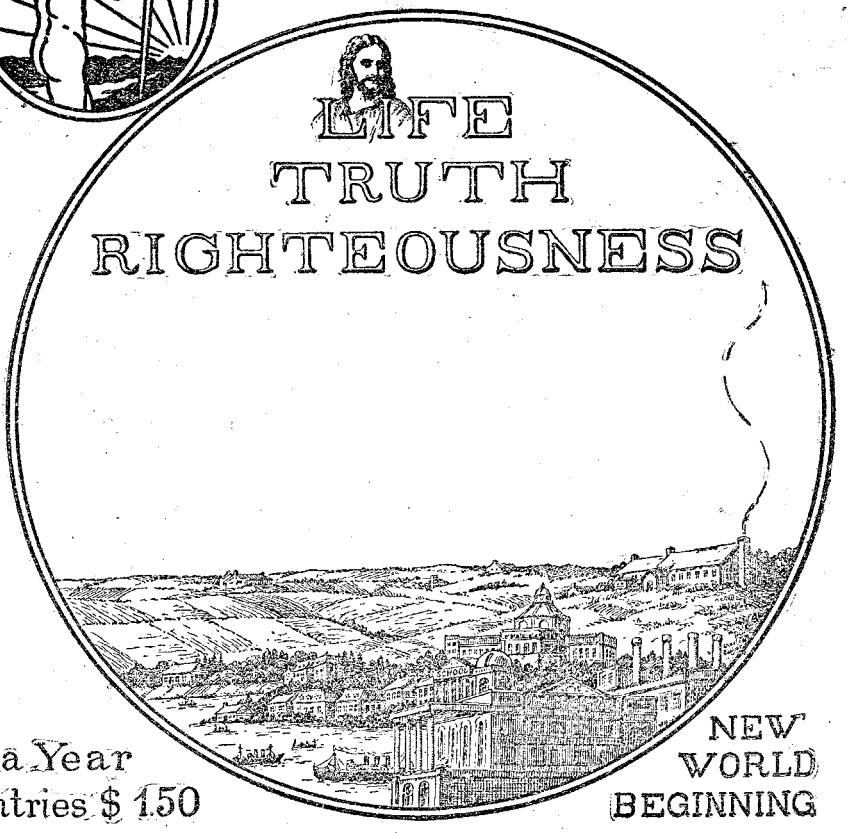
November 18, 1925



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Here and There Throughout the World

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by the Editor]

World's Largest Office Building

THE world's largest office building is under construction adjoining the Grand Central railway station in New York City. The structure, seven stories underground, will cost four million dollars and will be principally used as a locomotive repair shop for the New York Central. Huge elevators will take the locomotives up and down.

An Heroic Telegrapher

FEELING the approach of an attack of acute indigestion, Kavanaugh Jacobs, night telegraph operator of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad at Monongahela, threw on the red signals to stop all trains, and a few minutes later was found dead with his hand on the key. He died a hero, his last thought that of the safety of others.

Deporting the Industrious

ACCORDING to a ruling of the Labor Bureau at Washington any foreign student who works at any kind of useful employment during his vacation season thereby ceases to be a student. Under this ruling several young men from India who came here to obtain an education, to learn our ways and absorb our high ideals, have been deported as unfit to remain here until their courses of instruction were finished.

College Girls in Summer Hotels

THE New York *Times* reports that three hundred and twenty college girls spent their vacations as waitresses in a hundred New England summer hotels. Their average wages and tips made their earnings amount to $11.50 per week, in addition to food and living quarters. The average duty was eight hours a day and eight persons served at each meal.

Ohio's Roadside Crosses

IN A successful effort to make motorists more careful the state of Ohio has lined its automobile highways with white crosses to show where motorists have met death. At one curve there are eight crosses; and on three pieces of turnpike totaling 100 miles of road there are seventy-nine crosses to remind drivers of the slim hold the automobilist has on life.

Jewelers and Furriers Become Desperate

THE furriers of New York have suffered so many losses from thieves that they have of themselves organized a special guard of men who can shoot straight. The jewelers are following their lead, but first demand special protection before taking up arms themselves. Armored cars now carry pay-rolls through the streets. Anarchy is all about us.

Chance to Die with Your Boots On

ACCORDING to the Prudential Insurance Company statistics we each have about one chance in twelve of dying with our boots on. Out of a total of 124,000 deaths among their policy-holders ten thousand were untimely. The automobile, of course, was the greatest factor in these sudden deaths. However, there were also many drownings.

The Ten Safety Commandments

NEW YORK CITY has issued ten traffic commandments: (1) Cross at the crossings; (2) Do not cross directly behind street cars; (3) Do not cross till traffic stops; (4) Do not cross diagonally; (5) Look both ways when you cross. Motorists must (6) look out for children; (7) give the pedestrian a chance; (8) always drive carefully; (9) always keep brakes in good order; and (10) study and obey the traffic regulations.

Indians in New York State

LESS than two hundred years ago Indians roamed freely all over New York state. Now their total lands in the state amount to less than an area two miles each way. On the Long Island reservation there are now but 177 Indians. On a reservation in the northern part of the state are 300 that do not speak the English language. The Indians make good citizens. Most of them work on the roads, and at odd times resort to their old trades of hunting and fishing.

Why Financiers Make Money

THE capital stock of all the banks of all kinds in the United States is two and one-third billions of dollars; their surplus is a like amount, the grand total being slightly less than five billions of dollars. But these same banks have outstanding loans amounting to more than twenty-five billions of dollars; and if the average interest on these loans is only six percent, the annual interest income is one and one-half billions, or over sixty percent on the capital invested.

City Freight Must Go Below

THE cities of London and New York are both discussing means to get the trucks off the streets by building freight subways, far below the levels of the passenger subways, which will connect all the principal freight termini with the largest freight-producing and freight-receiving points. It is stated that New York City receives annually 140,000 freight cars of food, which would be enough to make a solid train with the engine in Denver and the caboose in New York. All this food is now trucked through the city's streets.

A Study of the Suicide Problem

THE New York *Times* contains an interesting study of the suicide problem. Four men commit suicide to one woman. The Pacific Coast states hold the highest record for suicides in the United States, and Massachusetts the smallest. Education frequently promotes suicide, but ill health is the principal cause of self-destruction. Germany has the highest suicide rate of any country; then come France, Denmark and the United States. Negroes are almost immune. Fear is a great deterrent.

The First Airplane Stowaway

YEARS ago we heard of a man who caught hold of the netting of a balloon as it was rising and had a free ride into the air. Now we learn of a young tramp who hid in the wings of an airplane just as it was rising from Las Vegas, Nevada, and rode three hundred miles to Los Angeles. The wind whipped his shirt to ribbons, but he made the trip safely.

Three Billions in Automobiles

SOME idea of the size of the automobile industry may be gathered from the fact that the wholesale value of the cars produced in this country in 1924 was a little over three billions of dollars, or a little over a thousand dollars for the average car. There are now sixty thousand buses in operation here, of which twenty thousand are operated by schools.

The Banner Bug State

FOR purposes of experimentation on its pest farm at Vienna, Virginia, the Department of Agriculture recently offered to buy bedbugs at a cent and a half apiece. Every state responded generously, but the Department claims that North Carolina furnished the biggest and the hardest-biting bugs. Hurrah for North Carolina!

Plan for Saving Niagara

THE remedy proposed for saving Niagara Falls is to erect an obstruction in the river at some suitable point above the V-shaped notch through which so much of the water is flowing. This will spread the water out to the wings, where the rocks are harder and the erosion is negligible. The plan has been adopted successfully to preserve waterfalls elsewhere.

Two Causes of Mail Delays

ONE fruitful cause of mail delays is where mail is addressed to a person who lives at the corner of two or more streets. Sometimes as many as four postal routes meet at a street intersection and it takes time to find the proper carrier. Another difficulty arises where mail is addressed to a large office or apartment building; and not infrequently there are two, three or more persons of the same name among the thousands of tenants.

Railroads Buying Truck and Bus Lines

AT LEAST three railroads, the Pennsylvania, the Boston and Maine, and the Great Northern, have adopted the policy of buying bus and truck lines as feeders. The Pennsylvania is said to have at least a thousand miles of truck lines hauling local freight. In addition, at certain railroad termini, the package freight is now exchanged by trucks, the railroads having found it cheaper to do this than to move the cars.

Boy Rangers of America

THE Boy Rangers of America is a new organization, intended for boys from eight to twelve years of age. It is intended as an auxiliary for the Boy Scouts. It is said that there are already 10,000 Boy Rangers in the country, with lodges in forty-two states, and identified with some fifteen denominational groups. Boys from one to eight years of age and those still on the bottle have not yet been organized into any group of prospective fighters.

Report on the Oil Supply

THE American Petroleum Institute has issued a three-hundred-page report on the oil supply in which conclusions are reached that there is no imminent danger of the exhaustion of petroleum reserves in America, because of better methods of reaching the deeper deposits, increased supplies from countries to the south, better methods of refining and the ultimate use of almost unlimited oil shales, coal and lignites from which oil may be extracted.

Bats as Mosquito Destroyers

THE mosquito is one of the worst enemies of man. The bat is the deadly foe of the mosquito. The *Manufacturers' Record* reports that Dr. Charles A. R. Campbell of San Antonio, Texas, has devised a scientific bat-roost which is automatically adopted by bats as a permanent home and is self-sustaining, as one roost filled with bats will create annually four hundred dollars worth of guano. The suggestion is made that the installation of these bat-roosts twenty or thirty miles apart in any mosquito-infested country means the end of the mosquitos. On account of wet weather mosquitos have been unusually pestiferous in New Jersey and about New York City this past season.

Important Discoveries in Plant Life

WONDERFULLY important discoveries are now being made in plant life. In Virginia it is so certain that cedar trees harbor and develop natural enemies of the apple that the law requires the destruction of all cedars within two miles of any apple orchard. On the same principle the barberry is an enemy in wheat lands, the black currant in white pine regions, and the common rosebush in potato belts.

New York's Water Supply

NEW YORK'S water supply comes from the Ashokan reservoir, located in the Catskill mountains, six hundred feet above sea level, on the opposite side of the Hudson river. The water comes to New York through circular tunnels fifteen feet in diameter, and is delivered into the mains from as far as 750 feet below the street surface in some sections of the city. The water is excellent, always clear and always cool.

Wild Life Reservation in Mississippi Valley

THE government is now taking steps to create in the upper part of the Mississippi valley, between Wisconsin and Minnesota, a reservation for wild birds and wild animals which will be about three hundred miles long and in some places five miles wide. The bluffs of the Mississippi throughout this district rise precipitously for hundreds of feet. The district between these bluffs is often overflowed and, while useless for farming purposes, is ideal as a resort for game. Hunting and fishing will be allowed under regulations.

Proof that the Dead are Dead

PROOF that the dead are dead comes from Los Angeles. The *Evening Herald* cites the case of William Bethurum, seventy-two years of age, 1411 East 52 street, that city. William had done something naughty and was in jail. After five days his relatives secured bail for him, and the shock killed him. The prison physicians pronounced him dead, and he was dead. A local physician, Doctor Blank, called in to sign the death certificate, administered adrenalin; and William came back to life. He said that dying is easy, but the coming back to life made him feel very sick. He runs a restaurant, and has gone back to his work.

To Guard Canadian Border

A MIXED commission of Canadian and American officials is now studying the question of how to prevent smuggling along the three-thousand-mile border between the two countries. One suggestion calls for the cutting of all the trees in a strip three miles wide at the border.

Morgan Banking House Loans

DURING the last year Morgan and Company have loaned France one hundred million dollars, the Bank of England one hundred million, Australia seventy-five million, Italy fifty million, besides large loans to Germany and other countries. Gradually the whole world is coming more and more under the control of this great banking house.

Mexico City Six Hundred Years Old

IN NOVEMBER of this year Mexico City expects to entertain two hundred thousand visitors per day. At that time it will celebrate by an International Fair the six-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city. The present population is about 700,000. Mexico City is considered one of the most beautiful and up-to-date cities in the world.

75,000 Jewish Farmers

ONE striking phenomenon of our day is the return of the Jewish people to agriculture. For centuries the Jews have been landless, confined to the ghettos, where they have been forced to become traders and garment makers. A few years ago there were almost no Jewish farmers in the United States; now there are 1,000,000 acres being worked by Jews, and a total Jewish farm population in America of over 75,000.

Malolo, Princess of the Pacific

THE new princess of the Pacific Ocean will be the steamship Malolo, the new 582 foot, 22,000 ton greyhound, which is now being built at Cramp's shipyard, at a cost at $6,500,000; and in the spring of 1927 it will be put to work between San Francisco and Honolulu. This boat is expected to travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and to make the round trip in one week, which is about half the time required by the boats now on the route.

Sweden's Perpetual Lumber Company

SWEDEN has a lumber company that has been in business seven hundred years, and its forests today are in better shape than ever. The same land is cut over once in every seventy or eighty years. There is no waste land. It is continually productive.

Germany Drinking Much Less

THE New York *Times* furnishes interesting statistics showing that the Germans are drinking much less than formerly. In 1900 the annual consumption of beer was 124.6 quarts per capita; in 1924 it was only 63.4 quarts. At the earlier date the consumption of brandy was 6.5 quarts per capita, while in 1924 it was only a little over half a quart.

Why the Marines are in Haiti

THE commander of the United States marines in Haiti, Brigadier General Fuller, in an interview in the New York *Times* made the statement that "the marines are not in Haiti on any general mission of sanitation or civilization. We are simply there to prevent the overthrow of the regularly constituted government." A prominent bank in New York City has loaned money to said regularly constituted government.

Chileans Showing a Bad Spirit

CHILEANS are showing a bad spirit toward the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Board, which is trying to decide whether the Tacna-Arica province shall be returned to Peru or retained by Chile. The Chileans are attacking Peruvian members of the boundary delegation, and subjecting them to inconveniences and annoyances by searches and seizures of papers from subordinates.

Great Increase of Washing Machines

DURING the year 1914 there were only 50,000 washing machines in use in the United States. Today there are four million, and those in touch with the business claim that by 1929 the number will be double what it now is. Approximately one-half of the homes in the United States are now wired for electricity. There are washing machines in thirty percent of those thus wired, vacuum cleaners in forty-four percent, and electric irons in seventy-five percent.

All Over Europe in Three Days

TWO French aviators on a given Monday morning breakfasted in Paris, lunched in Belgrade, and dined in Constantinople. The next day they spent the night at Moscow, and the following day lunched in Copenhagen, and dined in Paris. The third day's flying, which began at 3.30 a. m. and ended at 9:15 p. m., included one hour's stop at Warsaw enroute to Copenhagen.

Great Estates of Spanish America

SEVEN percent of the population of Chile own all the agricultural lands; the holdings of 513 proprietors average 12,000 acres each. In the Argentine there are not less than 12,000 proprietors who have estates of 12,000 acres or more; at least one of them has 500,000 acres. In Mexico fifteen years ago 7,000 families owned all the tillable land. The estates averaged 64,000 acres. One of them, the Terrazas estate, was larger than Holland and Belgium together, and there was one still larger in Yucatan.

End of the Stinnes Combine

"WHAT goes up must come down, on your head or on the ground," runs a child's adage. It seems to be true of the Stinnes combine. Two or three years ago Hugo Stinnes was considered one of the wealthiest and most powerful of men. The inflation of the German mark made him the nominal owner of colossal enterprises, coal mines, iron foundries, factories, paper mills, newspapers, shipping lines, hotels, etc. But the liquidation has come; Stinnes is dead; his interests are in the hands of receivers, and little remains but debts.

New York University College Cruise

AT AN early date New York University will inaugurate its college cruise when the steamship Mount Clay sails out of New York to visit Cuba, Panama, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Borneo, Java, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Burma, India, Ceylon, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Africa, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia and the British Isles. The vessel will carry a full quota of instructors and executives and several hundred students who will study, recite and take examinations as they go around the world.

Murder Will Out, but Horthy Remains

TESTIMONY, supposed to be kept secret, but published in a leading Hungarian paper, discloses that it was Admiral Horthy himself who ordered the murder of the two editors of Hungary's leading socialist paper at the time when he seized control of the country. The paper which published the testimony was confiscated, but the cat is out of the bag.

Britain's Jails Closing

DURING the year 1914 there were 167,000 persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jails and penitentiaries of England and Wales; in the year 1924 the number thus sentenced was 58,216 or only about one-third of the number of ten years previous. As a consequence twenty of the sixty prisons have been closed. In that same time the jails and prisons in America have tremendously increased in prison population.

One Reason for Unemployment in Lancashire

ONE reason for unemployment in England's textile centers is seen in a dispatch from Shanghai. It is not a long dispatch. It merely tells that a ten-year-old boy is in one of the hospitals there because he lost his balance from weakness and fell into the machinery at four a. m., after he had been working eleven and one-half hours without food. The British government will not allow such conditions in England; so the owners moved the plants to Shanghai. Common sense dictates fair treatment of employes in every corner of the globe. Humanity is so bound together that one injustice anywhere leads to another injustice elsewhere.

Vienna a City of Violence

VIENNA is getting to have and to deserve the reputation of a city of violence from which it is good to stay away. For Vienna this is one of the worst possible advertisements, as she really needs the money that tourists and conventioners bring. But is it likely that the Zionists will wish to return to Vienna after the treatment they received there in August? Vienna is the city which only two years ago staged a riot against Judge Rutherford. The city seems to harbor thousands of young men who are worthless and reprobate, bent on mischief. A majority of the 273 rioters against the Zionists are said to have been state officials.

France's War Scars Well Healed

THE large section of France ruined by the German invasion is now virtually back to normal. Barbed wire entanglements have been removed, trenches have been filled, the ground has been leveled, and demolished buildings rebuilt. But the scars on the hearts of the widows and orphans will remain for many a year.

Prague's Monument to Huss

THE city of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, has honored the memory of John Huss, the reformer, by erecting an imposing monument to him in the principal square of the city. Huss went to the stake for declaring that the worship of Mary is idolatry, that no one can prove that sinners will suffer everlasting fire, and that Jesus Christ and not the pope is the Head of the church. The erection of the monument so angered the papal delegate to Czecho-Slovakia that he pulled out and beat it back to Rome.

Prosperity in New Zealand

THERE is prosperity in New Zealand. The finances of the country are in splendid condition, the surplus for the past year being over a million pounds. Interesting items in the budget are old-age pensions, pensions for the blind, allowances for widows and children, exemption of death duties on life insurance policies for one thousand pounds or less, and loans for settlers. Nevertheless, there is some unemployment in New Zealand.

Is South Africa Safe for Whites?

A NEWSPAPER correspondent in South Africa with the Prince of Wales reports that old tribal jealousies among the Negroes are disappearing and that the Negroes are coming to feel that the whites are their foes. They now have a saying that "when the white man first came to South Africa we had the land and he had the Bible; now he has the land and we have the Bible". The natives outnumber the whites five to one, but by the arm of force are held firmly in the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water, owning only eight percent of the land. There are natives in West Africa, some of them educated in America, so the writer claims, who brag that it will be their function to supply leadership when the time for struggle comes.

Important New Railway in the Balkans

AN IMPORTANT new railway line has just been completed in the Balkans. It connects the Adriatic port of Spalato with the railway town of Zagreb, thus giving the Serbians a new and valuable outlet for their products, as well as another important through line from Prague, Belgrade and Vienna to the Adriatic Sea.

Conditions Improving in Russia

THE New York *Times* reports conditions in Russia much improved over 1924. There are comfortable sleeping and dining cars on the through express trains, which now make the trip from Moscow to the Crimea in thirty-six hours. There is a rush of Jews back to the land. The Soviet government is encouraging the use of tractors and provides seed, gasoline and lumber for agricultural homes at reduced rates.

Pagan Ferocity in Egypt

A WRITER in the London *Daily Herald*, referring to the punishment meted out to the assassins who slew the late Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, said:

> That such a crime merits exemplary punishment goes without saying; but I cannot help feeling that the mass execution of eight men, some of them very young, for the killing of one, in addition to the exaction of five hundred thousand pounds from the Egyptian taxpayers, has about it the air of pagan ferocity and seriously injures the prospects of any real settlement of the Eastern question.

Europe's Tremendous Migrations

EUROPE is undergoing the greatest series of migrations ever known in history. Practically every country is expelling those not of the same blood and speaking the same tongue. The result is much like what would happen in the United States if all persons now in New York state who were not born there were told to get out, and the same rule were to be followed in every state in the Union. But in Europe it is worse; for hundreds of thousands of Greeks were expelled from Asiatic territory in which their ancestors lived 1000 B. C. Similar movements have taken place in a dozen countries, Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Serbia, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Armenia, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, Czecho-Slovakia. These migrations are causing great bitterness and a thirst for revenge all around.

Siberia's New Gold Fields

IF YOU are in search of adventure and willing to pay the price for it, you can probably get all you want by going to Siberia's new gold fields, some three hundred miles from the nearest railway station, away off to the northeast of Irkutsk. In the winter time the district is the coldest on earth. Food is brought in by airplanes, canoes and sledges. The Soviet takes a goodly share of the gold found, but thousands are rushing in and some of them are coming away wealthy.

Women Coal Miners in India

ROBERT SMILLIE, Member of Parliament, in a recent address at Keswick, England, said:

In India coal is being developed with British money, a large amount of which is invested by British coal owners; and there women and children are working under the same conditions that existed in Britain eighty, ninety or a hundred years ago. The little children are carried into the Indian mines; and they and their mothers work for twopence and threepence a day and for ten hours a day, underground.

"All Men in Expectation"

TRAVELERS returning from Jerusalem are reported by the Cumberland *Evening Times* as saying:

There is the expectation that something will happen. Such a city of optimists could not be found elsewhere, it seems to me, save in a new oil town in America. Everybody is looking forward to something. Nobody seems to know exactly what it is, but they are certain that it is to be very wonderful when it comes. Will the wonder come, and what will it be? Is it the same old Messianic hope? And will the dream be fulfilled? A world that venerates Jerusalem may well wonder.

Palestine Twenty Years Hence

IN AN address to the Zionist congress at Vienna, the head of the Labor and Immigration Department of the Zionist executive made the prediction that within twenty years from now Palestine will have a Jewish population of two million. There is no unemployment in the country, and the situation is improving by leaps and bounds. All this is the hand of God. These are the very conditions declared by the Lord to be one of the proofs of His presence in the earth, preparatory to the establishment of His kingdom world-wide and with all power.

Locusts Killed by Airplane

THE locust has met his waterloo. The airplane is too much for him. The Soviet government has found that sprinkling the ground with poison from an airplane puts the finish on the locust for good and all. The hand of God is plainly visible in all this. But for the World War it is doubtful whether this means of ridding the earth of pests would ever have been discovered.

Palestine's Jewish Population Doubled

IN FOUR years the Jewish population of Palestine has doubled, and it now stands at 115,151. At the end of the World War it was only 57,000. The soil is limestone, therefore very hot and permanently fertile. When properly developed it will support many millions of people. Palestine now has the best roads in the Near East, and its finances are in a better condition than at any time since the days of Christ. Malaria has been subdued. Schools of forestry and agriculture have been established. Where there were only barren sand dunes five years ago there is now a flourishing city of 30,000 inhabitants, Tel Aviv.

"Read of All Men" *By H. M. Warman*

A CUSTOMER of mine told me that the police recently made a raid for booze at the place where he rooms. While they were at it they searched his room also, and found some of Pastor Russell's works. Afterwards he saw one of the police officer who had taken a part in the raid and this officer told the roomer that as soon as they came across those books they concluded that it would be useless to go any further with their search for liquor. Suffice to say that the police did not tarry long at the house after the Bible Students literature was discovered.

Phoenix Street-Cars

By W. E. Brokaw, Editor *The Equitist*

THE statement in the THE GOLDEN AGE, issue of July 1, page 613, about street-cars in Phoenix, Ariz., having been adandoned for bus lines is not quite accurate. At the City Manager's office I was told that the street-car company is to cease operating the 15th of October, but that it is not yet known just what will be done after that. A variety of schemes have been suggested and are being discussed.

Two Pictures *(Contributed)*

THE first picture is of a poor woman scrubbing the hallway of a great modern office building. For this service, which is a great task for her, she is paid one dollar and fifty cents per evening. She has three children whom she is trying to keep in school long enough to be of some help. Her husband is a hopeless invalid and cannot even feed himself. Let us look at her. She has large beautiful eyes, but they are encircled with dark rings; her complexion is sallow and she looks weary beyond description. She is stooped and her small hands but infirmly hold the mop as she swings it back and forth.

The "boss" of the building appears; he has a perpetual leer. He stops and tells the woman that she had better do a little better job or else her job will be given to another. He adds that there are plenty more who want work and there will be no trouble to get them. Now she enters one of the offices where there is a great amount of work to do. Everything is helter-skelter and she must rid up. This job has but recently been added to her regular round of duties in addition to her work in the hall, with no increase in pay.

With a deep sigh, now that her "boss" has gone, she enters in upon the task. Just a little care on the part of the occupant of the office would have greatly lessened the woman's work. But he has been sitting there, feet higher than his head, all day long, making money by his wits and tossing things right and left as he smoked the best cigars. The woman's lips are set firm; they do not move; but in her heart is the question: "O Lord, how long?"

The second picture is at the home of the wife of the man who lolls so comfortably in his office, tossing things right and left as he so comfortably counts up his easily made money. She is giving an afternoon tea during which will be a rendition of musical selections and readings. This lady is a specialist in giving cute child recitations, although she weighs nearly two-hundred pounds and is unbecomingly fat.

The guests now begin to arrive and a colored maid takes charge of the wraps. They are of the best there is, many of them costing thousands of dollars. The program begins. Silly little songs are sung by women with mediocre voices, and soon they become the recipients of many false compliments.

Now the hostess rises. She is going to "do" one of those child recitations. She gently swings her two-hundred-pound frame into the middle of the floor amid tremendous applause and a wild flutter of excitement. Someone says, "Oh, she does those little things so dear." Now she begins and she smirks and sways from side to side shyly and says, "I know where the violets grow," etc., in a lisping, childish voice. The roof almost comes down with applause after she finishes. You know her favor is worth having; for she is a great lady, financially speaking, and that is all that counts now-a-days.

I know that some who read this will say: "Just some wretched bolshevik, who always wants to change everything, has written this." Someone else will say that it is a mean picture of conditions that do not exist and was only written to stir up bitterness. But is it a false picture? I do not think so. These same befurred women will go to church and sing: "He rules the world with truth and grace," according to a certain hymn much in use. I wonder whether they ever compare conditions that now exist in the world with such a statement about God, and if so whether they do not come to doubt the accuracy of that statement. Thy kingdom come!

Lost Lands and Peoples *By J. L. Bolling*

GREAT strides are being made by archeologists in their efforts to unearth the past and to dispel the mists of antiquity; and with each new discovery in this interesting field comes further confirmation of the Bible narrative.

The Washington *Post*, in a recent editorial concerning Dr. Thomas Gann, the eminent archeologist who discovered the famous Lost City of Maya, in British Honduras, made the following interesting comments:

He is one of many explorers who are penetrating the still untrodden places of the earth in search of the secrets of cities and civilizations which will throw new light on the history of the earth.

The discovery last year by Capt. Angus Buchanan, the leader of the Lord Rothschild expedition, of a city

built of salt in the heart of the Sahara has, for instance, given a new impulse to the investigation of the vast uncharted areas of western and central Asia, of Arabia, Tibet, China and Indo-China, of New Guinea and of Africa.

There are still in the Antarctic five million square miles of untraversed land; the Kola peninsula, in Arctic Lapland, awaits the pioneer, and there are two million square miles of South America which may yield priceless discoveries.

In the heart of China there has been found a race of blonde women with yellow curly hair, descendants of a people whose very name has been lost; while in the Becker-Nihon islands of the Hawaiian group, among the ruins of an unknown city built in stately terraces, there has been found a colony whose men are Apollos and whose women are of extraordinary beauty.

In the Isthmus of Panama, beyond the Darien mountains, Mr. Mitchell-Hedges found a mysterious race of Indians with pure Mongolian features, living among prehistoric animals. In the same region was found a race of white Indians settled among the ruins of a great city which flourished 5,000 years ago.

A race of white savages has been found in the Unyamwezi country, in the heart of Africa, while in the hills to the north of the Mekhong valley, in Indo-China, is a silent tribe, which has no deity, worships no idols and has a language which consists only of five simple sounds.

In the Panama jungle travelers have found the perfectly preserved mummy of a girl whose hands and feet bore claws like those of some weird bird. These and other relics point to the existence in that region in past ages of a race of human tree-dwellers.

This record embraces only a few of the discoveries of recent years, but while such rewards await the traveler, who can wonder that in these prosaic days the lure of exploration still maintains its hold?

No Overcrowding of Earth

THE above confirms the prophecy concerning the new age we are entering, that all the secret things would be brought to light. "There is nothing hid which shall not be made manifest," are the words of Jesus on this point. And in the light of such discoveries as the above, we see that this applies just as truly to the buried cities of the past as to the moral conduct of men and nations. Those who think the earth is in danger of becoming overcrowded now or in the Millennium can soon allay their fears by considering the fourth paragraph of this editorial, which declares that there are "five million square miles of untraversed land" in the Antarctic, and two million in South America as yet unexplored, besides the Kola peninsula, which still await the ax, pick and shovel of the pioneer. And if all the people who ever lived on the planet could find plenty of "standing room" in the Lone Star State, even on the basis of a very liberal estimate, allowing more generations to a century than the known average, most assuredly the contention of such is proven groundless.

Of course, we can befuddle our intellects with false reasoning and by juggling statistics, and still be unable to comprehend the truth with reference to this subject; but sanity and plain, ordinary "horse sense" will impel us to accept gladly such an easily demonstrable fact. Many who cannot see the mountain peaks of truth, towering before them in all their simple grandeur, have no difficulty in seeing (?) with great clearness of vision the mole-hills of superstition, creedal ignorance, and "science, falsely so-called".

The fool can readily understand and will quickly acknowledge that the crudest mechanical contrivance possible of production had a maker, that it was designed by somebody capable of thought and possessed of intelligence, but the poor thing is silenced when the marvelous mechanism of the Universe, with literally billions of complicated and delicately balanced and adjusted parts, looms up before him in all its appalling magnificence! And in reply to the query, Has it a Maker, a Designer? he shakes his head, or says: "I do not know"!

Refutation of Darwinism

THE "blonde women of China", the "stately terraces" of the "unknown city", and the "Apollo-like men and women . . . of extraordinary beauty" found among its ruins, referred to in the fifth paragraph, all belie the Darwinian hypothesis of an evolutionary origin of mankind. "The mysterious race of Indians with pure Mongolian features, living among prehistoric animals," and the "race of white Indians" found in the Isthmus of Panama, living among the ruins of an ancient city, and the "white savages" of the Unyamwezi, all bear testimony to the falsity of Darwinism. The mummified freak with claws "like those of some weird bird" confirms the Bible utterances concerning the fall of man and his tendency to become more brute-like and to gravitate to the level of the lower animals.

Possibly Satan has to do with the production of freakish deviations from the normal human form and appearance, for the purpose of deluding humanity into believing and accepting his "Gospel of Dirt", as Carlyle termed the evolution theory. King Nebuchadnezzar's degradation to the level of a beast of the field, also confirms the foregoing, and shows us that humanity's tendency is downward, and not upward.

We may be sure that when the kingdom of truth and righteousness is established in the world under Christ (Matthew 6:10; Daniel 7:27), and Satan is bound for a thousand years, then the trend of the human race will be upward.—Acts 3:19-21; Isaiah 35:8-10.

Drastic Economy, A Hindrance to Progress *By H. R. Hewitt*

AT PRESENT a well-organized plea for systematic economy seems to be prevalent in all countries, especially in the United States. At first glance and without due consideration, it would appear that this policy is the only door of relief or hope remaining to mankind for the settlement of the distressing problems of the civilized nations.

A fact worthy of our notice before we proceed further is that the most ardent advocators of economy in our fair land do not offer to reduce their salaries in the least. From the Chief Executive, Congress and the House of Representatives down to those who draw up the economy charts for the already struggling masses, all remain quite content to pocket what seems to the man of the street salaries far in excess of the service rendered. No doubt these advisers would plead the cost of maintaining appearances; but why should millions toil for a mere pittance in constant dread of penury to uphold a system of veneered barbarism and exploitation and its great outward show?

Nor do we find the financiers and business men who so strenuously uphold and defend the economy theory relinquishing any of their so-called "God-ordained rights" as an example. Ah, no! As usual, budgets will be prepared showing the already trodden-down laborer how to save twenty cents a day out of the $2.00 he receives; and, as ever, the advisers will give great and costly banquets, send their wives and daughters to seaside resorts in palatial steam yachts, and squander millions on the wheels of fortune in foreign lands or on the ever shifting and deceptive stocks and bonds of Wall Streets all over the land. And following the regular, firmly entrenched custom, millions will be expended to hold huge naval maneuvers in far-off isles, while the sons of the soil ask for relief and get only a few begrudged crumbs of favor.

Cannot every thinking man see that a policy of economy will halt development, commerce, invention, education, and human progress? And can they not discern that economy also means inefficient service, accidents, and underpaid, uneducated human labor?

What we need is not to cut the wages of the plumber, the carpenter, the bricklayer, and the railway man and to begrudge them the few comforts they get out of life, but to bring even the most underpaid trades up to and above that level without placing a skyrocket under the prices of the needs and necessities of life. And, by the way, let us not forget that though these trades average $5.00 to $12.00 a day they average only seven or eight months' work per year and hence, cannot amass the huge fortunes which many would have us believe they can.

The Possibilities Within Reach

ONLY a false standard of government would economize on development, human necessity, as well as human progress. Let us consider a few things which, if they were developed, would feed, warm, and supply comforts to the now longing masses often stinted of life's necessities by a system of frugality where consideration of man's need and comfort are concerned.

First of all there is the great Colorado river, from which could be developed power, heat, and light to ease the burdens of and give comforts to many. And not only these, but also millions of acres of dry, fertile, desert sands could receive the life-giving waters and as a result provide luxuriant abundance of grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., as well as a place where thousands of the dwellers in our overcrowded, reeking slums could establish comfortable, delightful homes in the midst of plenty.

Second, let us cast our glance to those great undeveloped areas of natural resources adjacent to our highways of travel and the still greater areas where only a few brave explorers and pioneers have gone.

A little farther off we perceive Alaska, lying dormant with its millions and millions in undeveloped mineral, coal, and petroleum wealth, and with its broad, extensive tundras on which huge herds of reindeer and musk-ox could be raised by the millions for meat, hides and even dairy products.

Then skip to the undeveloped, unexplored, fertile tropical isles of the Pacific on which so little human care and effort is now expended, yet which, if efficiently subdued and cultivated, could produce shiploads of delicacies for many hungering palates.

Next consider what great good would result to commerce if a few of the millions so freely spent on war were diverted to the purpose of cutting through the St. Lawrence river-bed so as to permit Atlantic ocean-liners to come up to Detroit, Chicago, and Duluth.

Direct your mind now to the woeful lack of good roads in this enlightened land, which could easily be remedied by the unselfish use for the good of our neighbors of the abundant natural resources, efficient labor-saving machinery, and the man-power now lying idle in our cities.

Then a great reforestation program is necessary to restore that which greedy corporations and individuals have like vandals stripped with little thought for the men of tomorrow.

As with our forests, so with the fish and the game have the civilized vandals wreaked their destruction wholesale. It is true that our government has put forth some noble efforts to check the ruthless waste and restore that which those of the past so wantonly destroyed, yet how much greater should be the effort expended!

The inventors and the greatest benefactors to our race must starve and shiver their uphill way to a pauper's grave, in many cases, while others reap the millions resulting from the child of their brain. Must we economize at one end of the scale alone while checking creative invention and effort as a result of a policy of thrift?

Advantages of Aircraft Expansion

THEN there is that great field of commercial aircraft to expand. How easy it would be in time of flood, famine, pestilence, or other distress to rush airplanes to the scenes with the needed food, medicines, and relief! But, no! Christians (?) are too much occupied in making the world safe for democracy with poison gas, disease and blight bombs, liquid fire, etc., to do anything so useful and Christlike!

Education: How broad are the opportunities not to scrimp and save, but to expend more on constructive, technical education to fit our younger generation to meet skilfully and efficiently the demands of life! Shame on the nation that would take liberty and enlightenment as its motto, and then report through its census millions of illiterate or semi-educated citizens! Let us utilize our now deadly ships of war to take our youth to other lands on educational tours and thus bring men into a closer union and, as a result, deal narrow, cramped patriotism a death blow.

It is folly to curse our bountiful Creator when a famine occurs, while there are millions of acres in the Amazon Valley, the jungle, and on the Nile that could be conquered and made to produce abundance for all if efficiently distributed. The plague-infested swamps from which rise hordes of disease-carrying pests—why not let science eliminate both the swamps and the insects, as was proved to be practicable in Panama and many other places?

Space will not permit more than a brief review of a few of the countless tasks which humanity could profitably make into useful agents for man's common welfare. There are huge irrigation projects, such as that of the Sahara desert by artesian wells; the cutting of many canals to connect useful waterways; radio programs from powerful stations in an international language; the gathering of power from the winds, the tides, the rivers, and even from the subterranean heat of volcanoes; the planting and efficient cultivation of millions of acres of now idle lands; the education of the peons, slaves, both the literal and the wage variety, and the masses of foreign lands as well as the uneducated of our own domain; and lastly a most-needed reform, the replacing of the disease breeding slum tenements with pretty stucco cottages.

Just Distribution Would Bring Prosperity

THESE are not Utopian dreams, but the practicabilities of today, although we fully realize that until the full establishment of Christ's

kingdom the selfishness in all classes of men will prevent much of this being done, if not all.

Let no one hastily cry: "But if these things were developed there would be overabundance!" Ah, no! there might be under the present selfish, brutal law of "supply and demand", but under a just system of distribution humanity's needs would use up many times what is now produced.

Rather we would not see men and women with pinched, starved, longing faces gazing wistfully at the things which, behind plate-glass windows, their undernourished stomachs so pitifully crave; nor would men long for the juicy steaks so temptingly displayed while knowing that their portion is a soup-bone. And then, there are the neat though not extravagant clothes which so many would like to have in place of patched, ragged overalls, etc. Nor would many shiver under thin rags while tons of coal and millions of unharnessed water-power go to waste, or lie dormant. Nor would men and women in the sweat-shops of our slums and cities long for a chance to till the vacant fields and valleys, held by grabbing land-barons, while now even the sunlight rarely sends its purifying rays upon their filthy conditions and surroundings.

Ah! what vistas of comfort (and remember, comfort is far from the "fullness of bread" and vice of Sodom) we can vision; and these would not come as a result of thrift or economy but from free, open-handed, intelligent development of nature's abundant resources, which when produced would not be wastefully left to rot on the fields as at present, but efficiently distributed where most needed.

We hear of the "overabundance" in California. What a mockery, when one sees hundreds and hundreds in its large cities standing in line for a sandwich only! And then think of the multitudes that are too proud to ask for relief but grub along on the very verge of starvation.

How far away relief seems to the despairing masses led from one false hope to another by their unfaithful leaders who are in the pay of the oppressor! But lift up your heads and rejoice, ye sorrowing of earth; for the time of deliverance is at hand, and just beyond the storm now hovering overhead, lie far greater glories than we can now conceive or imagine, under the righteous rule of Him who has promised to "break in pieces the oppressor" and to bring back to the misled masses their long usurped rights. Rejoice; for the time is at hand!

Death Dances *By Mrs. Elizabeth D. Whyte*

I SEE by the papers that certain natives of Africa were not pleased because they were not allowed to dance till they died, to give pleasure to the Prince of Wales.

They have similar customs among the Mexican Indians. I witnessed such a dance in 1906, in Zacatecas. I went with Mexican friends, a three days' journey, in a coach of six horses, through great cactus forests and through the Rio Grande, out to a fine sheep ranch, or "hacienda", in the wildest place imaginable. Here we saw a large snake basking in the sunshine, and went out of the way to avoid it.

We then went to a small Indian village to see the natives celebrate the feast of the Holy Cross. The procession was ready to start when we arrived. Four Indians carried a large cross on their shoulders. Behind them four women carried a smaller one. Both crosses were decorated with large white flowers made from the interior white leaves of the maguey or century plant. As the procession started, the dance before the cross began. The dancers were young, some very good-looking. They jumped up and down, whirled around, then for a time the step was 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

An old man with a mask and long white beard, whom they called "El Perro" (the dog), carried a whip with which he kept the dancers in line. In the rear several wealthy Mexican "haciendados" (ranchers) danced. They were on horseback. Such beautiful animals! The costumes of the men and the trappings of the horses were heavily decorated with silver. They danced a sort of quadrille, slowly moving gracefully in and out, yet keeping pace with the procession, along the banks of the river. They halted a moment to pass the crosses on to others, and then the same performance continued until we returned to the Plaza, where many sought the privilege of carrying the heavy cross up the church steps, on their knees.

In the middle of the Plaza there was a high pole holding up a large globe, from which

streamed many bright colored ribbons. The dancers each took hold of one and at a given signal they all started together like living shuttles, and they wove a beautiful design all over the globe; then, reversing the movement, they undid it, releasing a flight of snow-white pigeons that fluttered over our heads and settled on the roof of the church. While the dancers were weaving the globe they kept perfect time to the music and the dance steps.

It was wonderful; yet those poor natives were half savages, in spite of the church in their midst, and were willing to dance till they dropped. If they were willing to suffer for their eternal torment god, how much more so they will be when they know that God is not a monster, but a God of wisdom, justice, love and power! The feast was over for us, but the fanatical natives kept on dancing until they were exhausted, and many died.

Adrenal Glands—Human Chemical Laboratory *By Joseph Greig*

WHY does the hair on a cat's back, and the hair on a human head, go straight up, and the flesh turn "goosey", in the presence of fear? Scientists tell us that two little glands the size of a walnut, and located just above the kidneys, are responsible for this.

These glands, known as the adrenal glands, shoot forth a chemical into the blood stream which prepares the system for instant combat with outside foes. Adrenalin is the name of the chemical which these glands discharge, and which immediately changes the size of the blood vessels. These glands also affect the liver, whose function is to store up sugar for instant use in an emergency and at the moment of the chemical discharge the liver pours out at once sufficient of its store to meet the necessity.

Another precaution which the human organism involuntarily takes during times of stress is the instant diminishing of the size of the arteries leading to the stomach, while those leading to the lungs, heart, brain and nerve centers become temporarily larger.

In view of the above facts and certain other blood tests, present-day super(?) education is seeking to identify reasoning man with the lower orders of animals, which are governed by instinct. While the organic principle in man and in lower animals may be similar in many respects, who would dare to assert that reason by a process of logic and deduction is to be found in any other animal than man? Moreover, those of the protoplasmic evolutionary theory are bare of all hope as respects a future life, whereas the Bible inspires the mind with a resurrection prospect for man, built on a basis of absolute justice through the legal transaction of the cross of Christ.

Further, while these sticklers for godliness in creation swallow their monkey and camel, Holy Writ clears our vision completely by saying that man was made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor, and given dominion over the works of God's hands. Thus the human king fell as per the Genesis record and blurred the image of his Maker to the extent that man does not now wish to retain Jehovah in his knowledge. The average of life has greatly shortened since the Flood also, and at present, is about thirty-five years.

It is apparent that this adrenalin chemical secretion in nature was simply arranged by an All-wise Creator to increase the blood flow in times of distress and has no special bearing upon the matter of instinct. In fact anger and all the human impulses have not only a direct connection with the character status of the person but materially affect the health and physical structure of the organism, even beyond what is discernible by the senses.

Youth and the (Modern) State *By F. Leon Scheerer*

WE CULL the following remarkable declaration from *The Life of Youth*, which is a monthly magazine published in Zurich, Switzerland. It shows how even amidst the ranks of Christian youth opposition to the old order is developing, which, together with many other factors, is working towards its certain dissolution, and breaking ground for a new and better order of things. The article purports to set forth the attitude of the rising Swiss generation in these words:

We reject the modern state in its threefold aspect,

We disown its claim of being judicatory. While at one time perhaps the sponsor of uplift and progress, it has, like its legal code, become hardened and the most bitter opponent of every innovation born in its time that tends towards a possible change of established forms.

We deny to the state a rightful claim to public morality. We claim it to be the resultant of the public's expression of morality and not an expression of the existing state itself.

We reject it as an organizer of communal life. As protector of the class struggle it stigmatizes its egoistic interests.

This worldly partisan spirit finds expression in the sanctified competitive system.

We renounce state feudalism and base our hope in the community rooted in the Gospels.

And we finally reject it as a state of coercion.

We are compelled to reject the state, because its very constructive principle is that of force. To might or force of any kind, we deny the claims of morality and moral worth. To the spirit of our youth the thought of force and of every institution based upon it, is irreconcilable.

The history of the past ten years has robbed us of our last shred of confidence in the modern state. We have seen modern political economy before our very eyes, develop into class rule internally and into nationalism externally.

We direct all our energy against both; for they will culminate in a joint use of the military against the foe within and for war against the national enemy without.

The modern state pursues the ideal of material support and spiritual development of its citizenry. But since it actually fails even in this respect, it is our prerogative to challenge it.

The point at issue is not the continuity and maintenance of the state so much as the welfare of the people and opportunities for an unhampered expansion and intellectual development of their character. But whatever obstructs such moral development must be removed.

We are made to feel that the state as now organized is blocking the path of God's incoming kingdom.

For this reason we challenge the modern state. We challenge it, even though knowing, yea because of this very knowledge, that youth is recognized by the modern state. This has a double significance.

We love our country. But we are not misled in our love by the patriotic huzzas of Swiss carnivalists of the type, "From a distance far, we greet thee," nor by the distress of our people, daily crying their needs more loudly to heaven, nor yet by the preparedness frenzy of our militarists and their followers.

Our love for our country and people is deeply rooted in our hearts, but above our native country and people towers God's coming kingdom. Strong peoples are needed for its support.

"Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And rear them to the sky."

Youth is the Symbol of Palestine

UNDER the above title the Jewish National Fund Bureau for America, 114 Fifth Ave., New York, publishes a little pamphlet which contains much that is heart-cheering for a Bible student. The little booklet opens with a suggestive poem by Rudyard Kipling, which we republish herewith, together with the first page of the booklet:

I am the land of their fathers,
In me the virtue stays,
I will bring back my children
After certain days.

Under their feet in the grasses
My clinging magic runs.
They shall return as strangers,
They shall remain as sons.

—*Rudyard Kipling.*

The Jewish people is the oldest of the nations; Palestine counts among the earliest lands of civilization. Yet from the reunion of the Jewish people and Palestine has sprung the miracle of a vigorous new youth for both. For the waste places of Palestine are being transformed into fertile fields and luxuriant plantations.

The moribund classic Hebrew has become the living virile national tongue proudly spoken by old and young, and recognized as an official language by the government of Palestine.

The sons and daughters of the Jewish people have become pioneers in Palestine, consecrating their youth to the regeneration of the Jewish Homeland.

The pioneer youth of Palestine, better known by their Hebrew name of Haluzim, have come in thousands from Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia, Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia since the end of the World War. Most of them are members of well-to-do Jewish families, and have abandoned comfortable homes, university studies and professional careers for the sake of their Zionist ideals.

The ideals of the pioneers are declared to be identical with the promises given through the ancient prophets; plain living, high thinking; a return to the soil under such conditions that there shall be in all Palestine neither gentlemen farmers nor farm laborers; and the universal use of the Hebrew tongue.

Until now, it seems, the acquisition of land in Palestine has been bound up with many legal and social difficulties, and large tracts were not available under any circumstances. But now the situation is extremely favorable, and every Jew who can do so is being urged to contribute $20, which will recover for the Hebrews as a whole a dunam (¼ acre) of the ancient homeland. To our way of thinking there are blessings for everybody who can and will take an active part in this restoration of God's typical people to the land promised to them as an everlasting inheritance. The little book closes with the following appeal:

> Some young men and women will go from America to share in the pioneering achievements of the Haluzim.
>
> But the majority will remain behind, even as a majority of the Jews remained behind when Ezra led a devoted band on the Return from Babylon. Then, those who did not give themselves, gave of their gold and silver. So must we do today. If we do not give our own selves, we must furnish the means for those who do.
>
> Shall we in America eat, drink and be merry while Palestine is yet to be redeemed?
>
> Shall we let the pioneers hunger in vain for the soil of Palestine?
>
> Shall we leave the Jewish Homeland without land?

Items from Our Glasgow Correspondent

Great Britain to America in Twelve Hours

AMAZING claims as to speed and vertical rising are put forward on behalf of a monoplane of an entirely new type, the plans of which have just been brought to London by a young Austrian aeronautical engineer named Charles Gligorin. The Ministry has offered to build an experimental model on his specifications.

The new monoplane is based on an application of the rotor principle used in the Flettner rotor ship. Among remarkable claims made for the machine are:

It can rise almost vertically up from the ground, like a helicopter.

Its speed is three times greater than the fastest plane of a similar size at present.

Economy would be effected up to thirty-three percent.

There is nothing "freakish" about the appearance of the new monoplane. It does not depend solely for its power on its rotor, which takes the place of wings. At the axis of the rotor is an ordinary 240 h. p. engine, driving a propeller on the ordinary principle. An average speed of something over 300 miles an hour is claimed, which would bring the American continent within twelve hours of Europe—a dream which would be further realized by its independence of landing fields. One of the problems facing the air traffic experts in the past, has been the loss of time taken in the transportation of passengers from the center of the cities to the outlying suburbs. Where it now takes over seven minutes to rise to a height of 1,000 feet, Mr. Gligorin claims that his machine will take only one and one-half minutes.

He also claims that the machine possesses "safety" properties in respect to engine failure, which would materially minimize the risk of flying.

Machinery for Russia

M. RAKOVSKY, Soviet agent, who has returned to London, has come prepared to place orders with British firms to the extent of no less than £15,000,000, says the London *Daily Herald*. Of these some £10,000,000 will be for agricultural and other machinery required as the result of the good harvest that is said to be assured for Russia this year.

Motor Cars in Great Britain

THERE were 1,393,000 motor vehicles licensed in Great Britain on May 31, including

533,000 cars
518,000 cycles
217,000 trade vehicles
92,000 cabs

These figures are given in a return by the Ministry of Transport, which also shows that in the period December 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925,

gross receipts for taxes on motor vehicles were £13,002,255.

The Smoke Evil

DURING a London smoke fog a twelve-year-old child in twenty-four hours breathed 250 miles of smoke particles. Manchester's smoke deposit exceeds London's by a great deal. So said Mr. Fletcher Allen, the organizing secretary of the British Humane Society, addressing Manchester Rotarians. The smoke, he said, practically denied children the right to live.

Century Ago and Now

FANCY Stephenson's engine puffing along from Stockton to Darlington as it did a hundred years ago! True, the poor old centenarian with its comic funnel and queer mechanism, had a brand new petrol motor hidden in its "tummy"; grafted into it, so to speak, like a youth-renewing monkey gland—else it could not have made its brave show. Its smoke and steam were counterfeit, but for the rest it was the genuine ancestor of all the world's locomotives. Imagine, then, the contrast between this venerable machine and the latest triumphs of steam engineering that have followed it.

The eye beholding the first and latest engine can see a hundred years of progress in science and skill; but the imagination can hardly realize the tremendous consequences of this mechanical development. That first little tin-pot puffer started a change in human relationships and activities second only to the mental and social revolution caused by the invention of printing.

The English towns were on holiday recently, to watch a six miles procession of locomotives and rolling stock of every type, from the old "Puffing Billy" and dandy coach to the latest high-speed mammoth and its luxurious carriages (coaches) and dining saloons.

Railway Situation

IN HIS presidential address to the National Union of Railwaymen's Annual Conference at Southport, Mr. W. Dobbie said that they met in the shadow of great industrial depression, and that the workers were faced with the greatest crisis this generation had known. As with other industries, so with the railway industry. Whenever employers want to curtail expenses it is always the workers who are called upon to bear the brunt of the burden. He said:

> We are always called upon to make sacrifices in the national interests, but we know from bitter experience that the life of a workman and his family is one of continual sacrifice; and I say definitely that the time has arrived when sacrifices must be made by the other class.
>
> So long as there is the desire on the part of the railway companies to enforce reductions on our members, so long as men are being dismissed and thrown on the streets, so long as there is a shopman on short time, there can be no justification for railway shareholders receiving seven and a half percent, five percent, or even two and a half percent quarterly dividends.

Continuing, Mr. Dobbie said:

> I have given careful consideration to the whole problem with which we are faced, and I can see no reason why our members should sacrifice one iota more of the conditions we have succeeded in obtaining. In my opinion the depression through which the trade of this country is passing does not justify the further lowering of our standard of existence. The statements of the railway companies are a confession of their failure to run the industry efficiently, and the time has arrived when the industry should be taken over by the State.

Mining Situation

SPEAKING at Scarborough before 200 delegates, representing 799,312 miners, Mr. Herbert Smith said:

> I am hoping that this attempt on the part of the owners to depress miners' wages, lengthen hours, etc., will have the full opposition of the whole trade-union movement in Great Britain.

The subcommittee of the Miners' Federation have worked out plans for an alliance with railwaymen, transport workers, and engineers. These unions have a membership of 3,000,000.

The statement from the miners sets out that the following would be the reductions in the average earnings of the miners if the owners' proposals are put into effect:

	Present daily rate	Proposed reductions
	£ s d	£ s d
Scotland	0 10 2	0 2 1
Northumberland	0 9 2	0 2 2
Durham	0 9 10	0 2 0
South Wales	0 10 6½	0 1 10
Eastern Division	0 10 9	0 0 7
Lancashire	0 9 6	0 0 10
Kent	0 12 10	0 1 2

The Miners' Viewpoint

THE miners claim that the owners are to blame for the condition of the industry, because they have never taken the miners into their confidence as provided in Part Two of the Mining Industry Act, 1920. Continuing, Mr. Smith said:

Whether the country believes in nationalization or not, it will be driven to adopt that as the only possible solution to save the mining industry.

At Yorkshire a resolution was recently passed by the miners condemning wars, declaring that the workers were used as pawns in the game, and calling on the Miners' Federation to give a mandate to the Miners' International to declare a strike in the mines of the whole world in the event of a situation arising whereby any of the nations might become involved in war. At the time of writing both owners and miners are looking to the government to take action over this resolution.

A Mammoth Engineering Feat

BY BRINGING the waters of Loch Treig, which lies 16 miles inland and 700 feet above sea-level, down to Loch Linnhe for driving a plant which will supply 100,000 horse-power for refining aluminum-bearing earth, which corresponds in magnitude, for technical reasons, to a 300,000 horse-power station providing electricity to a municipality for lighting, etc., there will be made in the heart of the Western Highlands of Scotland sufficient electricity to supply the wants of three cities the size of Edinburgh.

Speaking to a *Sunday Post* representative, Mr. Halcrow, the engineer responsible for the designing of the scheme, said:

You can say that it will be the biggest engineering feat attempted in Britain since the Forth Bridge was built. You may also say that the tunnel, when complete, will be the longest in Europe, and will be surpassed in the entire world only by the Shandaken Tunnel in the Rocky Mountains, which, incidentally, is only half the diameter of the proposed Lochaber Tunnel.

Already the main task is being attacked in bringing the waters of Loch Treig down to the shores of Loch Linnhe—Ben Nevis lies right in the way—a job requiring the faith that moves mountains. But engineers do not rely on faith very much; we put our trust in tunnels instead. Actually the results will be the same. Ben Nevis will be eliminated, and through its granite heart will rush a river of water packed with a tremendous force into a concrete-lined cylindrical tube, fifteen miles long and about sixteen feet in diameter; about half as high again as a London "Tube", which no one considers small.

There is a railway twenty-two miles long to be made, already working at three points, and to be finished in October. Camps have to be built—twelve altogether—for the housing of workmen. The largest of these will be on the bare hillside near Spean Bridge, and will contain canteens, recreation-rooms, and playing fields. In one of the wildest and most barren regions in the whole British Isles these signs of industrial progress must be created before the first drill can bite into the virgin rock of the mountain; and every ounce of material must be brought there somehow. A temporary power-scheme must be created on the River Spean to furnish electricity for running the drills. This alone will require thirty miles of transmission apparatus, steel masts, wires, etc.

At present the work occupies 1000 workmen, and when in full swing 2500 will be employed.

Flowers Cross the Atlantic

A BLAZE of color met the eyes of those who visited the C. P. R. Pavilion at Wembley; for 5,000 peony blooms arrived in Glasgow a short time ago, on the Canadian Pacific liner Montreal, enroute to the exposition.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway had special refrigerator cars in waiting to convey the blooms to Wembley. On a day arranged the blooms were distributed to all the women who called at the C. P. R. Pavilion.

The bulk of these blossoms were cut from plants grown by Mr. W. Ormiston Roy, the well-known Montreal landscape gardener. In order that everything might be done to keep the blooms in proper condition, his brother, Mr. John F. Roy, came over with them on the steamer. It is believed that this is the first time that cut flowers have been sent across the ocean on so considerable a scale.

Say not the struggle nought availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy fainteth not nor faileth,
And as things were, they still remain.

For not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front the sun climbs oh, how slowly!
But westward look; the land is bright!

The Periodic Coal Strike

BECAUSE they will not invest a few dollars three or four months ahead of time for the coal which they must have later, the common people of the north and the east do all humanly possible to encourage the oft-recurring coal strikes which boost their prices skyward.

April is the best time to buy coal, because the prices are then the lowest. The prices thereafter raise about 25 cents per ton per month. July and August are good months in which to buy because the mines are running light, the coal is dry and well cleaned, and the deterioration from then to time of use is nil.

The so-called coal strikes are usually little more than a tacit agreement between miners and operators to work off accumulated coal stocks at a high price and thereafter for both to get a slice of increased profits; for the coal once boosted in price, because of a strike, never comes down.

By waiting till the late fall or winter rush, the consumer gets a full quota of slate, bony, culm or any other fancy name you wish to call it. Also, there is usually a generous quantity of plain dirt. And by waiting until snow falls the consumer also has a chance to pay for a quantity of ice and snow.

When a coal strike does come, the first people looked after are the Canadians, partly as an act of mercy and partly because the railroad haul is longer, and the railroads like to get the benefit of the long hauls. By waiting until bad weather comes, coal consumers are subject to delays due to slow movements of cars and ferries; and not infrequently the railroads are then congested with the movements of crops.

If the consumers would keep their bins filled up with coal at all times it would be best for them and best for the miners. Work would be steady for the miners, stocks would not accumulate which would have to be moved by resorting to the "strike" method, and prices to the consumers would be lower and steadier.

It is nonsense to talk about federal control of anthracite mines. The anthracite mines can be worked only by trained anthracite workers, and no human power can compel them to work unless they wish to do so.

Some Questions for the Evangelist *By M. T. Butcher*

No. 1—Was Adam, progenitor of the human race, made a living soul, or was he given a soul?

No. 2—What do you understand by the scriptural statement, "The soul that sinneth it shall die"?

No. 3—If death is the penalty for sin, is the death of Jesus a complete offset for this penalty?

No. 4—If mankind are to be freed from the penalty of death, is it not proof that all shall be resurrected, and live again?

No. 5—What do you understand by the words of Paul, when he states: "If there is no resurrection then they who have fallen asleep in Christ have perished"?

No. 6—If mankind are delivered from the penalty of death by being resurrected, for what purpose are they given life again?

No. 7—Is this life restored temporary or everlasting?

No. 8—If this restored life is only temporary, is there any chance of mankind thus restored obtaining everlasting life by any course of action?

No. 9—Is it scriptural that none but the pure or righteous will ever obtain everlasting life?

No. 10—Can man in this present life obtain an assurance that he shall have everlasting life?

No. 11—Why does David in the 96th and 98th Psalms, speak of the time when God shall judge the people as a time of joy and gladness?

No. 12—What do you understand by the words, "The rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished"?

No. 13—What do you understand by the words, 'Eternal good tidings being proclaimed unto those that dwelt on the earth, and unto every nation, and tribe and tongue and people, for the hour of his judgment is come'?

No. 14—If the bride is not yet complete, until the full number is gathered out from among men, would it be correct to call this incomplete number the bride?

No. 15—Will you explain the words in Rev. 22:17, especially in regard to the bride?

What is Evolution? *By Leonard Tucker*

IN APPROACHING a discussion of man's creation we find it necessary to dispose of evolution as an antagonist. Popular evolution, or modernism, is to the effect that all living matter has evolved from "one living filament". As far as I have read, all writers of the Darwinian school acknowledge the antagonism between the creative and evolutionary theories. A writer of the article on evolution in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" has this to say:

> It is clear that the doctrine of evolution is directly antagonistic to that of creation. . . . The question how far the doctrine of evolution, in its most extended and elaborate form, absolutely excludes the idea of creative activity need not be dwelt on here. It is sufficient to say that the theory of evolution, by assuming an intelligible and adequate principle of change, simply eliminates the notion of creation from those regions of existence to which it is applied.

This much furnishes sufficient proof that the evolutionary proposition cannot be debated intelligently until its proponents agree upon a definition of terms, or tell us plainly what they mean by the term "evolution". Thus defined we can know whether or not evolution is antagonistic to creation. I think we are entitled to a definition.

Where Do You Live? *Anonymous*

I knew a man, and his name was Horner,
Who used to live on Grumble Corner;
Grumble Corner, in Cross-Patch Town.
And he never was seen without a frown;
He grumbled at this; he grumbled at that;
He growled at the dog; he growled at the cat;
He grumbled at morning; he grumbled at night;
And to grumble and growl were his chief delight.

He grumbled so much at his wife that she
Began to grumble as well as he;
And all the children, wherever they went,
Reflected their parents' discontent.
If the sky was dark and betokened rain,
Then Mr. Horner was sure to complain;
And if there was never a cloud about
He'd grumble because of a threatened drought.

His meals were never to suit his taste;
He grumbled at having to eat in haste;
The bread was poor, or the meat was tough,
Or else he hadn't had half enough.
No matter how hard his wife might try
To please her husband, with scornful eye
He'd look around, and then with a scowl
At something or other, begin to growl.

One day, as I loitered along the street,
My old acquaintance I chanced to meet,
Whose face was without the look of care
And the ugly frown that it used to wear.

"I may be mistaken, perhaps," I said,
As, after saluting, I turned my head;
"But it is, and it isn't, the Mr. Horner
Who lived so long on Grumble Corner."

I met him next day; and I met him again
In melting weather, in pouring rain,
When stocks were up, and when stocks were down;
But a smile somehow had replaced the frown.
It puzzled me much; and so, one day,
I seized his hand in a friendly way,
And said: "Mr. Horner, I'd like to know
What can have happened to change you so?"

He laughed a laugh that was good to hear;
For it told of conscience calm and clear.
And he said, with none of the old-time drawl:
"Why, I've changed my residence, that is all."
"Changed your residence?" "Yes," said Horner,
"It wasn't healthy on Grumble Corner,
And so I moved; 'twas a change complete;
And you'll find me now on Thanksgiving Street."

Now every day as I move along
The streets so filled with the busy throng,
I watch each face, and can always tell
Where men and women and children dwell;
And many a discontented mourner
Is spending his days on Grumble Corner,
Sour and sad, whom I long to entreat
To take a house on Thanksgiving Street.

The Supreme Thing *By Grenville Kleiser in The Fra*

I AM what everybody wants, but few take.
I am the secret of health and happiness.
I am the inspiration of youth and the solace of old age.
I am invincible and eternal.
I am the antidote for crime, poverty, cruelty and fear.
I am the conqueror of disease, despotism and despair.
I am the healer of hatred, sin and injustice.
I am the co-partner of truth and righteousness.
I am the remedy of the world's wants, wars and woes.
I am the builder of churches, chapels and cathedrals.
I am the guide of preachers, prophets and poets.
I am the creator of lofty music, pictures and architecture.
I am the handservant of faith, mercy and charity.
I am the fulfilment of the law.
I am the greatest thing in the world—
I am LOVE.

Significance of the Mass *By C. S. Yarwood*

(Reprinted from an old magazine)

IT WAS a Saturday afternoon in the autumn of 1904, that I entered the Roman Cathedral at Westminister. For some time previous I had been revolving in thought a crucial question. A suspicion had arisen in my mind relative to the real meaning and significance, the true inwardness of that central rite and institution of Romanism—the Mass. I had resolved to bring the question to an issue whenever I might find myself in contact with any authorized exponent of the doctrine of transubstantiation.

On entering the Cathedral, almost the first person I observed was a Romish priest in cassock and biretta, presumably one in residence; he entered the church from a side-door, and made his way with quick step up through the length of the nave towards the other end of the building. With an instinctive feeling that my opportunity had come, I immediately followed. The priest made his way past the huge block of granite, a monolith of some twenty tons weight, destined for the high altar—*in situ,* but not yet dedicated to its object—mounted a few steps to the stage behind, then turned round and stood to survey the vast space before him, which doubtless his imagination filled in the not distant future with a vision of pomp, of priests, and of people doing homage to the Roman Eucharist.

I quickly made my way towards him, and in a moment or two was at his side. My first remark was of the immense building they had erected, to which he assented with manifest satisfaction. "And that," I said, indicating the colossal block of granite just before us, "is, or will be, the high altar at which High Masses will be said." "Yes," he replied. I then said, "Would you permit me to ask you one or two questions by way of inquiry?" He assented.

"I believe it is the teaching of your Church, that after the words of consecration uttered by the priest, the substance of the wafer bread undergoes an absolute change and becomes substantially the very body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. An invisible miracle takes place, so that under the outward forms of bread and wine it is Christ Himself who is present on your altars?" "That is so," he replied. "You do really and truly believe," I continued, "that the very same Christ, who lived on this earth 1,800 years ago and died upon a cross on Calvary, is present in person on the altar after the wafer has undergone the process of consecration by a priest—that the priest really holds Christ Himself in his hands?" "Yes," the priest answered. "We touch and handle Him, just as I am touching you," he said, placing his hand at the same moment upon my coat-sleeve. "You mean to say," I suggested, "that Christ is present, under the form of the wafer, as truly as my arm is under the sleeve of my coat." "Yes," he said. "Well," I replied, "that is not my faith, but I am not wishing to discuss that matter now. Assuming, for the moment, it is as you affirm, and the dogma of transubstantiation to be true, the question I was wishing to ask you is this: When you have the Lord Jesus Christ upon your altars, and actually in your hands, then what do you do with Him? Do *you profess to put Him to death?*" His answer was "Yes."

"You profess," I insisted, "to slay Him, to immolate and kill Jesus Christ upon your altars?" I confess a chill went through me as I proposed the question and listened for his reply.

He gave me the impression of being taken off his guard, or, rather, *Rome has no guard at this vital point of her system,* or he might have evaded my question. I had taken him on a high tide of feeling. Did not Rome's colossal cathedral in which we stood, with the most magnificent pageants of her cult, stand upon and centre in the dogma of the Mass? Does not the very word by which the wafer is known after consecration, "The Host," from the Latin *hostia*—a victim—signify one who has been immolated? Does not the term altar connote a victim offered in sacrifice; and what other victim suffers on Roman altars, according to Rome's dogma, but Christ? But, again, does not the apostle also speak of those who "crucify the Son of God afresh and put Him to an open shame"? What does such language point at? And, says the same apostle, they do it *"to themselves"*. (Heb. 6:6) They speak of "the Adorable Sacrament of *our* altars". They proclaim aloud to the world (to quote their own words) *"our* unswerving belief in the central mystery of *our* religion, the fact that our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, true God and true Man, ever offers Himself" (*i. e.,* is offered by *our* priests)—"as a sacrifice upon the altar of *our* churches, and unceasingly dwells in *our* tabernacles."

He who died once for all, for the sins of the whole world, is thus put to death daily, if the dogma of transubstantiation will hold, in the interests of a sect, and for the sole benefit of its adherents, from which benefits all "non-Catholics", so they teach (that is, six-sevenths of the human race) are excluded.

Let us be thankful that St. Peter, who instrumentally opened the kingdom of heaven to all men, and St. Paul, whose commission was "to every creature . . . under heaven" (Col. 1:23), never preached a "gospel" so uncatholic, sectarian, and exclusive.

The priest had entered upon the conversation evidently under the impression that my purpose was to argue the question of transubstantiation; for to this he reverted. "We believe," he went on to say, "that the sacrifice of the Mass is the very same sacrifice as that offered on Calvary; that," said he, indicating the huge block of cold gray stone, "is our Calvary." "And you," I said, "that is, the priests of your Church, put Christ to death there?" "Yes," he said, but there was this time a tone of hesitation in his word. I replied: "Well, I felt that the doctrine of the Mass must involve that conclusion, but was not prepared to hear it openly avowed as you have done. You remember who they were who crucified Christ?" "The Jews," he replied. "And the Romans," I added. "Then the priests of your Church, who repeat in the Mass the very sacrifice of Calvary, are the successors of the Jews and the Romans." At this point he seemed to lose assurance and began to flounder. "Oh," said he, "the Jews were the instruments." "And you," I asked, "what are you?" "Oh, but we don't put Him to death really. We haven't His glorified body—that is in heaven. We do it as far as we can." "You do it as far as you can; you would do more if you could?" I queried. "It is a representation, it is not a reality. Why not then tell the people this and say: Good people, this ceremony of the Mass is our way of representing the death of Jesus Christ upon the cross?" "No, no!" he exclaimed. "It is a reality. We believe that after transubstantiation Christ is really upon the altar under the outward forms or the species —as we say, *in propria persona."* I said again: "Whether the miracle of transubstantiation does or does not take place, is not just now my point. I know your dogma asserts Christ to be really there, 'His flesh, bones, nerves, and divinity,' under the forms of bread and wine, according to the catechism of the Council of Trent, from which their own substances have disappeared. My point, I repeat once more, is when you have Christ thus upon your Calvary, what becomes of Him? What do you do with Him? Do you put Him to death?" Again the answer was "Yes!" "Then, I affirm, that upon your own showing, by your own words, your priests prove themselves the successors, not of the apostles, as they claim to be, but the successors and representatives of the Jews and Romans." "No, it is a representation," rejoined the priest. "You must forgive me," I replied, "if I say you seem in a fog about this subject. A thing cannot be at once merely a representation of a reality and the reality itself. Either it is a real sacrifice of Jesus Christ that you immolate on your altars, or it is no sacrifice at all.

If you profess to put Jesus Christ to death in the sacrifice of the Mass, you crucify Him afresh, and thus declare yourselves the successors of those whom St. Peter himself charged with the crime 'of killing the Prince of Life' (Acts 3:15), and St. Stephen branded as 'His betrayers and murderers'. But," I continued, "'Christ being raised from the dead, dieth no more, death hath do more dominion over Him'; therefore your dogma of a repeated sacrifice of Christ in the Mass is a false one." By this time the priest had become very uncomfortable, and as I said the words: "Your position cannot stand, it must fall, and Rome with it," he abruptly quitted me and hastily disappeared through a door at the back of the tribune.

The Mass an Unholy Institution *By Charles W. Oxley.*

DO YOU know that the custom of the Mass instituted and practised by the Papal system is a false, unscriptural one which, however sincere and honest the people may be in believing this doctrine, repudiates and sets aside the all-sufficient sacrifice which Jesus made in giving His perfect humanity as a sin-offering for His body, which is the church, applicable during the Gospel Age, and also for the life of the world in due time? (1 Timothy 2:5, 6) Does not the Apostle John say that Jesus is the propitiation (satisfaction) for the church's sins and also for the sins of the whole world? (1 John 2:2, 4, 10) This being true, what Scriptural authority is there for legalizing the claim that another method must be instituted in order to the cancellation of sin, and has not the Papal system established this very method and doctrine in the institution of the Mass? Do they not claim that other sins are committed which must be atoned for in addition to and in conjunction with Christ's sacrifice? Do they not therefore set aside and render desolate (Matthew 24:15; Mark 13:14) what the apostle declares is an all-sufficient sacrifice? Are they not in this respect adding to the Word of God (Revelation 22:18, 19), which says that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works"? (2 Timothy 3:16, 17) Have they not a false conception of this subject when other scriptures are given careful examination and consideration? Yea, verily; for the sacrifice which Jesus made of His perfect humanity is, as says the Prophet Daniel, the continual daily sacrifice (Daniel 12:11) and covers Adamic sins only, committed through ignorance, imperfection, inherited blemishes or unwittingly done, resultant from the fall of Adam in Eden, but does not cover wilful sins against light and truth, or in common parlance, in the face of knowing better, but every transgression will receive a just recompense of reward. Christ did all, and His sacrifice covers every condition except wilful sin. That this is verified and attested in Scripture we have the Master's own words as recorded by Luke 12:47, 48, which read: 'He that knew to do my Father's will and did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes, but he that knew not to do my Father's will and did it not, shall be beaten with few stripes,' thus also indicating that punishment will be inflicted in proportion to the wilfulness of the sins committed. See also Ecclesiastes 11:9, 10; Proverbs 11:31.

Is it not the will of God that men shall cease from committing sin when they know it is sin (Acts 17:30) and since there is a plain, positive statement of the Master that if they sin wilfully and with impunity they shall receive stripes, do you think that God could or would change His program to suit the behests of the institution of the Mass? (Malachi 3:6) For would not such a procedure impart the lie to the Master's words and would not God be changeable, whereas does not the apostle say that with God is no variableness nor shadow of turning? (James 1:17) To request this wilfully, knowingly and consciously, do you think it is pleasing to God? (James 4:3) What true saint of God would desire or request Him to reverse or change His Word or plan? Is not every word of God pure? (Proverbs 30:5; John 17:17; Titus 1:15, 16) The punishment, however, does not imply eternal torment nor literal purgatorial fires, as there are no such conditions, never were and never will be, as many scriptures attest when the symbols are correctly understood, in addition to which

are direct statements frustrating this doctrine. They will, however, receive punishment of some kind right here on the earth, if not now, then during Christ's Millennial reign. (Proverbs 11:31) The scourgings of that time, as stated foregoing, will be in proportion to the knowledge sinned against (Matthew 12:36, 37) and it will also be a time for the rewarding of the good then done, as well as the punishment of evil doers and evil doing.

Another manner in which the doctrine of the Mass conflicts with the Bible and is Scripturally shown to be infamous and illegal consists in the fact that the people are subjected to the payment of various sums or penances and for the celebration of the Mass, which is, in fact, considering other scriptures following, sowing to the wind only to reap the whirlwind. How can it be thought or said that God requires money from the penitent one when He already owns all the earth and the fulness thereof, with all the gold and the silver and the cattle upon a thousand hills? (Psalm 50:10-12; Haggai 2:8) Does He not rather say: "Give me thine heart"? (Proverbs 23:26; Joel 2:13; Acts 17:25) And is it not an attempt to purchase salvation with corruptible things such as silver and gold when large fees are exacted for the celebration of the Mass, and is it not contrary to the Scriptures which say that in the time of free grace all may come and partake of the water of life freely without money and without price? (Isaiah 55:1; Revelation 21:6; 22:17) And incidentally when the Lord says, "Give me thine heart," does He say that you should give it to a priest of the Papal system or a preacher of the Protestant systems, or does He say that you shall give it to Him?—Isaiah 8:13; Luke 12:5.

Furthermore, the blinding influence of the Mass, were it condoned by the inspired record, God's Word, would baffle the execution and effectiveness of other scriptures which declare that a harvest of deeds, whether good or evil, awaits every individual, regardless of creed or caste (Ecclesiastes 11:9; 12:13, 14; Galatians 6:7), and in this respect it does not require the use of a microscope or the most powerful telescope to discern in the Mass the hand of its instigator—Satan.

Have we not also the positive statement of the Scriptures that that which befalleth men befalleth beasts; one thing befalleth them, as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above the beast (under the present dying and death conditions)? (Ecclesiastes 3:19) Have we any authority for thinking that the beast has a soul which cannot die, and is thus consigned to eternal torture? And if nothing remains of the beast after it dies, how can it be said that there is any life in man after he dies, since he dies as the beast? Do not all go to the one place; are not all of the dust; and do not all turn to the dust again?—Ecclesiastes 3:20.

What justifiable grounds have we for interpreting the 21st vs. of Ecclesiastes as a guarantee that the life "wings its flight back to God", as some have represented it? The spirit of life is not an intelligence, nor a person, but merely a power or privilege which has been forfeited, and hence reverts to the original giver of that power or privilege. The thought is that man, having sinned, has no further life-rights, that the return of his forfeited life-rights and the return of his flesh to dust reduce his condition to exactly what it was before he was created. Men will therefore have to seek elsewhere for their preeminence, and will this not be when they are called forth from the sleep of death (Matthew 5:18; 1 Timothy 2:5, 6), when all who will obey will be given eternal life? (John 5:25; Acts 3:23) And will not all the willing and obedient then receive the benefits of Christ's ransom sacrifice. (Matthew 22:32; 5:28; Luke 9:59, 60), and will this not be in glowing contrast to the destitute, unprofitable doctrine of the Mass?

In view of the foregoing Scriptural statements, is not the doctrine of the Mass not only false and fictitious, but also useless and unnecessary? And if one of the doctrines to which the people cling so tenaciously, as a vital one is Scripturally, and therefore legally wrong, does this not prove and portend that there is something radically wrong with the machinery and the whole system? How can the celebration of the Mass benefit the dead when, as the Scriptures state, the dead know not anything; when there is neither wisdom, knowledge, nor device in the grave whither thou goest?—Ecclesiastes 3:20; 7:2; 9:5, 10; Job 14:20; 34:15; Psalms 6:5; 90:3; 104:29; 146:4; Genesis 3:19; Isaiah 38:18.

Who is Your God?

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

IT IS conceded that different parts of the human brain perform separate functions. Phrenologists have charted the human brain, naming the various faculties. Among these various organs of the brain is that which is called veneration. Each human being who has an average amount of normalcy possesses veneration in some degree. Veneration induces the creature to hold some being, creature or thing in high respect, leading to worship of that being, creature or thing.

The word "god" is defined by lexicographers as "a being regarded as possessing superhuman or supernatural power, and to be propitiated by sacrifice and worship; a deity, idol or object of worship".

Man is born with a measure of veneration; and he finds himself instinctively looking to some thing or being in reverence, adoration and worship. Hence we see that it is natural for men to worship some thing or some being.

The ancient Egyptians worshiped crocodiles, calves and other living creatures. Other nations also worshiped some images of wood and some of stone. Many of these gods are found in the museums of the world. All the nations of earth at some time have worshiped idols of various kinds. Some worship the sun, and moon and the stars. The ancient Greeks had many gods whom they worshiped. Likewise other nations have various gods or objects of veneration and worship.

In modern times many make gold their god; while others worship political power, which they call the state. This form of worship is often misnamed patriotism.

There are but a few people on earth who worship the true and only living God. This failure to worship Jehovah is evidently due to the fact that most of the peoples of earth are ignorant of the true God.

Jehovah is the only true God. The Lord of hosts is another name that He has given Himself. When the great Jehovah God had safely delivered the people of Israel from the bondage of Egypt and led them to Mount Sinai in the desert, He there gave to them His law. It was then that He said unto Israel: "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."—Exodus 20:2-7.

Many persons have become offended at these words found in the Bible. They have said that if they are to believe the Bible then it would mean that Jehovah has selfishly commanded that the people shall worship Him for His benefit; that if He is the true and only living God, then the people would instinctively worship Him without being commanded. Those who thus reason have proceeded upon the erroneous theory that God gave this command for His own benefit. Let us first see who is the great God, and then we can understand why He gave this command.

Who is God?

WHEN we come to examine the Bible, it is surprising how little the great Most High God has said about Himself; and the more we see who the great God is, the more we can reverence and love, adore and worship Him.

He is Jehovah, the Most High, the God of heaven and earth, the Creator of all things. (Psalm 83:18) He first appeared unto Abraham as Almighty, and said to Abraham: "I am the Almighty God." (Genesis 17:1) He did not do this to compel Abraham to worship him, but in order that Abraham might have confidence and obey His commands. At that time He was not known by His name Jehovah, but afterwards He spoke unto Moses by the name Jehovah. (Exodus 6:3) He is the self-existing One, from everlasting to everlasting. (Psalm 90:2) He is the great Lord over all, and in Him is everlasting strength. (Isaiah 26:4) In him are wisdom, justice, power and love, complete and perfect, and equally and exactly balanced.

Every good thing proceeds from Jehovah

God, and to Him is due all honor and praise. The Bible is His word as expressed to man, and every part of it when understood bespeaks the unselfishness of the great Jehovah God. This is why the inspired writer said of Him: "God is love." Love means the perfect expression of unselfishness, and in everything Jehovah has done He has been unselfish.

Why then, you ask, would Jehovah command that the children of Israel should have no other God beside Him?

Why the Command?

IN THE light of unfolding prophecy we can see more clearly why Jehovah gave this command to His people. He had selected them as a people for Himself. He had by the exercise of His loving kindness and power delivered them from Egypt. It was His purpose and desire to use this people as examples to His other creatures, and by and through them to make types foreshadowing the greater blessings to come to the human race. He desired to keep them apart and undefiled from wickedness and the influence of the wicked one.

What was the necessity for this? one may ask. The answer is found in the account of the creation and fall of man. God created Adam a perfect man. He then made a perfect woman as Adam's companion. These two perfect creatures in the very nature of things would worship, and did worship, their great Creator and Benefactor. God then made Eden and planted a garden on the eastern side thereof, and there He put the man and his companion Eve.

God appointed Lucifer, one of His glorious and beautiful sons, called the Son of the Morning, to the position of overlord of earth. Concerning him Jehovah said: "Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth, and I have set thee so."—Ezekiel 28:14.

Lucifer was ambitious. He desired to have some one to worship him. There necessarily existed a confidential relationship between Lucifer and the great Jehovah God, because Jehovah had appointed him to a confidential place as overlord of man in the earth. The obligation rested upon Lucifer to be true, faithful and loyal to his Creator. But when an ambitious desire entered his heart he became a traitor, resorted to treachery, lying, fraud and deceit, which resulted in murder; and his great objective was to obtain the worship of man.

The Prophet Isaiah (14:13, 14) says: "For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into the heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds: I will be like the most High."

God had clothed Lucifer with the power and authority of death; that is to say, with authority to execute offenders. Should Adam and Eve violate God's law, then it would become the duty and obligation of Lucifer as the executive officer to put them to death. God commanded that Adam and Eve should not eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge in Eden, saying that in the day they did eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge they should die.

The Scriptures disclose that Lucifer reasoned like this: Adam and Eve now worship God, and if I can induce them to believe that God has lied and is trying to keep them ignorant by preventing them from eating certain fruits then I will get them to worship me, and not God. I have the power of death; the obligation rests upon me, but I will not put them to death. Having this power I can assure them that they will not die. Then when I can prove to them that God's statement, "Thou shalt surely die," is untrue they will believe me and refuse to believe Him; and therefore I will obtain their worship.

Lucifer approached them and said to Eve, as recorded in Genesis 3:1: "Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? And the woman said, . . . We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die." To this Lucifer, speaking through the serpent, said: "Ye shall not surely die; for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil."

By this means Lucifer succeeded in deceiving Eve. But Adam, seeing that he would lose Eve because of her disobedience, willingly and deliberately partook of the fruit, and violated God's law.

Lucifer did not sentence them to death; but God called them before him, sentenced them to death, and changed the name of Lucifer to Satan, that old Serpent, the Devil.

God could have killed the Devil there, but saw fit to permit Satan to exist and carry on his nefarious work to the end, that He might demonstrate the fulness and wickedness of sin, and that all the intelligent creatures of His universe might be tested as to their loyalty or disloyalty to the great Jehovah God. In other words God has permitted the Devil to go on with his nefarious work and has permitted every intelligent creature in the universe to exercise his free moral agency, and worship the true God, or worship the Devil and some of his institutions.

From Eden down to the time when the children of Israel received the laws above mentioned, there were but few indeed that worshiped the true God. Amongst these are mentioned Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and others. The children of Israel were the descendants of Jacob, whose name was changed from Jacob to Israel. When Jehovah selected these people for Himself, for the purpose above stated, it was for their benefit that He commanded: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." The Devil had overreached every nation on earth. All the other nations were worshiping images or worshiping the Devil himself, or some object that the Devil had put before them in order to turn their minds away from the true God.

Jehovah knew that unless Israel would keep separate, and away from the contamination of Satan's influence, they too would fall. For this reason, and for their benefit, He gave the command. The facts show that it was because of their yielding to Satan that that nation did fall.

The apostle then states that all these experiences through which Israel passed were for the benefit of Christians, who in the Gospel Age might have a clearer view of God's plan. In 1 Corinthians 10:11 he says concerning Israel: "Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come. Therefore, let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Now what I say here is not in the way of caustic criticism but with the hope of awakening some good, honest-hearted people to the true situation, that they may turn their hearts and minds away from a wrongful worship, and worship the only true and living God, Jehovah.

The question then is: Does the Catholic system recognize and worship Jehovah as the only true and living God? I answer: No. Their leaders teach both in their literature and by word of mouth that a woman is the mother of God, and teach their subjects to pray to a woman as though the woman could forgive sins. This is not said sarcastically, but because every Catholic knows that this is the truth. It is not unusual for one of them to pray: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, have mercy upon me." They have erected all over the land crucifixes representing the crucifixion of Jesus, and they place His name above that of God. It is entirely proper to worship the Lord Jesus, but it is not proper to put His name above that of Jehovah. It is not true to say that Jesus is God; for Jesus plainly said: "My Father is greater than I." (John 14:18) Again He said: "I can of mine own self do nothing" (John 5:30); and "I came not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me."—John 6:38.

Again the Catholics teach that a man whom they call pope or priest has the power to forgive sins. This is likewise a reflection upon the great and eternal God. In other words the result of the Catholic teaching has been to push the great Jehovah God into a corner and to magnify others. Evidently Satan has connived at this upon the theory that if he could not get the worship himself he would see that the creatures did not worship Jehovah God. God has pronounced the sentence of death against Satan and will in due time destroy him. But He is permitting the Devil to go the full limit of his wickedness, and Satan has taken every possible advantage of the opportunity.

But one may say: Surely the Protestants worship the true God and give him the honor that is due to His name. The Scriptures declare (Psalm 29:2): "Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name; worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

Surely the Modernists do not do this. The Modernists say that the Bible is not God's Word; that the account of creation given in the Bible is not true, but that man is a creature of evolution; that he has been gradually lifting himself up; that there has been no fall of man; and that therefore man does not need a redeemer. Stated in briefer phrase, the Modernists say God's Word does not tell the truth. This is what Satan has always said. Therefore the god of the Mod-

ernists is the wisdom of their wise men, and this they worship.

But one will say: Surely the Fundamentalists worship the true God. Should I not join hands with them? The record discloses that they do not worship the true God, nor do they give His name the honor which is due to it. They teach the doctrine of eternal torment, that the great Jehovah God has provided a lake of fire and brimstone in which He will torment His creatures that do not worship and obey Him, and torment them eternally. This is as false as Satan himself, and is a defamation of God's holy name. Furthermore, they teach the doctrine of inherent immortality and say: "There is no death." This is identically the first lie that Satan ever told, and he told it for the very purpose of casting reflection upon the great name of Jehovah God.

Furthermore, they teach the doctrine of the trinity, that God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost are one, equal in power and authority and in substance. This is clearly a defamation of the name of the Lord Jehovah and takes away from Him the worship to which He is entitled. This doctrine is not supported by any scripture in the Bible.

Furthermore, they claim to believe on the Lord Jehovah and yet deny the Lord's kingdom, deny that God will set up His kingdom in His own good way, but insist that they, as an organization, will set up the kingdom of God on earth, and that they are going to do this by bringing all the nations into their church. To this end now they join hands with the financial and political powers of the earth, which are admittedly a part of the Devil's organization.

The question is, then: Who is your God? Is it your desire to follow the teachings of some ecclesiastical system; or will you turn to the Scriptures, study them, get the correct knowledge of Jehovah, of His plan, of His beloved Son Christ Jesus, and worship Him in truth and in spirit, and learn the manner whereby He will bless all the families of the earth?

God seeks not the worship of men for His own edification, nor for His own benefit. He seeks it for the benefit of His creatures. Every creature is so constituted that he must worship some higher being, or supposedly higher being. The mass of mankind ignorantly worship dead objects, or some preacher, real or imaginary.

Those who would benefit themselves and glorify the Creator will seek to know and to worship the only true God. That which man desires above everything else is life. Worshiping images, candles or wooden or stone crucifixes, worshiping beads or counting them, worshiping stone, worshiping the sun, worshiping gold or worshiping governments or power will never bring life and blessings to any creature. The Lord Jesus stated: "This is life eternal, to know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

It is essential to know Jehovah's plan and purpose and to follow the rules laid down by Him in order that the creature might enjoy the high privileges and the greatest degree of blessings.

Jews Rebuilding Palestine *By C. E. Stewart*

MANY have wondered why so numerous a people as the Jews do not have a nation of their own, especially when 3,000 years ago they were the most prominent people upon the earth. Because of God's dealings with Abraham He gave particular attention to the Jewish people; to them He gave the Law, supervising their welfare through judges and later through kings, giving them favor when obedient and punishing them when disobedient. The Lord through the Prophet Amos says: "You only have I known [dealt with] of all the families of the earth." But the time came when because of unbelief they were to be chastened "seven times" (Leviticus 26:18, 24), which is a period of time running from the dethroning of Zedekiah in 606 B. C. to 1914 A. D.

God made two promises to Abraham: One was that in his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed (Genesis 22:15-18); the other was pertaining to the land. "Look from the place where thou art, northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward: for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever." (Genesis 13:14, 15) St. Paul explains that the promised "seed" is Christ and His church. (Galatians 3:16, 29; 4:28) Therefore the Messiah for whom the faith-

ful Jews are looking is the great composite priest and king—the glorified church, Jesus the Head and His members at the second advent.

The Jews entered into covenant relation with God at Sinai, and Moses was the mediator. But the Mosaic covenant neither established the Jews in Palestine nor blessed all the families of the earth. The fact is that God's dealings with the Jews were typical (Hebrews 10:1; 1 Corinthians 10:11); for the blood of bulls and goats could never take away sin actually. (Hebrews 10:4) God was there picturing what would take place when the real sacrifice for sins would be made and the new covenant be ushered in at the hands of the greater Mediator.—See Jer. 31:34; Heb. 8:7-13; Deut. 18:15-19; Acts 3:19-26.

The Bible abounds with promises of the restoration of the Jewish people in their homeland. Stephen said that God had not fulfilled His promise to Abraham in his day. (Acts 7:5) In Romans, 11th chapter, there is a clear account of why Israel did not have the promises fulfilled to them. But they are not cast away forever; for God's promise is to receive them again when the full number from amongst the Gentiles is received to fill up the elect church of Christ. This work of selecting the church is almost completed; therefore the blindness of the Jews respecting Christ may be expected to vanish shortly.—Romans 11:25-27.

The Jews were given a jubilee system to govern their national affairs, and there were to be seventy jubilees. This totals 3,500 years, beginning with the year 1575 B. C., and therefore terminating with this year, 1925. Thus we are enabled to see that a preparatory work amongst the Jews under God's overruling providence has been in progress for some time.

Radio Programs

[Station WBBR, Staten Island, New York City.—272.6 meters.]

Sunday Morning, November 22
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, November 22
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Violin Duet—Prof. Charles Rohner and Carl Park.
9:15 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
9:50 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:00 Violin Duets—Prof. Charles Rohner and Carl Park.
10:15 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, November 23
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 World News Digest as compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:25 George Twaroschk, violinist.
8:35 Bible Instruction from "THE HARP OF GOD".
8:50 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.

Thursday Evening, November 26
8:00 Carl Park, violinist.
8:10 Vocal Selections—Ruth de Boer and Elvira Kiefer.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for November 29 —S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Vocal Selections—Ruth de Boer and Elvira Kiefer.
8:50 Carl Park, violinist.

Saturday Evening, November 28
8:00 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.

Sunday Morning, November 29
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—W. L. Pelle.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, November 29
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower Violin Choir.
9:15 Bible Lecture—W. L. Pelle.
9:50 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:00 Watchtower Violin Choir.
10:15 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, November 30
8:00 Syrian Oriental Musicians—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 World News Digest as compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:25 Frank Wood, flutist.
8:35 Bible Instruction from "THE HARP OF GOD".
8:45 Frank Wood, flutist.
8:50 Syrian Oriental Musicians.

Thursday Evening, December 3
8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Malcolm Carment.
8:10 Elizabeth Paul, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for December 6 —S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Elizabeth Paul, soprano.
8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, December 5
8:00 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.

460 The lamp represents the Word of God: as the psalmist says: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet." (Psalm 119:105) Part of these virgins were wise; therefore they took oil in their vessels. The wise represent the bride class, the faithful ones; while the foolish ones picture a class of greater numbers who will not be of the bride class, but who will be born on the spirit plane. While all these have waited for the coming of the Lord, the foolish ones have been indifferent. They have had no oil, have not had the spirit of truth, the loving zeal for the Lord and His cause; hence they have been negligent. Whereas the wise virgins have been watching; and they have kept their lamps trimmed and burning, which means that they have studied the Word of God and watched the fulfilment of prophecies, striving to develop the fruits and graces of the spirit and to be prepared for the coming of the Bridegroom. As these, then, of the bride class come to a knowledge of the fact that the Bridegroom is present, they join in the cry: "Behold the Bridegroom!" And they hasten to prepare to meet Him. During the time of the harvest of the Gospel Age, during the second presence of the Lord, members of the wise virgin class coming to a knowledge of the truth of His presence have rejoiced greatly because the Lord has returned; and the joy of the bride class has increased as the members have marked the ever-increasing evidence manifesting the Lord's presence and the preparation for His kingdom. And as they have cried out: "Behold the Bridegroom!" they have been zealous in presenting the message of truth to others, that their hearts might be refreshed. The Lord has a special reward for those who love His second appearing, as the apostle plainly stated. (2 Timothy 4:8) There will not be a great number of this bride class. On the contrary, they are small in number. Jesus said that there would be but a little flock. (Luke 12:32) Through the Revelator He designates the number as 144,000.—Revelation 14:1.

461 Some of these dear saints, however, have been developed from time to time throughout the Gospel Age, beginning with the apostles at Pentecost. These have died and waited for the return of the Lord. Since the Scriptures show that the dead know not anything until the resurrection, it would be reasonable to expect the Lord to do something for these who had died faithful to their covenant and to expect that He would do something for them early in the time of His presence. St. Paul says: "For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are asleep. For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we which are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord."—1 Thessalonians 4:15-17.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Explain the parable of the virgins.—Matthew 25:1-13. ¶ 460.

Explain the meaning of the lamp and the oil in the lamp. ¶ 460.

Define virgin; and what does a virgin picture here? ¶ 460.

What is meant by keeping their lamps trimmed and burning? ¶ 460.

How has knowledge of the Lord's presence affected the wise virgin class? ¶ 460.

What proof is this that His presence is one of the strings of the harp of God? ¶ 460.

Do the Scriptures indicate how many will be in the bride class? If so, give the proof. ¶ 460.

What do the Scriptures show that the Lord when He first returns, does for the faithful saints who died long age? Give the Scriptural proof. ¶ 461.

"Thanks, more thanks, to Him ascend
Who died to win
Our life, and every trophy rend
From death and sin;
Till, when the thanks of earth shall end,
The thanks of heaven begin."

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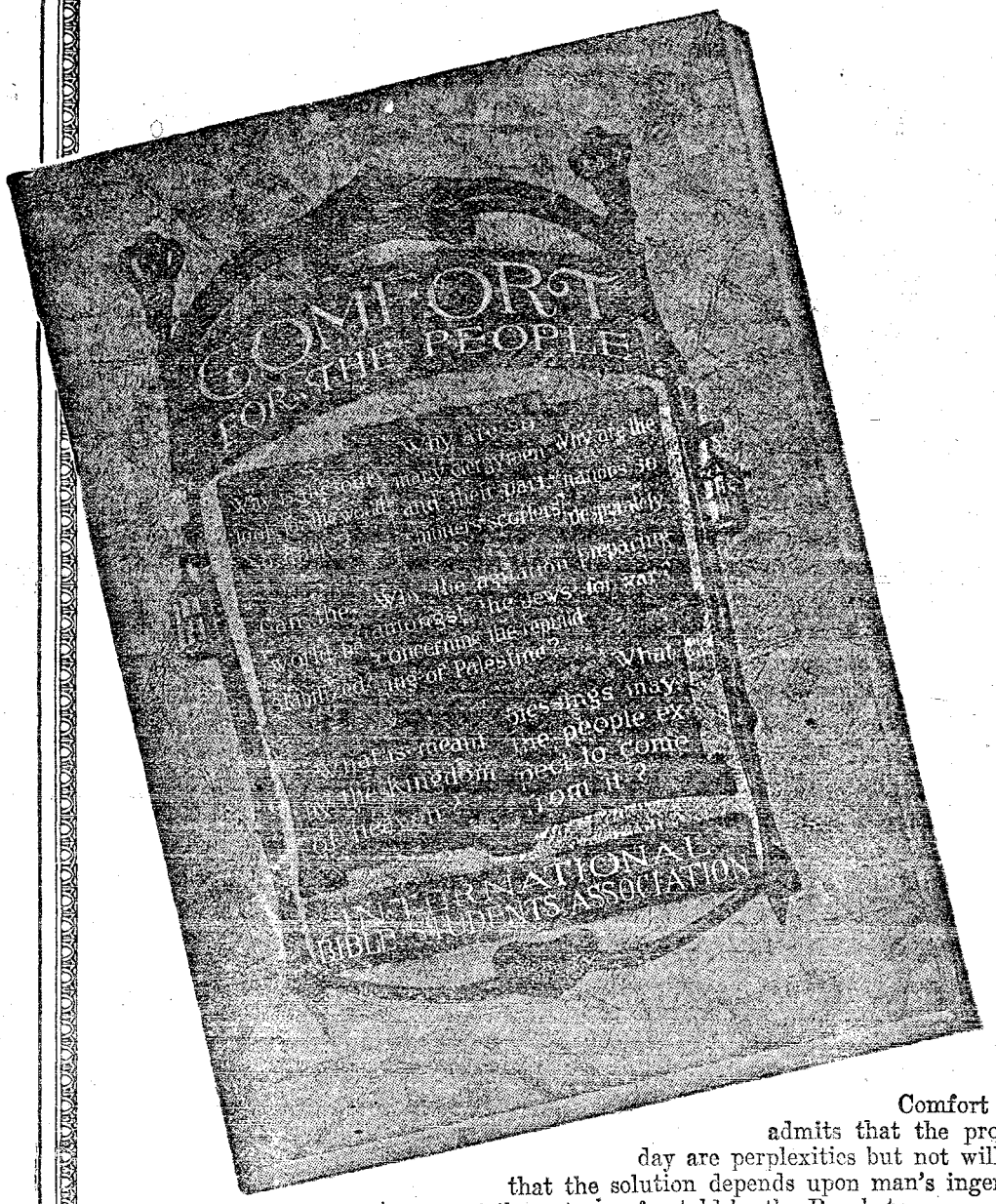

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The Golden Age

a Journal of fact hope and courage

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December 2, 1925

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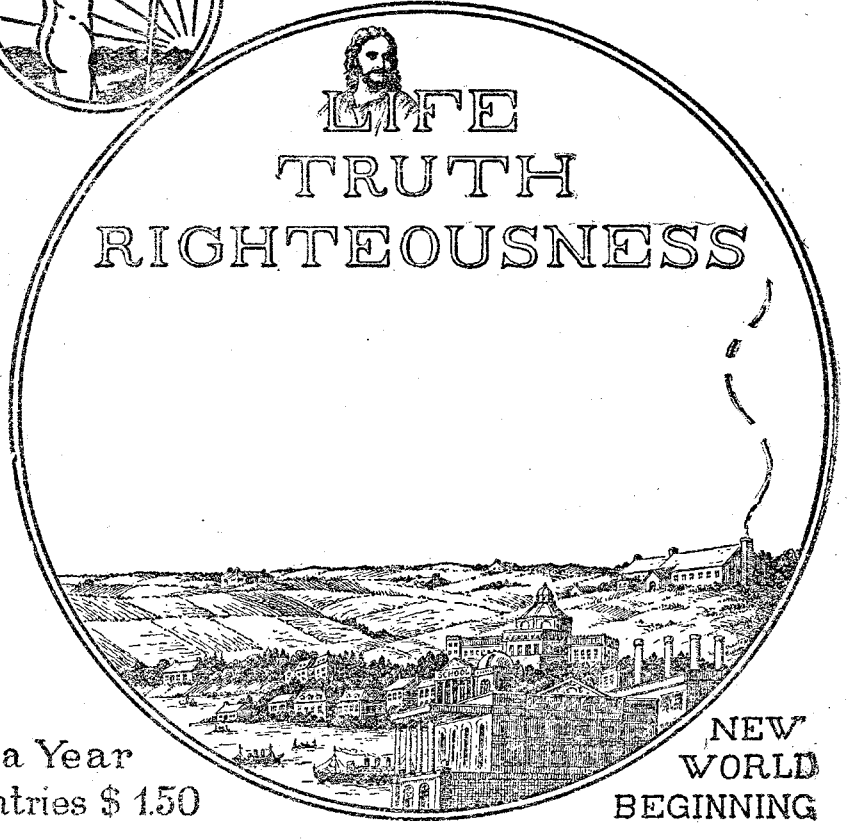

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The World's News at a Glance

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

Demons Expect Catastrophe

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, spiritist, is widely quoted as saying that the denizens of the spirit world have repeatedly announced lately that a great catastrophe is impending. He states that messages of this nature have been coming to him for the past three years, and that when the troubles come they will last for that length of time. It is possible that the demons have some advance notice of what is to happen soon.

Armour-Morris Merger is O.K.

IN THE opinion which reads like a judicial decision by the Supreme Court, the Secretary of Agriculture has ruled that the merger of two of the three greatest packers is not illegal. Attention is called to the fact that the combined business of Armour & Company and Morris & Company is about 25 percent of the meat inspected by the U. S. government, and that this combination is doing less business than Swift & Company. Apparently more than half of the meat inspected by the government now passes through the hands of Armour and Swift.

Machinery Takes Place of Labor

IN A speech broadcast on Labor Day by the Solicitor of the Department of Labor, attention was called to the fact that the multiplication of inventions is making further immigration from Europe unnecessary. In the past year a single invention has increased the output of window-glass workers from 55 square feet to 3,000 square feet per hour.

Policewomen in Three Hundred Cities

THE first policewoman was engaged at Portland, Oregon, twenty years ago. The duties are chiefly along the lines of crime prevention among the young. The work has proven so beneficial that three hundred other cities have adopted the system.

Wages of Italian Farm Children

THE *American Child*, a magazine devoted to the interests of child labor, contains an article by a young Italian girl narrating how, only a few years ago, she was accustomed to work in the bean fields during the entire season, from sunrise to dark, picking beans, and dragging the bean bag with her, at a daily wage of but thirty to forty cents.

Jacob's Family Outnumbered

WE READ in Genesis that when Jacob came into Egypt at the age of 130 he had seventy descendants, which seems like a good-sized family. But Hannah Eldred of Baldwin, L. I., who has just celebrated her 103rd birthday, is reported to have more than 200 descendants, or about three times as many as Jacob when he was twenty-seven years older.

Explosions of Combustible Dust

DURING the last year there was a sufficient number of explosions in starch-manufacturing plants, in wood-working establishments, leather-grinding mills, feed-mixing plants and grain elevators to cause forty-five deaths and destroy property valued at three million dollars. There are always possibilities of dust explosions in many other factories, such as those producing cocoa, spice, sugar, corks, aluminum ware, etc.

Wretchedness of Poorhouses

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has been making an investigation of poorhouses and declares that the supervision of these institutions is chiefly in the hands of a class of politicians only slightly superior to a majority of the inmates themselves. In these institutions, says the report, the worthy aged and infirm are herded with the feeble-minded and the prostitutes, in a state of indifference and neglect, practically all

over the country. In Nevada it costs $865.10 per inmate to care for the poor, while the average inmate involves the expenditure of $334.64 for his maintenance, annually. More than one-third of all the almshouses in the country have ten or less inmates each, while more than half of the total have less than twenty-five each. The proposed remedy calls for larger and better managed institutions, centrally located.

Life Span Nearly Trebled

INSURANCE companies collect and study closely the evidence available regarding the length of human life. Their conclusions are that the average expectancy of life now is around fifty-eight years, whereas in the time of Columbus it was but twenty years. It is predicted by them that in twenty-five years the average American life span will be seventy years. As a matter of fact our expectations are that it will be many times that, as we anticipate that very shortly now there will be a total cessation of what is commonly miscalled natural death. Actually, death is unnatural. Our first parents were not created to be put to death. Death came upon them only because of disobedience. Now the curse is lifting gradually; soon it will be removed altogether. Meantime, humanity has learned a great lesson.

Ball-Bearing Street-Cars

FFOM Lynn, Massachusetts, comes news of an improvement in street-cars which should accomplish good results. For the first time, ball-bearings, which have done so much to make automobiles and other machinery noiseless and frictionless, have been used in street-car construction. The noise of the car is greatly reduced, and oil and power will be saved.

Autos Nearly Equal Rail Time

EARLY in September two officials of the American Automobile Association drove a stock sedan car from Washington, D. C., to Oakland, California, in four days, twenty-one and one-half hours. The car was driven about twenty hours daily. It was fitted with a Pullman bed, and very probably presages the day of automobile Pullmans which will thread the country in every direction, when the highways are in a condition to permit it. Meantime the highways are getting better and better every year, but it is safer to go by rail than by auto.

Governor Pinchot and the State Police

THE movements of the State Police of Pennsylvania are in the hands of Governor Pinchot. When the coal strike was declared Governor Pinchot instead of moving State Police into the anthracite mining district moved them out. The mine workers point out that during the last strike, when 158,000 miners were idle six months, there was not one case of violence; they promise similar conduct at this time.

The Compounding of Felonies

THEORETICALLY the Chicago man who merely dismissed from his employ eight young men whom he detected as engaged in stealing from him, instead of turning them over to the police, was guilty of the crime of compounding a felony. It seems not to be generally known that it is as truly a crime in the eyes of the law to conceal the misdemeanor of another as to do the act itself.

Churches Doubtful of Prohibition

THE Research and Educational Department of the Federal Council of Churches has recently put out a questionnaire to some thousands of social workers in the effort to ascertain the results accomplished by national prohibition. The report of the investigation indicates that the value of national prohibition is in doubt, principally because of increased drinking by young people, as compared with pre-prohibition days, and a worse general attitude toward law enforcement on the part of all classes. Otherwise the effects were said to be favorable, resulting in better furnishing of homes, better care of families, improved marital relations, and better sanitary and mental health conditions.

Hughes Sees Intolerance Developing

IN HIS opening address to the American Bar Association Charles E. Hughes, former secretary of state, made the statement that in his opinion the most ominous sign of the times is the growth of an intolerant spirit, which is all the more dangerous because it seems to be armed with sincere conviction. He expressed the belief that liberty is now in need of safeguards against organized efforts being made by certain organizations not named, and by those politicians whom Mr. Hughes terms bureaucrats.

Where the Wealth Centers

THE Income Tax receipts give some interesting data as to where the larger incomes are being obtained. Of the total tax New York State pays 28%, Pennsylvania 10%, Illinois 9%, Massachusetts 6%, Michigan 6%, California 5%, Ohio 5%. These seven states pay 69% of the tax, while the remaining forty-one states average less than 1% each.

End of Lighthouse Business

THE end of the lighthouse business is in sight. During the past year automatic systems have been installed in seventy-four lighthouses, and it is claimed that they are less expensive and more reliable than the old style. Moreover, these automatic lighthouses can be placed in positions where it would be impossible to maintain keepers.

Inconsistencies of Courts Martial

THE newspaper, *Labor,* is indignant because a court martial at Washington acquitted a drunken major who drove wildly through the city, injuring some and endangering others, while another military court sentenced a young marine who refused to take a bath to serve two years in Portsmouth naval prison. *Labor* wants to know, and rightly, why these barbarities of courts martial are permitted in this country in a time of peace.

Wheat, Wheat Everywhere

THE people of the world cannot say in the year 1925 that the Lord has not blessed their wheatfields. The Department of Agriculture has announced that the increase of crops for 1925 over 1924 in the twenty-four principal wheat-producing countries of the North Temperate Zone shows 230,000,000 bushels, or about ten percent increase in the total. There is also a large crop in Argentina and Australia.

The Filming of Labor's Progress

THE American Federation of Labor is having a motion picture film prepared which will show the progress of labor. Starting with the slave on the auction block it will portray home life before the advent of the trade union, the degradation of the sweatshop and the sanitary workshops of the present. There is ample material for a wonderful film.

A British View of America

THE secretary of the Rotarians of Great Britain, after a visit to six important American cities, is quoted by the Manchester *Guardian* as saying:

> Production is enormously increasing, and we saw very few signs of drunkenness or breaking of the law except along the frontier where smuggling takes place. In the inland cities we were struck with the cleanliness, sobriety and energy of the people. There seemed to be no serious industrial crisis. We were greatly struck, too, with the progress made by the Negroes. There are whole districts in Chicago where large houses in handsome thoroughfares are occupied by the rich Negroes, who are to be seen driving about in their own motor-cars.

No More Child Immigrants

CANADA will have no more child immigrants. For many years there has been a considerable influx of child labor from Britain, due to the necessities laid upon the British people to find some way to live since the World War upset their markets. But from now on no child immigrants under fourteen years of age will be admitted to Canada unless accompanied by parents.

A Secret Kept Four Hundred Years

THE New York *Times* tells an interesting story of a secret kept for four hundred years. An old Indian on his death bed disclosed to his physician the whereabouts of the cave within which are the bars of gold and other treasures of the Aztec kings hidden when Cortez and his gang of murderers first invaded Mexico. Cortez tried in vain to locate this treasure.

New Style of Trousers

THE style mongers are always making fools of either the women or the men. This time it is the turn of the men. In London it is claimed that the men are now wearing trousers with legs forty-eight inches in circumference. The only possible advantage in this seems to be that in a large family of boys two of them could wear the one pair at the same time.

Keeping the Theaters Filled

THE Manchester *Guardian* reports that London theaters are now resorting to a Parisian plan of keeping the theaters filled. At the last minute, rather than play to empty seats, a dis-

tribution of free tickets is made to patrons of nearby restaurants and to persons standing in or near the lobby who either cannot or will not pay the price of admission.

Grouse Hunting in Scotland

LABOR calls attention to the fact that in the very week in which the British press was filled with ominous forebodings of general bankruptcy because all classes of industry are slack and unable to pay a living wage, the grouse hunting season opened in which, in the one month, it is estimated in the Tory press that twenty million dollars will be wasted. But probably the employes of powder works and gun factories do not consider this all waste.

Labor and Capital Getting Ready

DISPATCHES from Britain seem to indicate that both labor and capital are getting ready for what may be a desperate conflict. Labor, bending more and more in the direction of communism, is through its left wing persistently drilling into the minds of the army and navy that in case of industrial troubles they must not shoot their brothers. Capital, nervous and apprehensive, leans harder and harder upon the government for protection. It seems only a matter of months before the storm will burst. John Wheatley, ex-cabinet minister (under the labor government), has issued a call for the establishment of a workers' defence corps composed of ten million men who, to use Mr. Wheatley's language, "are prepared to suffer rather than see Britain made a land of coolies." Moreover, Mr. Wheatley demands that these be recruited during the nine months which the coal subsidy has to run. Apparently he expects civil war at the end of that time, and desires to have his army ready.

A Sample of Wheatley's Oratory

THE London *Daily News* quotes Mr. Wheatley in a speech at Shettleston as saying, "Why should it be assumed that the British courage and grit of 1914 should have disappeared? Are we to believe that the men who faced death in what they believed to be defence of their homes have so deteriorated that now they will act like sheep?" The intent of this utterance is plain to all, though there is nothing in it upon which the government can act.

Americans to Entertain British

BEFORE the end of the year it is expected that the people of the British Isles will be regularly entertained at the close of their evening concerts, say 11 to 12 at night, by programs broadcast from America by the Radio Corporation's new high-power station in Maine, and received by their new super-receiving station in Kent, England.

Signing Without Hands

THE treasurer of Arkansas has the misfortune to be without either hands or arms, but has pluck enough to make up for it. Recently 650 bonds of $1,000 each required his signature in two different places, and he signed them with his teeth. Try signing a paper with a pen held in your teeth, and you will see that State Treasurer Sloan has a hard job.

Lived on Water Thirty-five Days

A WEAVER of Union City, N. J., being troubled with catarrh, lived on water alone for thirty-five days, working fourteen hours per day during the entire five weeks. At the outset Mr. Wuensch weighed 148 pounds; at the close of his fast 104 pounds. But his strength at the conclusion of the fast had not been seriously affected; for he was then able to chin himself on a bar eight times in succession. Moses, Elijah and Jesus each fasted forty days and continued active all the time.

New York Lobsters Six Feet Long

AN INTERESTING item in the New York *Times* recalls the fact that a hundred and fifty years ago lobsters six feet long were found in New York harbor but deserted these regions as soon as the cannonading of the Revolutionary War began. A lobster thirty-seven inches long was recently taken at a haul in Nova Scotia. The smaller lobsters are better flavored.

Canadians to have Another Great Bridge

THE Canadians, who already have the world's greatest bridge, near Quebec, are now about to build its duplicate at the western extremity of their far outstretched country. The new bridge is to be located at the entrance to Vancouver Harbor, suspension type, 1,700 feet long. It will be 185 feet above the water, so as to allow the ocean liners to clear.

Manchester's Flying Coach

IN THE year 1754 a group of Manchester, England, merchants, vexed by the slow moving coaches of the time, inaugurated a new service which they styled the Flying Coach, designed to travel at the astonishing speed of five miles an hour. The announcement said, "However incredible it may appear, this coach will actually (barring accidents) arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester." The regular railway time between these two cities is now four hours. An airplane makes the journey in an hour.

Sir Samuel Instone's Proposals

SIR SAMUEL INSTONE, leading British capitalist, has surprised both his friends and his enemies by proposing the nationalization of British railways as, in his judgment, the only way for Britain to sweep away her unemployment, set the wheels of industry going, bring down the high cost of living, recapture the world's coal markets and revive shipbuilding.

British Labor Growing Radical

RADICALISM seems to be growing so rapidly among British workers as to have practically swept the entire movement. By a vote of 3,082,000 to 79,000 the Trades Union Congress at its last session adopted resolutions supporting the right of all peoples in the British Empire to choose complete separation from the Empire if they so desire.

Fifty Millions in the Air

THE most valuable cargo ever carried on an airplane arrived at Croydon, England, at noon, Tuesday, August 25th. The cargo consisted of two and one-half tons of bonds sent from Germany to the Bank of England, as the first instalment under the Dawes Reparation Scheme. The total value of the bonds was a little less than fifty million dollars. The bonds were sent by air because that is considered, in Europe, the safest way to send valuables.

Lloyd George's Plan to Save England

REFERRING to Sir George Hunter's declaration that Britain is on the road to ruin, Lloyd George has come out with a statement that in his judgment the landlord system must be abolished, and the state must, in return for efficient cultivation, guarantee the security of the land user and his family. He estimates that in this way only could all the million and a half of British unemployed find profitable work. Otherwise the coming crash is inevitable.

"Is England Done?"

UNDER this heading Sir Philip Gibbs has written an article for the London *Times* which has startled all England. Sir Philip was Britain's most noted war correspondent during the World War. The occasion for his article lay in the persistently incurable unemployment situation and the growing drift of British labor toward communism.

Britain's New Radio Station

FROM Britain's new radio station at Rugby, she expects to be able to talk direct to every part of the world. The towers, twelve in number, are 820 feet high. The aerial itself is a mile and a half long and a half a mile wide. The first trials of the station will be made in November.

Healing in the Rays

HUMANITY is learning more and more about the various energy rays which affect it. At the top is the radium-ray, next downward in the scale is the X-ray, then the death-ray, then the ultra-violet-ray which is so beneficial, then the seven colors, then the vitalizing infra-red rays, the heat rays, and then the wireless waves of broadcasting apparatus. All of these rays affect human beings brought in contact with them. England is now making much use of the infra-red, ultra-violet, and other rays, in the curing of rickets, lupus and various other diseases.

The Maharajah of Patiala

THE Maharajah of Patiala, who receives a salary of a little over three million dollars a year for the simple but useless job of drawing his breath, has been visiting London. He travels with a retinue of seventy persons and owns a fleet of twenty Rolls-Royce cars, the largest in the world. While he was in London his five secretaries were busy sending telegrams all over Europe for special kinds of food of which his niblets is fond. Grouse were brought from Scotland to his table by airplane.

The White Terror in Bulgaria

A WOMAN investigator sent to Sofia by the Manchester *Guardian* gives a long list of names of persons against whom no crime was charged but who have been slain while in the care of the Bulgarian government. Her conclusions are that the government has deliberately availed itself of the horror caused by the cathedral outrage to exterminate political enemies.

Wolves Overrunning Russia

THE New York *Times* reports that wolves are overrunning Russia. In some provinces the wolves are killing twenty-five percent of the young cattle, villages are barricaded at night, children have been attacked on the way to school, and workers even have been compelled to flee from the fields. In one village fifteen casualties occurred in one day.

Will Endeavor to Reclaim Kalahari Desert

THE New York *Evening Post* reports that airplanes are now flying back and forth across the Kalahari Desert in South Africa, having in view the mapping of the region and the possible diversion into it of rivers which may restore the Kalahari lakes and bring about a much to be desired change of climate, as well as bring vast areas under cultivation.

Anglo-Turkish War Impending

THE British government has formally complained to the League of Nations that Turkish troops have crossed the provisional boundary between Turkey and Mesopotamia and have carried off some eight thousand Christians from Mesopotamia into Turkish territory. This looks as if the oil war between the Standard Oil Company (backing France) and the British oil interests (really the British government in disguise) had broken out afresh.

Turkey Adopts Western Customs

TURKEY is rapidly throwing the Koran into the discard and adopting Western customs. Kemal Pasha has invited the whole nation to adopt European dress and all Turkish women to unveil. The monasteries have been summoned to dissolve. Polygamy is to be abolished by law. The Turks have adopted Kemal's suggestions with a rush. The turban and fez have been discarded, and hat merchants are reaping a harvest.

Judge Recommends Pioneer Spirit

JUDGE MULQUEEN of New York City is reported as recommending a return to the pioneer spirit, when men protected their own property. If the Judge's recommendations are carried out the Sullivan law will have to be greatly modified. At present the ordinary citizen is largely at the mercy of thugs and gunmen who seem to be able to get all the weapons they want.

A Study of Deep Ocean Currents

A GERMAN scientific deep-sea expedition, which spent six months in going from Hamburg to Cape Town, meantime crossing the Atlantic fourteen times, reports that at a considerable depth it traced a current from the North Atlantic to a distance of two thousand miles south of the Equator, where it rose to the surface. A similar current from the southern polar regions passes northward.

No Synthetic Gold After All

THE announcement made some months ago that at great expense mercury could be and had been changed into gold is now proven to be erroneous. The only gold recovered was that which was in the mercury at the time the experiments were made. A dozen scientists, including the original discoverer, have been unable to obtain gold from chemically pure mercury.

Super-Power in Switzerland

SWITZERLAND is making more and more use of the water powers which nature has stored within her borders. A single plant recently completed at a cost of upwards of twelve million dollars furnishes power sufficient to operate all trains in the entire country. Austria is making similar use of its share of these Alpine treasures.

Big Church Doings in 1927-1928

DISPATCHES have it that all the Protestant churches are to get together for a church council at Lausanne, Switzerland, in August, 1927, and the Roman Catholic Church is to have an ecumenical council in 1928 which is expected to be the largest in history. The last Roman Catholic council, held in 1870, was broken up by the Franco-German war and the seizure of Rome in that year. The Protestants have just finished a general church council at Stockholm, Sweden.

War-Time Coal Regulations

MASSACHUSETTS is back on war-time coal regulations. In order to make sure that the anthracite coal available shall go as far as possible, a State Emergency Fuel Administration has been established, which prohibits the delivery of more than three tons at a time to householders and also forbids the delivery of domestic sizes of coal to consumers with large heating apparatus, where help is needed to tend the furnace.

Speculation in Human Suffering

THE coal strike presented an opportunity to speculators in New York and vicinity to take advantage of the people's necessities. It is said that at one time about twenty million tons of coal were held within twenty miles of the city at prices which were prohibitive. Keeping this coal out of market at such a time is really a speculation in human suffering.

Profits of Anthracite Operators

IN THE two years, 1921-22, the Lehigh Coal Company paid in dividends more than double the amount invested, and in the same period the Hilldale Coal Company returned to its stockholders four times the amount invested. Since 1912 the Pennsylvania Coal Company has paid to its stockholders six times its total capitalization. But watch these companies boost the prices if they have to pay a few cents more per ton to the miners.

North Carolina Jails the Children

NORTH CAROLINA believes in putting the children into jail, where they can learn from those older all the deviltry that is to be learned in such places. There are now 138 children under sixteen years of age in North Carolina jails. Forty-nine are white boys, sixty are Negro boys, eighteen are white girls, and eleven are Negro girls. Why not jail the whole family?

Pension Age of Printers Raised

THE printers, noticing that their lives are lengthening, have planned to raise the pension age from sixty to sixty-five. This will be done in 1930. No change will be made in the rule until then, so as not to work hardship to those who under existing rules would become entitled to pensions in the interval.

The World's Greatest Crosstown Street

THE world's greatest crosstown street is 42nd street, New York City; and as Broadway is the world's most important thoroughfare, it follows that the crossing of these two streets is in some respects the most important street crossing anywhere on earth. One hundred years ago 42nd street, for nearly its entire length, was bought for the sum of ten dollars. In two of its office buildings 18,000 persons are now employed.

Would Fingerprint Everybody

POLICE COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT would have everybody in the United States over the age of twelve fingerprinted; and he gives some good reasons for it, too. Not only would the police be assisted in locating criminals, but missing persons could be more easily traced, and persons suffering from aphasia or amnesia could be identified without difficulty. At the age of twelve the lines in the finger tips become permanently fixed.

Lord Grey and Colonel House

LORD GREY has published his memoirs. In them he states that Colonel House came to him as President Wilson's representative on February 22, 1916; and that at that time Colonel House proposed a settlement of the war which involved the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to the French, the rebuilding of Belgium, the granting of an ice-free port to Russia and colonial concessions to Germany. If Germany would not agree to these terms Colonel House gave assurances that the United States would enter the war on the side of the Allies. This was nine months before President Wilson was reelected because he kept us out of the war.

The Duties of Panama Airmen

THE force of seven hundred United States airmen which is charged with the protection of the Canal Zone does not spend its time waiting for an enemy that may never come. It has some sixteen landing places in the Zone and in the adjoining lands of the Panama Republic and, besides becoming familiar with all this territory, does emergency hospital service for the citizens, sometimes carrying mail and in other ways making itself useful.

Russians Cause Suicides in Flanders

HOW closely the world is intertwined! One would hardly think that the way the Russians see fit to govern themselves would control the death rate in Flanders villages, but such is the case. In one Flemish village of scarce 1,200 persons twenty-one suicides are directly traceable to the Russians debacle. The people had their savings invested in Russian promises to pay.

Her Highness Nellie, Irish Setter

HER Highness Nellie is an Irish setter. If all the Highnesses in the world had been as high it would be a better world. James Morrison slipped off a big sewer pipe into the quicksand alongside. Nellie grabbed him by the collar; and as he sank little by little she braced herself and growled, with an occasional bark. Nellie herself was beginning to slip, and the Morrison lad was up to his neck, when rescuers came. This was in New York City.

Police Officers May Not Kill

IN THE State of Illinois a police officer named Klein fired at an automobile which had failed to stop at his command, and killed the occupant of the car. The Supreme Court confirmed Klein's sentence of fourteen years in prison, and laid down the rule that self-defense constitutes the only circumstance in which a police officer may take life.

The Most Valuable Buildings

THE most valuable office building in New York City is the Equitable, the assessed value of which for 1925 is $31,000,000. The most valuable hotel is the Waldorf, which has an assessed valuation of $12,600,000. The most valuable department store is Altman's, which has an assessed valuation of $15,600,000.

Australia's Battle in the Air

THE federal government of Australia is imperialist, but the Queensland state government is labor. The Queensland government has a wireless broadcasting station and, having obtained the facts regarding the slaughters in Shanghai and Canton, sent out news all over Australia denouncing the British government at London for its policy of coercion in China. This has created considerable excitement in Australia.

Going a Thousand Times as Fast

THE United States is going a thousand times as fast as Russia. In the United States there is an automobile registered for every 6¼ persons, while in Russia there is only one automobile for every 6,226 people. Russia has but 15,000 automobiles altogether.

Western People Most Talkative

OF THE great cities in the United States, Omaha, if we may judge from the telephone statistics, has the greatest number of telephones per 100 of the population. San Francisco comes next, followed by Minneapolis, Stockholm (Sweden), Washington (D. C.), Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Toronto, New York and Cincinnati, in the order named. About sixty-three percent of the world's telephones are in America, twenty-six percent in Europe, and eleven percent elsewhere.

Automatic Control of Trains

AT A cost of $800,000 the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has equipped its main line for 150 miles this side of Council Bluffs with automatic train control which we have heretofore mentioned. Other divisions will be similarly equipped soon. Trains slow down to twenty miles an hour when in the adjoining block, and stop automatically when this distance is lessened. The device is operated by an electric current flowing down one rail and up another.

Aircraft Board Catches a Tartar

WHEN the aircraft board summoned before it Colonel Mitchell, deposed assistant chief of the army air service, for denouncing the Shenandoah's inland trip, the Hawaiian flight and the Arctic failures, it seems to have caught a tartar. The Colonel declared that the loss of the Shenandoah was treasonable, that the Hawaiian flight was managed by bungling amateurs and that the Arctic experiment was done in a haphazard manner. He also complained that the general staff attempts the coercion and intimidation of witnesses. The New York *Times* says that when the Colonel had finished his testimony he was applauded by many of the spectators, and that he answered questions readily and with a lack of hesitation which showed that he knew his subject.

England's Vivisection Laboratories

ENGLAND has 1,042 licensed vivisection laboratories. In these institutions in the year 1924 there were 177,815 experiments carried out on living animals; 168,653 of these being without anesthetics. A woman performed 21,424 of the experiments in connection with the standardization of drugs.

Demons Protect a Medium

AN EGYPTIAN medium in Paris has been giving some illustrations of the remarkable powers of the demons over those who submit themselves wholly to them. This man permitted himself while in a trance to be stabbed repeatedly by physicians. As fast as the knives were withdrawn the wounds healed and the medium announced that he suffered no pain. In India the mediums walk on red-hot stones, and the demons prevent them from being burned or injured.

St. Paul's Wants an Organ

ST. Paul's Church, Burton-on-Trent, wants an organ. The vicar is advertising that in order to get the price of the organ the church this year will have associated with it a fair at which may be obtained turkeys, geese, beef, plum puddings, mince pies, nuts, crackers, decorations, candies, chocolates, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and other desiderata including side-shows, plays, concerts and sketches. Persons may make deposits on account now.

Jewish Immigration into Palestine

THE immigration reports at the Zionist Congress held in Vienna shows that between January and July of this year 21,000 Jews entered the country and it is expected that the total for the year will be at least forty thousand, or about the total number that entered during the six preceding years. Many Arabs of Palestine have stopped smoking and started a Smoke Bank, the object of these savings being to create a fund to prevent further purchase of land in Palestine by the Jews.

Chinese Children Work Fourteen Hours

IN AN address at Norwich, England, Rev. Frank Harmon, Baptist missionary, made the statement that in one rug factory in China two thousand children between nine and fifteen years of age work from four in the morning to six in the evening for a daily wage of three pence, or about six cents of our money.

Chinese Demand National Freedom

THROUGH the Chinese minister to the United States, and the president of the Chinese Southeastern University, China is formally demanding the right to determine her own tariff policies and judicial tribunals. Both gentlemen declare that the demand will grow stronger and stronger with delay, and will be backed by the famous Chinese boycott and possibly, in the end, by two and a half million Chinese now well instructed in the use of arms.

Fewer Railroad Stations

THE influence of the motor bus is seen in the closing of unprofitable railway stations. Present practices and indications point to railroad stations about ten miles apart, with the intervening territory covered by buses. This will reduce the railroads' cost of maintenance, and enable the trains to make better time.

The Mission of the Golden Age

THE GOLDEN AGE has entered its seventh year. It seems appropriate to reprint a portion of the Salutatory, as it appeared in Volume I, No. 1, issue of October 1, 1919, that our readers may judge of the value of its promises:

Wisdom of the right order is essential to the welfare and happiness of mankind. During the few years recently past the world, through fiery experiences, has acquired a vast amount of knowledge; but how to apply that knowledge properly is now the important question. There is a perfect standard of application; and when that standard is known and followed, the result is certain to be satisfying. It is the privilege and duty of every one who can do so to render aid to his fellow in the wise application of acquired knowledge and to aid him to increase knowledge and wisdom. Such aid, to accomplish a good result, should be rendered unselfishly. "The wise man will hear and increase in learning."

This magazine enters the field, therefore, with a mis-

sion which is peculiar and unique. It has no rivals because it has no competitors. Every one joining in a similar effort to do good will be welcomed by us.

Its policy is and shall be not to array the rich against the poor, nor the poor against the rich, the classes against the masses, nor the masses against the classes; but it will seek to do good unto all mankind.

It is not published in the interest of any religious denomination, nor is it the advocate of any political party or organization. It is no respecter of persons because of race, color or condition of servitude.

Nor is this magazine published for pecuniary profit or gain to anyone. All the money realized from its publication above the operating expenses will be used for the further dissemination of such knowledge amongst the people as will be beneficial to them. It is backed by some of the best and ablest men in the world, and shall be maintained as an educational medium for the purpose of teaching the true relationship between science, agriculture, labor and pure religion. Its publication is for the benefit of the people, advising them of perils and pointing them to a better and nobler life.

Its purpose is to explain in the light of divine wisdom the true meaning of the great phenomena of the present day and to prove to thinking minds by evidence incontrovertible and convincing that the time of a greater blessing of mankind is now at hand. Like a voice in the wilderness of confusion, its mission is to announce the incoming of the golden age.

The nations are in distress politically, financially and socially. Daily problems are arising, the solving of which seems beyond the power of human ingenuity. Seeing all these things coming to pass before our very eyes, who can lightly pass over the words of the Great Master foretelling these times when there would be "upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring, men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things coming upon the earth"!

These distressing times have come at the very climax of the development of inventive genius—at the very time of the greatest increase of knowledge. And why? There is a reason, and that reason we must ascertain and govern ourselves accordingly. There is a wide diversity of knowledge which, if properly applied, would result in great and beneficial wisdom to the people. What, then, is the real meaning of the present conditions, and is there a supreme remedy that will bring order out of chaos and establish a lasting peace, prosperity and happiness to the people? THE GOLDEN AGE enters the field for the very purpose of answering these questions, and confidently expects to answer them to the satisfaction of all thinking minds.

THE GOLDEN AGE will carry into the homes of the people the desired message which will tend to restore calmness to the disturbed minds and comfort to the saddened hearts. We do not expect to accomplish this by human wisdom; because that has been tried and failed, and such wisdom is foolishness in the sight of Jehovah. But we will point the people to the clear and indisputable evidence in the light of present-day events, disclosing the divinely expressed remedy for the reconstruction of human affairs that will bring the desire of all nations, assuring to the people life, liberty and happiness. We invite all order-loving, law-abiding, God-fearing persons to aid in passing this message of comfort on to those who desire to be comforted.

To the foregoing Salutatory we now wish to add a few words.

In a few issues we have run advertisements of something besides the books of the International Bible Students' Association. In a few issues also we have referred to inventions, books or other items that we judged might be of value to some of our readers. In most instances, we think, our judgment of the value of these things was good; but where the information we received at first was based upon insufficient data or experience of the party furnishing it, then it occasionally turned out that the announcement was inadvisable or premature. We make no claim to infallibility, but do try to be honest, fearless, sincere and helpful. If we make mistakes forgive us. We repent "seventy times seven".

Some six months ago we published an article on Automatic Electronic Diagnosis by Dr. Gamble, explaining the principles of the Biola, a device for aiding the sick along lines somewhat similar to the operation of the radio in carrying the human voice. The explanation as Dr. Gamble made it seemed so reasonable that we could hardly forbear publication.

Dr. Gamble has now sent us some concrete evidence that his device has proven what he hoped it would; and as a vindication of our judgment in publishing the original article from him, and possible as a benefit to our readers, we publish the gist of these, omitting postoffices. We want to benefit the people; but lest by some publication we unwittingly mislead, our future policy will be:

Hereafter we shall publish no advertisements or articles other than the books of the International Bible Students Association, nor any writeups of articles which, however valuable they may be, might seem to be hints to purchase. THE GOLDEN AGE is not an advertising medium, except for books giving religious instruction which we endorse because we believe

them to be the true explanations of God's Word.

I have been using the Biola over two months. I had an intestinal trouble, centered in my colon. My side pained me constantly. Now I rarely feel it and I think my general health is better, especially a catarrhal trouble.

Mississippi, Sept. 19, 1925. MRS. EVA HOSMER.

The Biola treatment has proven the most satisfactory and lasting of all remedies I have ever tried. I have used it only one month. I improved from the very first start. I had time to use it only at night after a hard day's work.

No words of praise can do it justice; it is one of the greatest inventions of the age.

Kansas, Sept. 18, 1925. O. J. BERGER.

Replying to your letter requesting our experience with the Biola, will say we have not had any acute cases to try the machine on.

Two of our family have taken quite a number of treatments, both of these had previously been helped a great deal by the Abrams Method. However they were both in a condition that seemed to need regular treatments in order to keep them from becoming run down. The Biola seemed to fill this need in a most satisfactory manner. We bought the machine mainly upon the favorable mention made of it in THE GOLDEN AGE publication, and we are glad to say that we feel that our confidence was not misplaced.

We had confidence in the machine to start with and now we have more. We heartily recommend the machine on every proper occasion and you are at liberty to use anything said in this letter in any way you see fit.

South Carolina, Sept. 17, 1925. W. C. BOLEN.

After having used the Biola for five weeks, will say that it has helped me wonderfully. When I began taking treatments I could hardly bear to lie on my back to take a treatment. Now my back bothers me but very little.

My children are using the Biola also, and it has helped them, too. My oldest daughter was very much under weight and had no appetite. Now she has such an appetite that she can hardly get enough to eat and she says the Biola is responsible for it. She says that she is much better.

We are pleased with the Biola.

New Mexico, Sept. 13, 1925. MRS. JOHN W. BUCKNER.

The Biola has now been used thirty days and the results are most satisfactory. My mother was suffering from neuritis; but after treatments the pain decreased, and in three weeks she looked well. She is continuing the treatments to prevent a recurrence of the pain. As she is sixty-six years of age and at first was very ill, we think that this is most wonderful.

I also took the treatment, being in a very run-down state. One week made a great improvement; and in three weeks people said: "How well you look!" instead of the reverse. It is a wonderful invention, befitting this wonderful age.

British Columbia, July 17, 1925. M. L. MITCHELL.

In regard to our treatment, I can only add to my last letter that we have not had any sickness in our family since we began treatment, several months ago. I can only give the Biola credit, because some of us were feeling bad all of the time. My wife has gained at least twenty-five pounds. She really needed to gain somewhat. I weighed 259 and was gaining every day; but I have not gained any more, and I can get around a good deal better with more pep. We have seven in family, children look well and also feel well.

North Carolina, Sept. 15, 1925. J. O. NEWTON.

I have now tried the Biola one month and have had very good results. My sickness is of long standing and will take some time yet to cure. I am fifty-four years of age; yet when I was nineteen, doctors said that I would die soon. My trouble is bronchial, and my lungs are affected. I really believe I am going to get better.

Ohio, June 30, 1925 ELIS COUTS.

I have now used your Biola two months and I am very much improved in health. I can say the Biola does all that you claim.

Ohio, July 30, 1925 ELIS COUTS.

I want to tell you how much my mother has improved from taking the Biola treatments. She had not been able to sleep well at night for about twenty years. After two months treatment she sleeps fine and feels better in every way.

Virginia, August 1, 1925. MRS. M. L. JOBSON.

The Biola which I purchased some time ago has, I believe, completely cured me of indigestion with which I was troubled a number of years.

Minnesota, Sept. 17, 1925. A. A. BUCKINGHAM.

I feel that I have been very much benefitted by using the Biola. When I began using it, my kidney seemed very weak (I have only one) and acted poorly. After using the Biola two weeks I felt a great deal of improvement. I can sleep better, my kidney acts freely, and my food digests well. I have used the Biola six weeks and am going to continue because my trouble is of long standing. I certainly believe that it is good to put vitality into the body.

Before using the Biola I had terrible dreams and would scream in my sleep. Since using I have not had them, and also am relieved of bad headaches.

Virginia, Sept. 20, 1925. MRS. F. E. WHITE.

Growing Bananas in Florida *By W. E. Bolles*

THERE is much food for thought in your recent article on "The Weather and Its Freaks". May I bear further witness that world conditions are changing? Bananas were once considered a strictly tropical fruit; the plants were supposed to thrive only near the equator. But in semi-tropical or sub-tropical Florida, entirely outside the equatorial zone, we are setting out banana plantations by the hundreds of acres, and are making handsome profits from the big crops.

At the last convention of the Florida Banana Growers' Association, of which I am secretary, there were more than 400 people talking nothing but bananas all day. My friend, Mr. T. J. Harris, who has had years of banana experience in the tropics, says the Cavendish variety of banana does better in Florida and bears larger bunches of fruit than he ever saw it produce anywhere in the tropical zone.

On my own plantation at Oldsmar, fifteen miles west of Tampa—which is about midway on the west coast, or Gulf of Mexico side, of Florida—I have twelve varieties of bananas, including the Cavendish, the red banana, the true tropical Martinique or Gros Michel (*Musa sapientum*) and others; and they are all doing so well that I am about to plant 200 acres more. I am not a member of the I. B. S. A., but I find in THE GOLDEN AGE the kind of reading that gets me somewhere.

Commercial Banana Growing

THE growing of bananas is a commercial success in Florida. They are the easiest fruit to grow; for the beautiful plants can yield heavy, money-making crops in the first year or in the early part of the second year, giving results up to $400 to $1,000 or more per acre per year when properly handled as described in these pages. The plants are practically free from insects and diseases.

Many kinds of soil are suited to bananas. The best are truck soils, dark sandy loams, muck, low hammock, flatwoods, drained swamps and drained prairie lands, high hammock, etc. They must have enough drainage to protect them from being drowned by heavy rains or overflows. One woman wrote me that her plants came through after being flooded for about five weeks, but we do not recommend such treatment. They will stand more moisture than most fruit trees and do their best when they have plenty of it. Good locations for plantations are on the sides of lakes, ponds, swamps and creeks, setting the plants far enough back that they will not have to stand in soaking wet, soggy land. Unproductive land along a ditch and land too low for other crops can often be used to grow good crops of bananas.

The Best Varieties

THE best varieties are Cavendish, Hart, Lady-finger, Orinoco and Martinique, which bear large bunches of superior fruit. They are suited to the semi-tropical climate, are the hardiest of the good-fruiting varieties and well endure cool weather. Bananas have stood the tests of more than thirty years in Florida, Louisiana and Texas. The experimental stage was passed long ago.

Banana growing is today a practical, profitable business proposition, and they are being planted commercially by money-making men and women. The acreage is increasing every year. Every family in Florida can have bananas in their yards and grow their own. A plant will bear in six to eighteen months from the time of setting, depending on the size of the plant and the method of handling it. The cities and towns in Florida consume much more than we have produced commercially. After we supply this home demand we will ship into other states where there is an enormous market waiting for us, because about 45,000,000 bunches of bananas are imported into the United States every year.

Florida-grown bananas sell by the bunch at wholesale at the same prices as the imported article, seven to eight cents a pound. Usually the retail price in Florida is 10 to 15 cents a pound. Bunches weigh up to 50 or 100 pounds or more. Fifty pounds at seven cents per pound means $3.50 per bunch. By setting 400 plants to the acre, which is customary (that means 400 bunches or more per acre when properly handled) and at $3.50 per bunch, it makes a total of $1,400 per acre per year, when the plants are well started.

The Cavendish banana plant is sometimes called the Canary Island and the Chinese, but the correct name is Cavendish. It bears large bunches, sometimes weighing up to 125 pounds, having 200 to 250 bananas. The plants grow six to ten feet high in different kinds of soil, and

therefore resist the winds better than the tallest varieties. It is one of the hardiest of the big fruiters and endures cool weather. The fruit is about the same size as the imported banana. The Improved Cavendish grows somewhat taller and bears big bunches.

The Hart is another excellent variety to plant in the United States. It bears large bunches, is taller and more tropical-looking than the Cavendish, has a shell-pink color on the trunk and leaf-stems, and is very ornamental. It is healthy and stands cool weather. The fruits have an exceedingly fine flavor. Its scientific name is Champa, and this variety is highly esteemed in the tropics. It is sometimes called Ladyfinger. There is a special strain of Hart bananas in Florida which grow as large as imported bananas and have a much better flavor.

The Orinoco, sometimes called the horse banana, is an old favorite, grows tall and majestic, stands cool weather, has the largest fruits of any banana grown in Florida, with flavor equal to the imported; and the bunches are of good size. It is grown for fruit as far north as Southern Georgia and South Carolina, and for ornamental purposes in North Carolina.

The Martinique (sometimes called the Yellow Jamaica, the Honduras, the South American and the Gros Michel), is the variety of banana grown in such enormous quantities in the West Indies and in Central and South America, for export into the United States. It is the kind ordinarily seen in fruit shops and grocery stores. It is thicker-skinned than the other varieties, and is beyond doubt the best for shipping. It is grown in Florida successfully, and stands today as the world's leading commercial variety. The plants grow tall and the bunches are large.

The Red Jamaica is sometimes seen on the fruit stands. It is a very ornamental variety, having trunks and mid-ribs of a rich red wine color. The bunches are medium, the fruits are of good size, and have a delightful flavor. They generally sell at five cents per fruit at retail. A few of these are grown in Florida.

The Giant Abyssinian banana (*Musa ensete*) is said to be the largest variety of banana. It does not bear good fruit, but grows to an astonishing size and height when well cared for, and is a magnificent tropical ornament which will attract favorable notice anywhere in competition with the finest and best palm trees. It is a rapid and healthy grower, as hardy as any fruiting variety of banana. It is well worth having specimens of this stately ornamental banana in your collection.

For commercial purposes, and also for the home garden, we recommend the following fruiting varieties: Cavendish, Hart, Ladyfinger, Martinique, Orinoco and Red Jamaica.

When well-grown and properly cared for, bananas grow large bunches which are called standard, or full bunches, when they have nine "hands" or clusters of bananas on one stem, and twelve to twenty-four "fingers" on each hand. Often they will have more or less than nine hands, but as they are usually sold by the pound, both at wholesale and retail, the bunches of other than nine hands are O. K. The better you feed and care for your bananas, the more likely you are to grow large, commercial-size bunches; and the more bunches you will harvest per acre.

Planting and Fertilization

IN SETTING banana plants, if you will dig the holes large, the plants will start better, grow faster and bear fruit considerably sooner. The holes should be dug two feet six inches every way—width, length and depth. Keep the top soil separate from the sub-soil when throwing it out. Mix half manure and half top-soil in the bottom of the hole, filling it that way up to within ten inches of the top. Set the bulb or plant upright, fill in with the bottom soil mixed with more manure, then pour on slowly one or two pails of water, if the ground is dry and no rain in sight. Treat them right, and they'll treat you right. You can plant bananas any month in the year.

After the ground has been prepared, the cost of plants, fertilizer and labor to plant one acre will run from around $250 to $600, according to the variety selected, some plants costing more than others; and also depending on how good a job is made of it. Many people start off with 100 of two varieties, to see which is better adapted to their soil and district.

The distance apart always starts an argument, the same as when discussing the best way to plant other fruit trees. Experience favors just as many plants as possible per acre for intensive banana farming. The Cavendish can be set 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 feet apart in the rows, with

the rows 8 or 10 feet apart, to give room to get down between the rows with plow, harrow, fertilizer and to take out the fruit. Harts can be planted 10 x 10, which is 435 per acre. By planting closely, your land yields more fruit per acre; the bananas will shade the ground, kill or retard the grass and weeds by their shade, and help keep the soil cool and moist. It takes no more fertilizer to feed plants close together than when far apart, and it is less work. Some growers plant Harts 8 x 8, which is 680 to the acre, or 8 x 10, which is 544 to the acre.

The best fertilizers include both fresh and rotted manures—stable, dairy, poultry, goat and sheep. Put on all you can get, the more the better for money-making results. Castor pomace, one ton to the acre per year, is fine to make them grow. Acid phosphate, one ton per acre, helps them to bear big bunches earlier. Hardwood ashes, one ton per acre per year, help to harden the trunks and the skins of the banana fruits and makes them ship better. It is the potash in the ashes which accomplishes this. Or use 5—7—5 mixed commercial vegetable fertilizer, made largely from organic sources, one ton per acre per year.

Experience proves that it pays well to spend about $100 per acre annually for fertilizers when you are growing a crop that will run up to $1,000 per acre or better under favorable conditions. If your land is muck or low hammock or good flatwoods, you do not need so much ammonia or nitrogen; so you could cut down the castor pomace and the ammonia in the mixed fertilizers by about half. It is a good plan to divide the one ton mentioned into three applications, using one-third of a ton in February or March, another third in May or June, just before the rainy season opens, and the last third after the rainy season closes in September or October. You will not need all the above fertilizers. Study your land and buy what it requires.

Mulching and Pruning

PUT on all the dry mulch you can get—dead grass, dead weeds, old sugar cane pomace, dry velvet bean and cow pea vines, etc., anything which will decay and make more vegetable matter or humus in the soil, because humus is real plant food and saves fertilizer bills. Mulch also keeps the roots shady and cool in summer, and warmer in winter, promotes nitrification in the soil, and helps keep the ground in a favorable mellow condition for healty growth and fruitage.

One stalk or trunk bears only one bunch; and after that bunch has been harvested, let the trunk stand a couple of weeks to permit the sap to be absorbed by the roots, then cut that stalk off about three inches above the surface of the ground, cut the stalk into small pieces and spread it around the plant as mulch. The roots throw up suckers, which grow and become full-sized plants, and each will bear one bunch of fruit in its turn. The original plant bulb goes on putting up bearing stalks indefinitely. So there is no need to replant them. The varieties do not "mix" when planted near each other.

It is best not to allow more than three suckers to each root in addition to the main stalk. Let the main stalk which is about to bear be called 4-4, the next in size should be ¾ grown, the next ½, and the next ¼, or just a little peeper getting ready to put out its first narrow leaves. Try not to have two suckers of the same size on one root. Let different sized ones be coming along, and after the plant gets going right, you may be able to harvest two or three bunches per year from one stool. You can cut off the extra suckers.

Cut the bunch when the fruit is mature in size and still green in color. It is ready when practically all of the angles of the fruit are filled out nearly round. Hang the bunch in a dark place, and it will ripen and color evenly. If you want to hasten this process, hang it in a dark room, closed, with an electric light or lamp burning low to furnish more heat to speed the process of ripening. For shipping always send your best hard and green well-filled fruits.

Many uninformed people have the wrong impression that you get a crop of bananas only once in a while on account of cool weather. One grower told me he harvested eight good crops in ten years in middle Florida, and did fairly well in the other two years, which is as good if not better than the records of truck farmers and orange growers. Bananas have been grown commercially in Florida for about thirty years. In February, 1923, there was a frost and a short freeze in some parts of Florida, the mercury going down to around 28° or 30° above zero. In different places the banana leaves were frozen and turned brown, but the stalks and roots were unhurt. The leaves came out again fine and

dandy in about two weeks, and the stalks produced fruit in the summer of 1923.

Irrigation and Cultivation

IRRIGATION is not necessary in order to grow bananas, especially if you select a somewhat moist or damp location, with drainage. Irrigation is a very good advantage, however, for any grower, because it enables him to get water to his plants in the unusually dry spells; and in event of predictions of frost by the weather bureau, it is a good precaution to flood your field. The water will be warmer than the air in the event of a frost, and thus the water will temper or warm the air, and generally prevent damage.

Shallow cultivation is the rule after the banana plants have gotten started growing. Many of the feeder roots are close to the surface. Clean cultivation is recommended because grass and weeds take moisture and food away from the banana plants.

Bananas are practically a continuous crop, maturing fruit in nearly every month in the year. Bunches ripen faster in the spring and summer, but there is no month which is regularly unproductive. The banana is one of the most tropical-looking plants in Florida and lends an appearance of luxuriance which no other plant can equal. The banana is in a class with the cocoanut tree and the Royal palm as ornamental emblems of the semi-tropical character of our climate.

The banana fruit comes to you sealed by nature in a germ-proof cover. No worm, blight, nor insect sting affects the fruit within. The fruit is very nourishing, containing three times the protein of the apple, nearly twice as much carbohydrates and three times as much fat as the orange, and exceeds even the potato by about twenty percent in food value. The banana is considered the most popular food-fruit.

Demand Exceeds Supply

THE acreage planted to bananas in Florida has been doubled, and yet we are a long way from being able to supply all the fruit which our own state alone can consume. I have received requests for carload shipments which none of our members was in position to fill. My own crop is sold for two years ahead. I am planting five acres additional in the suburbs of Tampa and getting ready to plant eighty acres more in the same neighborhood. I am also interested in two other large plantings.

The Cavendish, Hart and Ladyfinger varieties are maintaining their lead in popularity. All of them will produce good nine-hand bunches in Florida, weighing thirty to sixty pounds or more, and that is large enough to suit the commercial requirements. We hear our growers once in a while speaking proudly about 100 or 125 pound bunches, which are good for the state and county fairs; but the regular retail trade is all based upon the handy nine-hand bunch as the standard. The banana crate factories make the crates to suit the average bunch, while as a matter of fact about nine-tenths of all the bananas are shipped without any crates and in carload lots. Many bunches of imported bananas weigh less than thirty-five pounds.

Florida banana growers have established this very profitable food-fruit industry in our state on a strictly scientific and practical basis, and have already shown the planters in other countries a thing or two they did not know about bananas. In Florida we plant and cultivate bananas intensively, getting the largest amount of production per acre of all the banana-growing districts in the world. We plant scientifically, we take better care of them than they do in the tropics, consequently we must and do make more money per acre than they do. It is a common thing in Florida to make $400 per acre inside the first twelve months after planting, and as high as $1,000 to $2,000 per acre in the second and following years.

Florida's Climate Ideal

THE increase in the business of growing bananas commercially in Florida is surprising. In all parts of this State new plantings are being made, from small patches up to ten acres or more, and one man is preparing to put in forty acres. A friend who owns fifty acres of orange groves told me a few weeks ago he makes more per acre from bananas than from citrus fruits.

I have reports that South Texas is going in for banana-growing, too. Southern California is doing very little with bananas and South Texas is only starting. All of Florida is farther south than any part of the State of California. We have both the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf

Stream. Florida is a peninsula with much better water protection against cool weather than either Texas or California can claim. Florida is destined to be a great banana-producing state because it has the best natural qualifications. This has been proved by twenty years' experience.

Good bunches of Florida bananas weigh from fifty to 100 pounds and sell wholesale at six to eight cents a pound. On the basis of fifty-pound bunches at six cents a pound, we get $3 per bunch. It is possible to produce 400 bunches per acre after the first year, which means $1,200 per acre in the second year after planting. The plants are set 400 to the acre and an experienced grower should surely get one bunch from each plant. An expert can get two bunches per year from half of his plants and one bunch from the other half, a total of 600 bunches per acre per year, which at $3 per bunch makes the impressive total of $1,800 per acre annually.

Under such conditions it pays to spend about $100 per acre per year for fertilizers. The banana plant is the hog of the fruit world. It is a great eater; and the more it eats, the more it can produce.

Cavendish, Hart, Orinoco

THE Cavendish has three special advantages. It produces large bunches of fruit with excellent flavor, it is a low-growing plant and therefore resists high winds, and it is reported in the tropics to be immune from the Panama disease which caused trouble among the banana growers of Jamaica, Honduras and other great banana-producting districts. This disease has not appeared in Florida. Probably the climate here is sufficiently sub-tropical to change the conditions which cause trouble in the heat of the equatorial regions; and the careful inspection made by the Florida State Plant Board should be given full credit for preventing troubles. This means a big advantage for Florida banana growers, so I confidently look forward to the time when Florida will be producing and selling millions of bunches, the same as we sell millions of boxes of oranges.

The Hart banana, sometimes called Hart's Choice, Ladyfinger or Golden Early, is a tall-growing variety with a pink-colored trunk, very ornamental, and bears bunches of fruit having a flavor about the same as the Cavendish, but the fruits are smaller, hence the name of Ladyfinger. Both the Cavendish and the Hart are better flavored than the common imported Martinique, sometimes called Yellow Jamaica. I can recommend both the Cavendish and the Hart to anyone in Florida. They are doing well on my banana plantation at Oldsmar, and I have seen them producing as far north as the latitude of Sanford and farther. With proper care they should bear fruit as far north as Jacksonville. The Cavendish is grown in large quantities in the Canary Islands, in latitude about the same as Jacksonville, and is the leading banana sold in England and parts of continental Europe. Indications are it will be the leader in Florida on account of its all-around excellence, because it seems to be perfectly at home all through Florida. I have tried out about a dozen varieties in the last five years and still have them on my plantation at Oldsmar as part of my collection, but for commercial purposes I stand by the three leading varieties for Florida in the following order: Cavendish, Hart and Orinoco. The Red Jamaica is a shy bearer. The Martinique has not done so well in Florida as it does in the equatorial regions.

The banana will stand some overflows, but too much water can do harm as well as too little. It loves plenty of moisture, so if you have a flowing well or artesian water supply you can grow bananas successfully on high hammock, high pine or orange grove soils. Muck lands and low hammock lands are the best, and good flatwoods land is satisfactory. Give the banana plants plenty to eat and drink, and do not drown them, and watch the money roll in.

Since writing the foregoing article, I have received information from a correspondent at Port Antonio, Jamaica, who reports that the Panama disease, after ruining many banana plantations in Central and South America, now appears to be destroying the banana business of the island of Jamaica, which has been shipping annually between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 bunches. He says from present indications, the banana business cannot survive there more than 10 or 15 years. The Jamaican authorities are fighting the progress of the disease in different places, but have found no cure for it. The growers are cooperating to the limit of their ability. They have no delusions on the subject. They say the end is in sight; for the Yellow Jamaica or Mar-

tinique banana seems to be doomed in Jamaica. The land on which the blight appears cannot be used for bananas again, even after ten years of other crops, which the Panama disease does not hurt.

If there is any better argument for the increase of banana growing in Florida, and especially for the cultivation of our dear friend, the Cavendish, which never has the Panama malady, I would like to know it.

Recipe for a Complete Nourishing Meal

A SUBSCRIBER in New Zealand, enthusiastic over her own greatly improved physical condition and that of her friends as a result of limiting her diet to raw fruits, nuts and uncooked vegetables, gives the following as a recipe for a complete nourishing meal. The advantage about this meal is that it can be eaten a bite at a time while other work is being done. Results are claimed as in the very highest degree satisfactory; no weakness, no fatigue, no disease, but a superabundance of vitality.

Take equal parts of nuts (any kind, but peanuts not so good), figs, dates, prunes, raisins; put all through the mincer; then mix well and beat hard with rolling pin. Cut in caramels or roll in small balls, and roll in dessicated cocoanut. Put in tin to keep; will keep any length of time.

The same lady sends us the following pointed article from the pen of James R. Devereux, a famous health expert of New Zealand and editor of a dietary and anti-cancer magazine. Mr. Devereux says savagely:

We are not food cranks. You are the food cranks. We are health cranks—positive fiends for health.

Food is only a means to an end—viz., securing that glorious and wonderful feeling that fences were made to bound over and mountains made to climb without fatigue.

How is your tongue in the morning? How do you feel after the fried eggs and pig (with all due sympathy for the poor defenceless pig), the porridge, and toast and marmalade, with a few cups of tea, etc., etc.?

Who are the food cranks—you or we?

We have a fruit meal, a nut meal, and a vegetable meal. In very cold weather we sometimes have the nut meal first, as nuts provide warmth and heat. Sometimes we have the vegetable meal first.

As a rule, however, we begin with a fruit meal consisting of any fruits or berries which are obtainable and cheap, such as oranges, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, very ripe bananas, pineapples, and so on. As fruit does not combine well with any other food, such as cereals, vegetables, etc., we have only fruit, and as much as we can eat.

For dinner we then have nuts, such as almonds, Brazils, walnuts, and often dried fruits, as sultanas, figs, dates, etc., occasionally having some fresh fruit as well, as this combination is not quite so bad.

For "tea" we have a vegetable meal and our table is covered with dishes of lettuce, celery, spring cabbage, mustard and cress, tomatoes, radishes, onions, cucumbers, raw carrots (which are delicious when one gets used to the idea), watercress, cauliflower or any vegetable we can obtain that it is possible to eat uncooked. And our table looks delicious, I may say. At this meal, and this meal only, we eat a few slices of wholemeal bread with a thin scraping of butter.

Salt and sugar, white flour and every other so-called food which has been deprived of its sixteen elements or had the combinations altered, we have abandoned; and there is the secret of our dietary. Fruits feed and cleanse the tissues, and green vegetables feed and cleanse the blood. It is absolutely astounding, on this dictary, the small amount of food required. Nature tells you when to stop eating and this is a very difficult matter when living on cooked foods.

You will work harder and never be tired, and you will feel light and clean, and full of the joy of life. Disease will gradually be expelled. Expelled, mind you—not suppressed!

You may have a few expelling symptoms, such as diarrhoea, colds, boils, pimples, etc., and a day or two's depression, while the expelling process is taking place, but this is the only method of real cure.

Speaking directly of her own experience with the above diet, our New Zealand friend says:

I thought I was at the end of my journey two years ago. I was almost stone deaf and became so stout all at once. I took myself in hand, had three short fasts, the longest a week. Mr. Devereux does not believe in long fasts. After a few weeks of this diet I was a different woman. Today my hearing is better and my health is A-1. I am fifty-four years old and yet doing all the work of the house, washing and ironing, and have two men to look after, and I do some canvassing. I am as slim as I was at forty, and can keep up with anyone. Headaches, to which I was a martyr all my life, are things of the past. Catarrh! I was nearly dead with it in Manchester, England; but today I do not need a handkerchief, and can cycle for miles in the wind. Many of my friends in this vicinity have taken up with this diet and it is working wonders in every family where it has been tried.

The Misleading Press *By Judge Rutherford.*

WITH the coming of the Lord's kingdom His followers have a clearer vision of Satan's organization than ever before. The Lord took unto Himself His power and began His reign in 1914. He came into His temple in 1918. For some years now the followers of the great King have seen that the visible part of Satan's empire is made up of the ruling factors of this world, to wit: commercial, political and ecclesiastical powers working hand in hand to blind the people and turn their minds away from God. It becomes the solemn duty of every anointed child of the Lord to declare God's vengeance against these wicked allies, and to declare it by plainly telling the people of its existence and that God purposes to overthrow it with His righteous government. The Christian has nothing to do with the overthrow. His part is to be a witness for the Lord.

For some years the *New Era Enterprise* at St. Paul, has been pretending to publish the truth and has by this means secured many subscriptions from consecrated persons in present truth throughout the world. It has posed as being in perfect harmony with the King and the kingdom message. Of course, the *New Era Enterprise* or any other paper is privileged to publish whatever pleases the publisher. But the *Enterprise* or any other paper has no right to garble the message of truth that is put out for the people, or omit an important part of it while claiming to publish it complete. It becomes necessary for the protection of God's people to use plainness of speech, and this I here do in order that my friends might understand. This matter has just now been called to my attention, or I would have spoken about it sooner.

At Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1924, I addressed a large public audience at the Stadium on the subject "Civilization Doomed". The *Ohio State Journal* carried a verbatim report of that discourse. Later millions of copies were published and distributed throughout the world. The *New Era Enterprise* carried an advertisement with reference to this discourse, amongst other things saying this:

"This is a *complete report* of the wonderful discourse given by Judge Rutherford in the Ohio Stadium to an audience of 30,000 people. It is indeed the message of the hour and should be in the hands of every thinking Christian."

Upon the strength of this advertisement, the *Enterprise* solicited subscriptions from my friends throughout the world, and then published on its front page in large headlines what purported to be a verbatim report of the discourse. It appears, however, that its editor deleted from that discourse every one of the following paragraphs, which refer to the Devil's visible representatives on earth, to wit: the commercial, political and ecclesiastical powers.

To enable Bible Students to see the duplicity practised I here quote from the *Ohio State Journal,* a worldly newspaper, the paragraphs deleted by the *New Era Enterprise,* which poses as a representative of the Lord's kingdom. I leave it to all fair-minded students of the Scriptures to determine whether or not these paragraphs should have been deleted:

"The desire for bodily ease and comfort; the desire to be approved by men rather than have the approval of God; and 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 unfaithful to God and to the Lord Jesus Christ and to form a part of present civilization."

"The clergy have admitted into their church organizations the greedy profiteers and the faithless politicians, and have made them the principal of their flock. They were taught by the Lord that Satan is the god of this evil world, yet they have willingly become a part of it. They have failed to defend the poor and fatherless and have delivered them into the hands of the greedy, wicked ones to serve as targets for the war. They have dealt unjustly with the afflicted and needy and indulged in the wicked persecution of the meek and lowly followers of the Prince of Peace, who dare to tell the truth; and have caused the arrest, imprisonment and death of such."

"During the world war the persecution of humble and faithful followers of Jesus started in Germany, spreading to England, to Canada and to America, and the records show that a more relentless persecution was never indulged in by human beings. This persecution of Christians was inspired and carried on by clergymen and their allies in politics and profiteering.

"Jesus declared that at the same time there would be a great falling away from the faith, and it is a well known fact that during the past 10 years there has arisen the greatest apostacy amongst the clergy known in any times past. The Modernists have assumed a bold position, denying the Word of God, denying the fall of man and the redemption by Christ Jesus, and teach

instead the doctrine of evolution, which is destructive of faith in God's Word. They have engaged in controversy with the Fundamentalists, who claim to believe the Bible, yet in truth and in fact deny the teachings of Jesus, His kingdom and the blessings it will bring."

"When the profiteers and politicians brought forth a League of Nations, manifestly the product of the devil, to keep mankind in subjection to him, the clergy with one accord hailed it as the political expression of God's kingdom on earth and urged the people to join it. Herein they were guilty of blasphemy, as the prophet had foretold, because assuming to be teachers of God's Word they declared a man-made institution, superinduced and managed by Satan, to represent the kingdom of God. They should have known that God, through His prophet, had plainly stated that a combination such as the League of Nations could never stand. This warning He plainly gave through His prophet in these words; 'Associate yourselves, all of ye far 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.'—Isaiah 8: 9, 10."

"The clergy, having claimed to represent the Lord and assumed His name, are called in the Scriptures by the title gods or mighty ones to judge amongst the people. It would be understood, of course, that when the world ends, which is now an established fact, that the time of God's judgment upon the nations and upon the gods or mighty ones composing the ruling factors of the nations, would take place. Of that time the prophet says: 'God standeth in the congregation of the mighty; he judgeth amongst the gods [chief ones in ecclesiasticism].' To these he says: 'How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked? [Which they have done.] Defend the poor and fatherless; do justice to the afflicted and needy. [Which they have not done.] Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked.' [Which they have failed to do.]—Psalm 32: 1-4.

"The great events happening since 1914 in fulfilment of the prophetic words of Jesus were sufficient to awaken the clergy throughout the earth to the fact that the kingdom of heaven is at hand; but they have not heeded this testimony, and of them God's prophet continues to speak thus: 'They know not, neither will they understand; they walk on in darkness; all the foundations of the earth are out of course.' This is exactly the condition of the world today as foretold by the prophets and as seen by the statesmen of the world above quoted, and yet the clergy are seemingly oblivious to it.

"The Scriptures make it plain that had the clergy been faithful and told the people the meaning of these things God would have spared the nations called Christendom from the impending national disaster. For this reason the clergy stand reprehensible before God for the great trouble that is ahead.—Jeremiah 18: 8, 9; 23: 21, 22.

"Instead of heeding the words of the Lord and teaching the people the truth they turn their churches into recruiting stations and preach the boys into the trenches, and for this reason God's prophet says to them: 'In thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents: I have not found it by secret search, but upon all these.' (Jeremiah 2: 34) It was the principal ones of their flock with whom they conspired and acted to carry on the war. It is they, and the principal of their flock, who have oppressed the poor. It is they who have called themselves shepherds and who have fed themselves and let the flock starve for the hearing of the Word of the Lord.

" 'Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherds, Woe be to the shepherds of Israel [spiritual Israel—Christendom] that do feed themselves! should not the shepherds feed the flocks? Ye eat the fat, and ye clothe you with wool, ye kill them that are fed; but ye feed not the flock. The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was sick, neither have ye bound up that which was broken, neither have ye brought again that which was driven away, neither have ye sought that which was lost; but with force and with cruelty have ye ruled them. And they were scattered because there is no shepherd; and they became meat to all the beasts of the field when they were scattered.' 'Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I am against the shepherds; and I will require my flock at their hand, and cause them to cease from feeding the flock; neither shall the shepherds feed themselves any more; for I will deliver my flock from their mouth, that they may not be meat for them.'

"Therefore, says the Lord to them: '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; and ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel. And the shepherds shall have no way to flee, nor the principal of the flock to escape.'—Ezekiel 34: 1-5, 10; Jeremiah 25: 34, 35."

The *Enterp.ise* is not compelled to publish the truth, but when it solicits subscriptions on the promise to publish the whole truth it is dishonest for it to then delete some of the most important parts. Such is an offence against the Lord and against his people. I therefore call on my friends to read and take heed to the words of the Apostle Paul, to wit: "Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them. For

they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple."—Romans 16:17, 18.

Since that time the editor of the *Enterprise*, upon the pretense of publishing the truth, has appeared at the International Bible Students conventions and solicited subscriptions for his paper. I insist that his course is neither honest nor fair. No one can support two masters. We must be either for the Lord or against Him. This is no time for lukewarmness. To the Christian God says, "Ye are my witnesses that I am God." We cannot be faithful to the Lord and at the same time press on the soft pedal with reference to the Devil.

It is manifest that the *New Era Enterprise* was willing to commercialize my discourse and induce honest Christians to subscribe for its paper on the strength thereof and at the same time to deliberately delete the above paragraphs referring to the Devil's organization, and that this was done for fear of losing worldly support. The *Ohio State Journal*, on the contrary, had honor and courage enough to carry the full report regardless of results to itself.

The duplicity practised by the *New Era Enterprise* is sufficient to warrant all true Christians in avoiding it absolutely. Henceforth the *New Era Enterprise*, so long as it pursues its present policies, shall publish nothing that I say or write with my knowledge and consent.

Additional Items Regarding Peru *By Willian A. Evans*

AFTER perusing the article in GOLDEN AGE, No. 155, on Peru, I volunteer a little first-hand knowledge of that country.

During the writer's visit there I understood that the city water was piped from the interior (this was nearly twelve years ago), and that the natives speak the Spanish language, though different in dialect from the Chilean, Argentine or Brazilian Spanish.

A source of wonder in that country is that in the vicinity of Lima, where the country knew no rain, yet the palms ten to thirty or more feet high apparently were at home and in great abundance and contrast to the soil (sand) from which they derived their nutrition. Vegetation in general derived its moisture from the extremely heavy dew that falls or did fall during the early hours of the morning.

Silicate of soda is mined in South America much as coal is mined in our country, from drifts in the mountains. The natives are very courteous and friendly. They are of small stature and live as many as twelve in one room. They are very happy as long as they get enough to eat and "Pisca", a cheap white whisky, to drink. This applies to the working class, with whom the standard of living is in no way comparable to that of the white races.

No article on that country is complete without mention of the national sport (bullfighting) which is discussed and looked forward to much as our big league ball games are here.

The Peruvian winters are just slightly cooler than our summers, yet the natives go around wrapped in blankets; and while the country is a never-to-be-forgotten sight to sojourners or visitors the climate soon saps the white man's vitality and ambition. Peru has an air of fascination and idleness. It is really no wonder that those who spend any considerable time in tropic climes have no desire to return to the temperate zones. When they do it is to their own detriment, because of the vast difference in conditions and the next to impossible task of becoming reacclimated.

The beasts of burden in Peru are the mule and lowly donkey, drawing two-wheeled carts, chiefly with a rope harness.

In the West Indies, also visited by the writer, bay rum could then be bought for a shilling a quart or twenty-five cents; bananas, large bunch (seven hand), a shilling; pineapples, a penny or two cents.

Not to be forgotten are the diving boys who row about the bays in home-made boats built from soap boxes and odds and ends. Upon the throwing of a coin into the sea by an onlooker they will dive after it, which is really some feat. If you do not think it is hard, just try it.

Governmental Practices in Christian Countries

Rupert Hughes in the Buffalo *Sunday Courier* gives some interesting pictures of practices which have met with public approval in the two countries, Britain and America, where, of course, we like to feel that Christianity has developed its most perfect fruitage.

He cites a case in England where something over a hundred years ago a girl in her teens whose husband was shanghaied into the navy, leaving her with two babies to support, tried to steal a piece of linen but, seeing that she was watched, put it back. She was arrested and hanged for this offense, the kind-hearted Christian rulers expressing their regret that they had to do this, for an example.

In Rhode Island in 1788 a horse-thief was given 117 lashes and his property confiscated. In the effort to get even for what he considered an unjust punishment he set fire to his cell and was thereupon branded with an "A" (for arson) on each cheek, and banished.

In Massachusetts in 1790 a counterfeiter was given twenty lashes, his left arm was cut off, and he was imprisoned at hard labor for two years. In Connecticut a perjurer was branded on the forehead and compelled to wear a halter for the rest of his life.

In 1832 in an American prison a woman was flogged to death. Women thieves of that time were stripped to the waist and flogged in public. Overseers in prison flogged those who looked up from their work. Sailors in the United States navy were flogged long after whipping had been forbidden in both the British navy and the merchant marine.

Mr. Hughes declares that in the entire history of the world there probably was never a more horrible prison than the one in use at Newgate, Connecticut, only fifty years ago. It was an abandoned copper mine into which descent was made by a ladder. There the prisoners were kept in dripping galleries, with their necks chained to the roof and their feet fastened in iron bars.

We select an interesting extract from Mr. Hughes' article, much of which sounds like a history of America in 1918:

In Virginia many, many women were whipped for loose conduct. Their partners ordinarily escaped with a reprimand. But the most frightful whippings were those inflicted on the most harmless of people, the Quakers. Once they whipped three women through eleven villages, carrying them from each village to the next through such cold that the blood froze on their naked backs. One of these three was a quaint little old woman of sixty who had been publicly whipped four times before, but could not reform, and now received ten cuts of a bull-whip as she was dragged through each of eleven villages with her hands tied to a cart. They whipped her again and again after that, and she sang songs of rejoicing. One gentle old man received 357 strokes of the lash and had his right ear cut off, and still would not cease to be a Quaker.

Mr. Hughes explains that the object of writing his article is that the general revival of the use of the whipping-post has been advocated by the president of a group of women's clubs, and also by a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Some Shepherd"

(From "*Zentralschweizerisches Arbeiterblatt*")

THE following article appeared early this year in a Swiss Roman Catholic journal under the caption "Some Shepherd". It has been translated, and reads as follows:

The curate of Littau (Canton of Lucerne), a former Catholic missionary, seems to have very peculiar notions of instilling the gospel. On Sunday before last he chastised a youth still obliged to attend Sunday school, working at the Emmenweid, by bending his fingers backward so ruthlessly and brutally, probably to force him on his knees, that the youth is at present disabled.

How does this compare with the words of Christ: "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart"? And yet they claim to be followers and representatives of Christ. The "Littauers" are really not so tender-strung and used to similar brutalities at the hands of their minister.

But what notion of the so-called Christian culture may the natives have gotten if this converter of heathens practised his art of jiu-jitsu on their children! Moreover, this gentleman does not seem to have left very pleasant memories at another place called Heilbuehl, on account of his special liking for boxing ears.

In the present case too he performed some sort of confirmation, at least as far as the ceremony of smacking is concerned. The formulæ spoken to it may indeed have been more "Littauer" dialect than the prescribed Latin. And in spite of the boy's having manifestly been hurt by the violent twisting of his fingers and giving utterance to his pain, his ears were boxed on top of it.

Interesting are the answers of a few eye-witnesses to the question whether the local parson also took part in the smacking. The reply came: "No, since the reverend father is here he does not do the smacking himself any more." This tells the tale far enough. Is it not written: "By their fruits ye shall know them"? Many a farmer would think twice whether he could entrust the shepherd's duties in his cow-shed to such ruffians.

Furthermore, having in mind that these same gentlemen occasionally stand behind the monstrance administering the blessing, covered up to their ears in their clerical robes embroidered with the Lamb of God, etc., it is not difficult to guess who are meant by "wolves in sheepskins".

Such incidents make it inopportune to reject without further consideration the "Indictment" of the International Bible Students. The most consistent attitude toward such a behavior would be a boycott of his church, by the working class at least.

Back to the Bible *Reply to Ministerial Criticism*

(Reprinted from the Edinburgh Press)

THE recent attack by an Edinburgh minister in the columns of a church magazine on the International Bible Students Association and the insinuation against the late Pastor Russell were referred to last night by Mr. J. Hemery, of the London Tabernacle, vice-president of the Association, at a large meeting in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Mr. J. Mackenzie, Edinburgh, who presided, said Mr. Hemery had been thirty-eight years associated with Pastor Russell, and that he is one of the foremost Bible exponents in the world today.

The topic of Mr. Hemery's lecture was "A Standard for the People". Mr. Hemery said he knew there were good men in the churches, but the great churches of Christendom had no light for the people in these darkest of all days. They were like the dumb dogs of which Isaiah spoke, and they did not bark to warn their masters of danger. The great creeds of Christendom had misled the people respecting the character of God and His purposes towards His human family. The present time was the dark hour before the daylight. The time had come when God would set up His standard for the people. For more than a generation there had been a falling away in the pulpits from adherence to the Word of God.

Just about fifty years ago the first principles of what was known as Higher Criticism began to come over from Germany; and the ministers in Scotland, who had been a well-cared-for people, and whose interests the people of Scotland had looked after more carefully than most peoples on the earth, tumbled over each other to get that new light on the Bible, that they might at least seem to be in the forefront of those who brought fresh light to make the Bible more readable and more popular. Now not only in Scotland but all over the earth this had eaten into what was called the Christian ministry so that one would hardly find a ministry which held the Bible from beginning to end to be the Word of God. Scarcely anyone dared to stand up and say that the first three chapters of the Bible are God-inspired, that there was an actual Garden of Eden, and that the things written there actually transpired. The idea of prophecy had gone by the board. When the children had gone to their spiritual parents for bread they had got the stones of the creeds. When they went for fish they got the serpent of Higher Criticism. Just when there was the final breaking down of the preaching of the Word of God, Russell had been sent to the succor of the people. The work begun by Russell had been going on now till it was established all over the earth, and that company of people carried as no other did the message of God to the people—Back to the Bible, back to the prophecies of God, back to the Word of God as the word of light and goodness. This work was not financed by rich people. It was carried on by people who had not money and nobody made money out of it.

One of the best known ministers in Edinburgh took upon himself some little time ago to use a denominational paper to make an attack upon Pastor Russell, and on the teachings of the I. B. S. A. "I am not here," Mr. Hemery remarked, "to go into what he said. It would be a poor way of using our time, but I do want to

say this, that since 1891 I had the pleasure of knowing Pastor Russell, who was the beginner, humanly speaking, of this movement. I state on my honor, as a responsible man, that I do not believe a cleaner moral man ever walked on the face of God's earth. His wife did seek and did get what in America is called a divorce, which in this country is called a judicial separation. There was never an absolute divorce, and his wife never raised a charge of immorality against him. I will tell you who it was who started that. It was the clergy; it was the preachers in America, and it is the preachers in this country who have done this. God knows how they will have to suffer for putting slanders on one of God's most faithful servants."

As for making money out of this concern, Mr. Hemery said Pastor Russell died a poor man. Never a penny did Pastor Russell make out of the movement. "I had since 1901," Mr. Hemery continued, "the privilege of handling in Great Britain all the finances of the SOCIETY, that publishes books and furnishes speakers as opportunity offers. I personally handled more than a million books in this country when Pastor Russell was alive, and I know he never got a farthing royalty or made a penny profit out of his works. He had £40 laid up for some years to cover the cost of his funeral. His wife was at his funeral service in Pittsburgh, and put a wreath on the coffin and on it was, 'To my beloved husband.'" Mr. Hemery, in concluding this matter, said that "as for our teachings, they are open and plain. Yonder man stated them wrongly. No Christian association at this present time is doing so much for the honor and glory of God as the I. B. S. A."

In the past twenty-five years or more the I. B. S. A., the lecturer observed, had brought more men and women back to the Bible and to real consecration to God than all the organized religions put together.

The Church as the Preserver of Learning *By Ernest Jones*

THE writer of the following item, now deceased, spent a lifetime in futile efforts to establish a better order of things. Rather than forsake his ideals he rejected a proposed bequest of $10,000 income per year, and lived and died to all intents and purposes a tramp.

You have been told that the Church in the dark ages was the preserver of learning, the patron of science, and the friend of freedom. The preserver of learning in the dark ages! It was the Church that made these ages dark. Yes, as the worm-eaten oak chest preserves a manuscript. No more thanks to them than to the rats for not devouring its pages. It was the republics of Italy and the Saracens of Spain that preserved learning, and it was the Church that trod out the light of those Italian republics.

The patron of sciences! What? When they burned Savonarola and Bruno, imprisoned Galileo, persecuted Columbus, and mutilated Abelard. The friend of freedom! What? When they crushed the republics of the South, pressed the Netherlands like the vintage in a wine-kelter, girded Switzerland with a belt of fire and steel, banded the crowned tyrants of Europe against the reformers of Germany, and launched Claverhouse against the Covenanters of Scotland.

The friend of freedom! When they edged kings with divinity. Their superstitions alone upheld the rotten fabric of oppression. Their superstitions alone turned the indignant free man into a willing slave and made men bow to the hell they created here by the hope of a heaven they could not ensure hereafter. There is nothing so corrupt that the Papacy has not befriended.

Neglect of the Bible Causes Crime

FIFTY years ago the people of the United States loved the Bible, read it, studied it and believed it; and there was little crime. The people were honest; the Bible made them so. Today the people are widely taught to ignore the Bible, to disbelieve it, and to put their faith in men. The result is inevitable. The people have lost faith in God and in the rewards that follow righteousness. Grafters flourish everywhere. Back to the Bible the people must go; for civilization is slipping into the chasm even now. It is significant that the so-called religious press sets forth as a remedy that the people must be gotten into the churches, the institutions that have backed every war that was ever fought. No. It is not more churchianity that the people need. It is more Christianity, the Christianity of the Lord Jesus and the apostles. Let us all get back to the Book of Books, the Word of Life.

Liberty for the People

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

IT IS a real pleasure to be once more on Staten Island. It is even a greater pleasure to tell the people from this station on Staten Island that a time of great blessing will be their portion in the near future.

Staten Island is an historical place. It was for some time the headquarters of the noble-minded George Washington, who fought for and gained the liberties for the American people, thereby releasing them from the despotic hand of a tyrant. It now enjoys the distinction of maintaining and supporting a radio station devoted to heralding to the people a message of liberty; a message from God's Word proclaiming to the people that God purposes to soon release mankind from the oppressive and tyrannical hand of the invisible ruler of this world. I opine that the day will come when the people of the land will point with much satisfaction to the fact that from Staten Island came the message to them of consolation in a time of need.

During the past two months it has been my privilege to visit a number of European countries and to again personally observe the needs of oppressed humanity. It would be of little profit to refer to the woes of humankind unless we know of some means of alleviation. We have this knowledge from the Word of God and it is our privilege to tell it one to another without money and without price. It is my sincere desire to be a real friend to the people. I am not seeking members in any organization or association; I am not seeking converts nor followers; I am not seeking money nor the plaudits of men. My desire and effort is to show my friendship to the people by telling them the truth in kindness.

There are some who find objection to what I say. Such are not lovers of liberty. They object because the truth exposes their errors and interferes with their selfish interests. I hold that the truth will bear the closest scrutiny, and that it always welcomes investigation. Falsehood loves darkness. Those who practise false doctrines desire to keep the people in ignorance of the truth. The truth loves light to shine forth that he who reads may run forward with gladness of heart.

Falsehood and darkness have ever been the instruments of oppression. Love for truth and righteousness has been the inducing cause for men to fight for their liberties. My fight is not against men but against error and darkness. I have no controversy with human beings. I have a large controversy with the things that keep the people in darkness and in ignorance of their rights and privileges.

At this season the American people are celebrating their independence. How many of the present generation understand and appreciate what led to American independence? I ask my radio audience to pause and calmly consider. What was the moving cause that induced the people of the American colonies to take up arms for their liberties?

It was 149 years ago that American independence was declared. After a lapse of so long a time it is easy to forget.

One hundred and forty-nine years ago the population of the American colonies was less than one-half of the present population of the city of New York. That little company of three million people, and their ancestors, had come up through great adversity. More than 150 years before the memorable Independence Day their ancestors had begun to seek a home in the wilds of the Western Hemisphere. And what was the moving cause? I answer: It was a sincere desire for liberty where they might have freedom of speech and exercise the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

England had broken away from the oppressive and intolerant chains of Rome and established her own national church. But soon England forgot that she had been persecuted by Rome. English Christians, who had insisted on less formality and a more simple and true worship of God, were banished to the Netherlands. These Christians were called Puritans. Having long desired to find a land where they might be secure from persecution, and where they might enjoy the liberty of the pure and simple worship of God, a number of these Puritans set sail on wooden ships for the wilds of the unchartered earth.

After a long and perilous voyage, buffeted by storms, and tossed by the angry waves, they landed on the bleak shores of what is now New England. It was in the dead of winter. The

storms of sleet and snow beat incessantly upon their heads. They suffered from hunger, cold and exposure. They were ravaged by disease and death until their ranks were greatly reduced. Bravely they fought on, and there laid the foundation of a great commonwealth.

England, instead of encouraging these brave souls, adopted the weather-beaten policy of intrigue, intoleration and persecution. This oppression continued from year to year until at two o'clock on July 4th, 1776, like a destructive flame belching forth from the bowels of the earth, a suppressed spirit of liberty exploded, bringing forth the Declaration of American Independence. The spirit of justice and liberty that had planted Plymouth colony had now brought forth its fruits. There the organized people gave birth to a nation destined to take the lead amongst the then nations of the earth for the rights of men. There was born a nation which should stand for a time as a sample of religious liberty, and from which land the Lord would in due time send forth the message of His kingdom, and lift up a standard around which the peoples of earth may rally, pointing them to the true way that leads to life, liberty and happiness.

The nation of America was begotten in adversity and born in tribulation, and its decadence is now marked and noted by all fair-minded men. Today the new nation of the Lord, begotten and developed amidst adversity and persecution, is now born amidst great tribulation, and it will stand forever to bless the people with life, liberty and happiness, for which they have long hoped and prayed.

In that memorable Declaration of Independence it was said that all men are created equal; that all have the natural right to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness; and that human governments are instituted for the sole purpose of seeking the welfare of the people.

The principles there declared are true; but how far short have the peoples of earth come to carrying out these principles! There is no human government today that acts upon the theory that all men are created equal, and that all have the right to liberty and happiness. There is no human government now on earth which is administered for the sole purpose of the welfare of the people. And why is this so? I answer: Because the spirit of intolerance, which Satan the god of this world has planted in the hearts and minds of selfish men, still controls the world.

Recently in Spain I visited an old church where the intolerance of Rome was practised upon unfortunate victims. There a court of inquisition, composed of clergymen and high churchmen, called before it in a church building, which still stands, those who refused to believe and practise the doctrines of the Roman church. These were convicted, of course, whether guilty or innocent. They were then compelled to take the mass and immediately afterwards were led to the church yard, tied to a stake and burned alive. This is a sample of intolerance that still exists in the minds and hearts of many who would practise it if this were possible.

The spirit of intolerance planted by Satan in the dark ages has not been effaced. Recently from this station, in answer to a question, I spoke of some doctrines of the Catholic church, which I know to be false. I spoke not against men, because I have no quarrel with men; I spoke only that the people might investigate for themselves, and gain greater liberty of thought. Notwithstanding the right of free speech and of freedom of religion, I have received some letters of denunciation and threats from those who claim to be Catholics. I assure my radio audience, however, that I have no quarrel with those who thus speak against me. If what I tell to the people is untrue, then let all the clergy of the land rise up and tell the people wherein it is untrue. I grant them that liberty. If the doctrines they have long taught to the people are false and misleading, then every honest man should want to know the facts. No threat nor denunciation shall deter me from telling my fellow man what I conceive to be in the interest of the people.

Intolerance is repugnant to those who have grown up on American soil and who have any of the spirit of their ancestors left within them. Intolerance is malignant bigotry openly expressed. Those who practise it are moved by savage ferocity. The pretense of super-knowledge, power and sanctity does violence to good sense and reason and is an exhibition of folly. For men to devise, and to impose upon the credulous people, formalities, creeds and ceremonies, and to claim that these are of divine origin, is the grossest kind of fraud and intolerance. To insist or attempt to compel the people to believe and practise meaningless and

unreasonable things is to fetter the conscience, and is therefore a gross injustice. To threaten an American who dares speak the truth is the grossest kind of intolerance, and I believe that such intolerance is not pleasing to people who love truth and righteousness, regardless of whether they be Catholic or Protestant.

Arrogance and intolerance have spilled much innocent blood, destroyed kingdoms, overthrown empires, and brought down the righteous indignation of God upon tyrannical rulers.

The peoples of earth witnessed a tremendous example of this in the overthrow of the Egyptians, and the Lord indicates by His Word that He will again express His righteous indignation against the injustice and intolerance of man.

I ask my radio audience, as free American citizens, whether they care to support a class of men who would keep them in ignorance of their own rights and privileges before God and man, or whether they care to hear the truth and be free.

Why the People Love Liberty

GOD created man a free moral agent and gave him the liberty to choose evil and take the consequences, or to choose good and receive the blessing. Man was overreached by the Devil, led to disobedience, thereby choosing the wrong course. He lost his liberty, and all of his children were born sinners.

Jesus declared that Satan is a liar and the father of lies. The Apostle Paul in 2 Corinthians 4:3, 4 says that Satan is the god of this world; and in Ephesians 6:12 he tells us that Satan is the ruler of darkness. These and other scriptures show that it has ever been the policy of Satan and his emissaries to keep the people steeped in ignorance concerning God's provision for their liberty and for their blessing.

The formalistic creeds of the various ecclesiastical systems of the earth were not formulated by Christ Jesus, nor by Jehovah, nor by any of the faithful apostles. They emanated from the brain of the most fertile liar, Satan. They were injected into the minds of selfish men. They have been practised by men for the purpose of keeping the people in darkness. All the time the people have desired liberty and freedom.

Why, you ask, would Jehovah God then permit the practice of so much deception, sin and wickedness? The answer is, from the Scriptures, that God has permitted the human race to have this long experience of sin, oppression and darkness, that they might learn the baneful effects of a wrongful course; and that they might learn that their liberty, peace, happiness and joy come only from following the course of righteousness outlined in the Word of God.

Jehovah organized Israel into a nation. He permitted that people for a long time to reside in Egypt. He permitted them to be oppressed under Pharaoh, who was arrogant, selfish, intolerant and wicked. He sent Moses to be their deliverer. Moses peaceably asked Pharaoh to let God's people go. Pharaoh arrogantly refused, and defied Jehovah. Then the Lord led His people peaceably out of Egypt; and when Pharaoh and his host pursued them God's wrath came down upon them and destroyed all the Egyptians and their ruler.

The Scriptures show that this foreshadows God's indignation to be expressed on a far greater scale. Pharaoh is a type of Satan, the Devil, who is the god of this world. Egypt was a type of the whole earth; the people of Israel a type of the peoples of the whole earth, who desire liberty and righteousness.

The Lord declared that in the end of this age, where we now are, He will express His indignation against the unrighteous one and deliver His people, the peoples of earth; and that in doing so He will bind Satan and so completely restrain him that he can deceive the nations no more.—Revelation 20:1-4.

This and other scriptures show that darkness and falsehood have been the methods employed to keep the people away from the Lord and away from righteousness. It follows then that when the people know the truth and embrace it this will be their method of obtaining their freedom. God has provided through the sacrifice of Christ Jesus for the release of the human race from the bondage and slavery of sin and death, and ignorance and superstition.

As recorded in John 8:31, 32 Jesus said: "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

As Satan is the prince of darkness it is to be expected that he would want to keep the people in ignorance. This he does through his various emissaries.

Christ Jesus is the light of the world. To

know Him, and Jehovah God, and His Word, leads to light, life and liberty. He is the great Prince of Peace. He is the great antitypical Moses, and the great Deliverer of the peoples into light, life and liberty.

The people of Israel were God's chosen people and a typical people. God gave to them a code of perfect laws. Among these laws was the law of the jubilee. It required every fiftieth year to be celebrated by the people as a jubilee. In that year every man in bondage must be given his liberty. Every one who had lost his property must have it restored to him.

St. Paul in Hebrews 10:1 tells us that the things of the law foreshadowed better things to come; therefore we understand the law of the jubilee to foreshadow the coming liberty of the peoples of the earth. The rule is that the type is repeated until the coming of the antitype. The law here mentioned required seventy jubilees to be kept, one every fiftieth year. That would cover a period of 3500 years. The jubilee began to count B. C. 1575. From that time 3500 years added brings us to the end of 1925. What then should we expect? The beginning of the antitypical jubilee, the first part of which is to sound the jubilee trumpet proclaiming liberty to the people. The law reads: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, ye shall return every man unto his family."—Leviticus 25:10.

Therefore the time has come for the peoples of earth to know the truth. If the doctrines the clergy have been teaching the people are true they will bear the closest examination and scrutiny and the clergy should not object when another man examines them. If their doctrines are false they are bound to fall. If the clergy do not believe the Bible let them say so and cease claiming to be its advocates. If they do believe the Bible then let them come forth and prove what they say is true and thereby justify themselves, or else let them acknowledge that they are wrong. The truth is God's. It belongs to no man. What the people need is the truth in order to bring them their liberty. The time has come for them to receive the truth. The flood of truth has begun to rise, and no power on earth can stop it. Let everyone take notice of this fact.

Benefits of Liberty

FROM the beginning of governments, the rank and file of the people suffered indignities. They were oppressed by tyrants and the weaker were robbed by the stronger. During all that time they had a desire for relief and it was hoped by many peoples of the earth that the American Revolution meant a better period for mankind everywhere. At the birth of the American nation it was declared that all men have the natural right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that human governments are instituted for the sole purpose of seeking the welfare of the people. Such is a beautiful and idealistic statement of truths. It properly expresses the desire of man. While some benefit resulted, nothing compared with man's hopes have resulted. A century and a half of laborious effort on the part of the people has failed to bring a realization of these great ideals.

Now we find all the nations of the earth in a state of fear and perplexity. They fear for their property interests, their rights and their liberty. Shall all the peoples of earth abandon hope of some day enjoying life, liberty and happiness? If man was compelled to rely on his own efforts and ability he would never realize these great ideals.

Another great crisis has come; and in this man will begin to realize his extremity and then will turn his attention to God's great remedy. Under the righteous reign of Christ the Messiah the obedient ones will realize far more than their fondest desires or hopes.

Now we see the nations of earth in a state of decay. The Scriptures, and the extraneous evidences, prove beyond a doubt that the end of the world has been reached and that the time for the setting up of the Lord's kingdom is here. Jehovah, through His prophet Daniel, referring to this time of distress and perplexity upon earth, said in Daniel 2:44; "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."

With the birth of this new nation, the great kingdom of Messiah, the kingdom of righteousness, the people will look up and lift up their heads, because it means their deliverance. They will then learn that the kingdom of the Lord is

indeed a government that is established and exercised for the welfare of the people.

Looking down to the time of Messiah's reign, God's prophet Isaiah in chapter 9:6, 7, said: "The government shall be upon his shoulder, and 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."

Everlasting Father means giver of everlasting life, and to the obedient ones He will grant life everlasting. Prince of Peace means that His government will be one of peace, that He is the Prince of all peace, that He will establish forever peace amongst the peoples of earth, and that He will grant unto them, and each one of them the liberty to do right; and the result will be that they will dwell together in righteousness and happiness.

The Prophet Micah, referring to the same time, declares in Micah 4:3-5: "And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. 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."

It will be then that the spirit of fear is removed from the hearts and minds of the people. They shall fear neither landlords nor profiteers, false teachers, or false representatives of their interests, because they will know that all their interests and welfare are safeguarded by the great King of kings and Lord of lords, who shall rule in righteousness.

Radio Programs

[Station WBBR, Staten Island, New York City.—272.6 meters]

Sunday Morning, December 6
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, December 6
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:05 Violin Duets—Prof. Charles Rohner and Carl Park.
9:15 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
9:45 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:55 Violin Duets.
10:05 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:15 Violin Duets.

Monday Evening, December 7
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 World News Digest as compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:20 Vocal Duets—Irene Kleinpeter and Fred Franz.
8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God".
8:40 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:50 Vocal Duets.

Thursday Evening, December 10
8:00 Hawaiian Quartette.
8:10 Barbara Jonasch, soprano.
8:20 Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 13—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Barbara Jonasch, soprano.
8:50 Hawaiian Quartette.

Saturday Evening, December 12
8:00 Fred Ehrenberg—Musical Saw and Strohfiddle.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Fred Ehrenberg.

Sunday Morning, December 13
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, December 13
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Violin Duets—Prof. Charles Rohner and Carl Park.
9:20 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
9:50 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:00 Violin Duets.
10:10 Choral Singers.
10:20 Violin Duets.

Monday Evening, December 14
8:00 Jubilee Entertainers.
8:10 World News Digest as compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:20 Jubilee Entertainers.
8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God".
8:40 Jubilee Entertainers.

Thursday Evening, December 17
8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park and Malcolm Carment.
8:10 Stanley Gohlinghorst, baritone.
8:20 Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 20—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Stanley Gohlinghorst, baritone.
8:50 Watchtower Orchestra.

Saturday Evening, December 19
8:00 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Professor Charles Rohner.

462 Some have misconstrued this scripture to mean that the Lord would appear the second time and give a great shout and wake up the dead. The word here translated shout means a message of encouragement. It implies a public message designed for the ears not of a few, but for a great number. The "shout", the "voice of the archangel" and the "trump of God" are all symbols. Literally, the scripture means that the appearing of the Lord will be at the time of or during a shout of encouragement; and this is in full harmony with the evidences heretofore examined that the presence of the Lord has been at a time when the people have been encouraged concerning their own rights. Christians have encouraged one another by passing the message of the Lord's presence on to each other. The peoples have encouraged one another with reference to their liberties, rights, and privileges. The "voice of the archangel", as used in this passage, means one with authority, the chief messenger, Christ Jesus himself. He comes with light and truth, illuminating the minds of men, leading them into greater light, which has come upon the end of the age when the shout of encouragement for the rights and liberties of the people and for the deliverance of Christians into the kingdom of the Lord has begun throughout the earth.

463 During this time, then, we should expect the resurrection of those saintly ones who died before the second coming of the Lord; and should expect that these would be awakened out of death and gathered unto the Lord, thus to be forever with Him. And therefore those believers who were alive at His coming, when the time came for their death would experience an instantaneous change from human to spirit beings. And finally, when all the members of the bride class shall have finished their course and all have passed from the human into the spiritual condition, with glorious bodies, they will enjoy peace and happiness for evermore. The Lord is taking unto himself His bride class, because the promise is that these shall be heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ Jesus in His kingdom, and that they shall reign with Him. —Romans 8:16, 17; Revelation 20:6.

464 Before the foundation of the world God had foreordained that He would have a kingdom and a royal family who would have charge of the kingdom. The kingdom necessarily embraces the royal house, or royal family, as well as the dominion. Foreknowing the end of all things, God provided in His great plan not only for the redemption of the human race, but for the selection from amongst men of a certain number whom He would transform into the image and likeness of His beloved Son. God provided also that these should constitute the royal family of heaven. The Apostle Peter says of this class: "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; who once were not a people, but now are God's people."—1 Peter 2:9, 10. *Diaglott.*

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What is meant in the Scriptures by a great shout? ¶ 462.
State how this has been fulfilled. ¶ 462.
What is meant by the voice of the archangel? ¶ 462.
Should we expect the resurrection of the saints during this time? ¶ 463.
How is the Lord gathering unto himself the saints who are still on earth during His presence? ¶ 463.
Give some Scriptural promises concerning the church's being forever with the Lord. ¶ 463.
What is meant by the kingdom of God? ¶ 464.
Who constitute the royal family of heaven? Quote the Apostle Peter's words relating to this. ¶ 464.

The kingdom comes! The kingdom comes,
Not with the throbbing of myriad drums,
Nor blare of trumpet shrill and high,
Nor banners flashing against the sky;
But it comes!

Not with thousands of marching feet,
Nor cannon roaring the King to greet.
It comes without hubbub and riotous din,
Bringing from sorrow, from pain and sin,
Rest so sweet.

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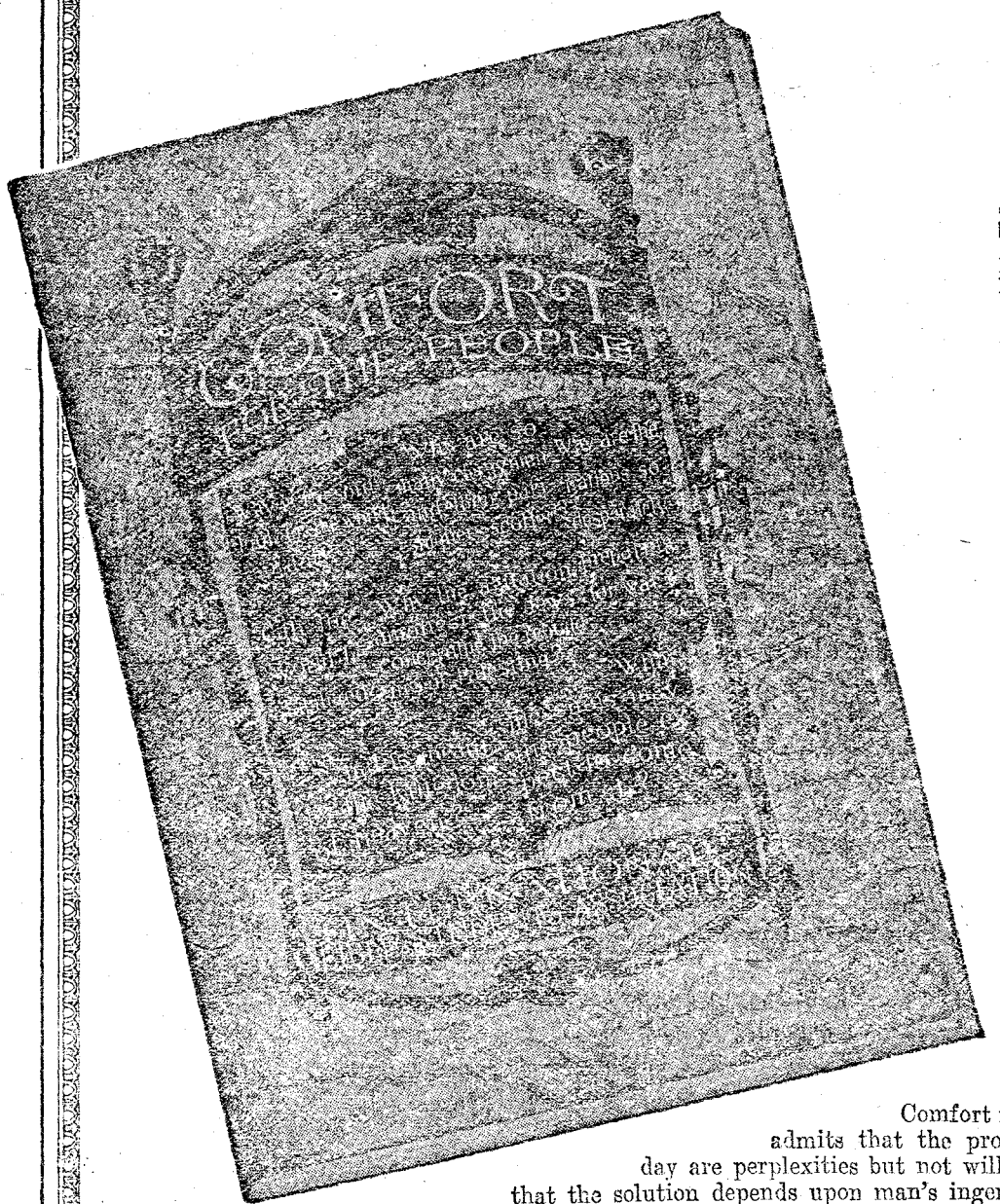

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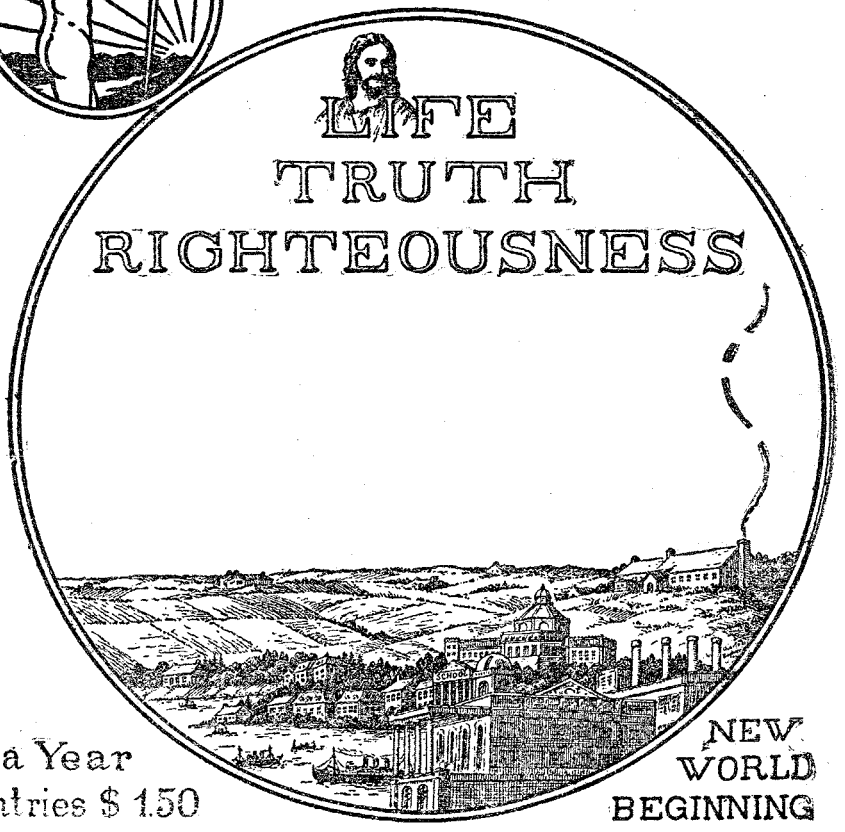

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The World and Its News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

An Investigation of Hospital Demanded

A FEDERAL grand jury has demanded an investigation of conditions at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., where four thousand insane patients are confined. The jury declares that this is at least a thousand more than the hospital can properly accommodate and it raises seriously the question if there are not some among the number who are not and never were insane, but were put away by those who wanted to get rid of them.

Government Opens New Air Routes

THE Postal Department has awarded contracts for new air mail service between Boston and New York, via Hartford; between Chicago and St. Louis via Springfield; between Chicago and Fort Worth via Dallas; between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles; and between Elko, Nevada, and Pasco, Washington. The new routes will operate in conjunction with the main well-established New York to San Francisco service.

Decoration of Business Offices

NEW YORK has a new profession, the decoration of business offices. The office decorator plans the arrangement of partitions, the size of the rooms, the selection and arrangement of the furniture, the color scheme, the decorations complete, with a view to business efficiency and the conveyance of the right impression to the minds of customers.

Staten Island's Spry Centenarian

THE New York *Times* tells us that Mrs. Francoise Levapresto of Grant City, Staten Island, is 105 years old. She lives alone in a cottage, does all her own housework, and during the summer raises enough food to keep her all winter. She has just celebrated her 105th birthday and terminated a four-day celebration by dancing with one of her daughters part of a waltz played on a phonograph. She says she feels fine. Very likely she may be another of the millions now living who will never die.

Robbing Orchards is No Joke

ROBBING orchards has ceased to be a joke in the state of Pennsylvania. That state now has a law which makes the person guilty of stealing fruit from an orchard, or in fact taking any other kind of farm property, subject to a fine of $500, with possible confinement in prison for three years.

California Condors Not Extinct

FOR some time it was supposed that the great California condor, the largest bird in North America, had become extinct. But the census of California's wild animals, undertaken by the California Fish and Game Commission, shows that there are still some pairs of these great birds making their homes in the highest of the California mountains. The condor lays but one egg a year and therefore increases very slowly in numbers.

United States Air Mail Service

THE United States lags behind in airplane passenger service. In 1924 French airplane lines carried 16,729 passengers. British airplane lines 18,000 passengers, and German airplane lines 20,869 passengers; and the number is steadily growing. But the United States has the banner airplane mail service. During the last three years, day and night, winter and summer, in fair weather and in foul, the fliers have covered the route between New York and San Francisco, usually making the trip in thirty-three hours and with almost no loss of mail or aviators.

Karolyi, Saklatvala and Liberty

AT THE first of the year Count Karolyi, first president of the Hungarian republic, was permitted to land in the United States only when he promised to keep quiet. Now the state department has ruled that a member of the British Parliament cannot come in, ostensibly because he believes in communism. Liberty disappeared from America while Wilson was king. If Mr. Saklatvala does not break any laws, why should the state department worry over what he believes? If all the people who believe foolish things were excluded from the United States, the country would be emptied of its inhabitants, beginning with the state department. If the British can stand it to let Mr. Saklatvala talk in parliament, why be fearful here?

Tourists Flock to Minnesota

IT WILL surprise some to learn that only two states in the union, Florida and California, are rated as having a larger tourist traffic and tourist business than is enjoyed by the state of Minnesota. The tourist season in Minnesota is limited to June, July, August and September; but the increased population during those four months is 200,000.

A Happy Reunion in Chicago

JUST before the Turkish army destroyed the Armenian village of Arpowood, during the World War, an Armenian woman slipped behind the plaster a piece of paper whereon was written the Chicago address of her husband, then in America. After many years she found her way back to Arpowood. Her home had been destroyed, but the walls remained standing. She found the piece of paper, and with her two fine children is now happy with her husband in their Chicago home.

The Lord is The Only Hope

SUPPOSE the World Court plan is accepted by all the nations, including the United States. The control of the world would then be in the hands of those dozen men who are the judges. Whoever could control the judges could control the world. Are there any financiers in the world who would be interested in controlling the judges? Probably yes. The only judge that could be fully trusted in such a position is the one whom God has appointed to the job. God "hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained," Jesus Christ the righteous.—Acts 17:31.

New York's Fire Boats

ACCOUNTS of fires in New York harbor are usually punctuated with statements to the effect that such and such a fire boat soon had the fire under control. These fire boats are wonders in their efficiency. The ten boats, when working on a single fire, can throw into it 640,000 pounds of harbor water per minute; and they can do this at two blocks distance from the water's edge. The fire boats often assist the land firemen in extinguishing fires on shore.

The Whole World Being Educated

WE CAN hardly realize how rapidly the whole world is being educated. Into every nook and corner of heathendom there are now going the motion-picture reels, the telephone, the telegraph and, most of all, the radio. Reports have it that in the heart of Africa the natives enjoy chatting with one another over the telephone. They soon get used to it, and now they are taking to the radio quite as enthusiastically.

The Malolo's Soda Fountain

UNIQUE in the history of navigation is the steamship Malolo, expected to be the queen of the Pacific, and intended to ply between San Francisco and Hawaii. In place of a bar the Malolo will have an elegant soda fountain. Plate glass an inch and a quarter thick will cover the twenty-eight-foot counter of teak, protecting its polished surface and at the same time bringing out the lustre of the wood.

One Million Ice-Cream Cows

THERE are one million cows in the United States that give nothing but ice-cream. Perhaps we should not put it just that way, but it certainly is interesting to know that one million cows are now required to produce the ice-cream consumed in this country. The New York *Times* tells us that the annual total con-

sumed is 285,000,000 gallons, or enough for every individual in the country to have about two helpings per week the year around.

Long Distance Locomotive Running

THE New York Central has adopted a new policy of having one engine pull the Lake Shore Limited from New York to Chicago and return. The changes of locomotives which have heretofore been made at Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Elkhart will be done away with on the Limited; but the train crews will change at those points, the same as heretofore. The numbers of locomotives is being reduced on all lines.

Radio Cooks an Egg on Ice

A DISPATCH from New York states that at the radio world's fair an egg was placed on a frying pan, which was then placed on a cake of ice. In a moment the pan became hot through the action of radio waves that penetrated the ice; and the egg was cooked. The trick was done by a wireless lamp, the inventor of which lit the bulb through a man's head.

Dehydration of Vegetables

DEHYDRATION of vegetables is almost entirely neglected in the United States, but in Germany there are 4340 dehydration plants, in France 750 and in England 430. Dehydration utilizes all the food grown on the soil, saves in cost of transportation, increases the keeping qualities, preserves uniformity of quality and is subject to no loss from crushing or spoiling. Plants are located where the food is grown, insuring dehydration while the material is in prime condition.

New York's Expensive Rats

THE United States Health Service shows that from April 18, 1923, to February 28, 1925, the rat catchers of New York were paid by the taxpayers $340,000, for which amount they successfully captured 4,756 rats, of which 1,426 had fleas to the total number of 4,408. To catch a flea-bearing rat cost $238, and each ordinary rat $72. This is, to say the least, a high price for rats. But that is what the people want—high taxes, so that they can pay high rents.

Contents of a Ton of Straw

OUT of every ton of straw, costing them $8 to $10 per ton, the Manufacturers' Chemical Company of St. Paul's Park, Minn., gets 400 pounds of fireproof roofing material, 640 pounds of material for the making of elastic paint, 15 gallons of antiseptic oil, a quantity of acetic acid and 12,600 cubic feet of gas. Millions of tons of straw are burned annually, being regarded as waste product.

Output of a Single Grain of Rye

ON THE Tile Company Stock Farm, New Bethlehem, Pa., one grain of rye this year produced seventy-four stalks. The sheaf has been sent to the Pennsylvania State College at Bellefonte. It is said that another single grain on the same farm grew seventy-eight stalks. The average rye plant usually has four or five heads.

Piano Wires Do Work of Six Girls

THE work of canning peaches has been relieved of a tedious hand operation by a new California invention. Two fine piano wires enter the peach simultaneously. When they encounter the pit, they spread on each side, stripping the fruit of the meat, and allowing the stone to drop below. Every machine installed puts five girls out of work.

Getting Rid of Pocket Gophers

AS HIGH as forty percent of the track repair work in some sections of the West is caused by pocket gophers making their homes in railroad embankments. In the spring they migrate into the fields, where they live, and thrive, raise families and do great damage. The Department of Agriculture is now showing the railroad companies how to poison these critters and thus make it advantageous all around. A diet of poisoned clover does the trick.

Non-Stop Nonsensical Bible Races

EVERY once in a while we hear of another non-stop Bible race, in which some church organization undertakes to read the Bible through, reading day and night, with relays of readers, until the book is finished. This is nonsense, not Bible study. The Bible is the greatest book in the world and needs to be stud-

led critically, carefully, comparing one text with another, noting even the differences in translations and the readings of the oldest manuscripts. It needs to be studied prayerfully, humbly and with Bible helps such as are now available to all truth-seekers. At the last Bible Marathon, held in Boston, twenty-four persons finished the reading in fifty-four and one-half hours; but it is doubtful if any of the readers learned anything of value by such a method of racing headlong through the Book of Books.

America's Greatest Cities

NEW YORK CITY has approximately seven millions of inhabitants; Chicago three millions; Philadelphia two millions; Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Los Angeles and Boston have approximately a million each. The cities of the half-million class are Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Minneapolis, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Automobiles Destroy a City Per Year

A CITY of twenty thousand persons is no mean municipality. There are not a great many cities of larger population in any one state. All of them are important. Yet in the year 1924 there were slain by automobiles in the United States twenty thousand persons, fourteen thousand of them adults, six thousand under fifteen years of age. This means fifty-five automobile deaths per day, the year around.

Eight Months to Make a Pencil

A WRITER in the New York *Sun* explains why it takes eight months to make a lead pencil. It takes four months to season the combination of clay and graphite so that it will be of the proper hardness, and four months more to glue together and finish the cedar cases in which the ready-prepared writing substance finds its resting place. It is said that the supply of cedar wood for lead pencils is rapidly becoming exhausted. A billion are made each year.

Muscle Shoals in Operation

THE Muscle Shoals power plant about which there has been so much controversy in and out of Congress is now in partial operation. The construction of this dam has raised the waters of the Tennessee river so that they are now navigable all the way to Knoxville, 650 miles from its mouth. The Muscle Shoals project has cost the government $51,000,000.

Great Transportation Changes Coming

IN VIRGINIA two electric engines outpulled three of the largest steam locomotives made. In Canada a new Diesel combination oil and electric engine and passenger car made sixty-five miles an hour between Montreal and Ottawa with ease. In New York a transportation engineer says that the day dawns when privately built motor roads will be used to transport all freight.

Liberia May be Developed

INDICATIONS are that Liberia, the little country on the West African Coast which was founded by American Negroes, is in for a big development. Unless plans miscarry, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, expects to invest $100,000,000 in Liberia. They plan to have a million acres in rubber trees and ultimately to employ a third of a million natives in tending the trees. At present the rubber production of the world is in the hands of the British and the Dutch.

The Duck Farms of Long Island

LONG ISLAND has become one of the duck raising centers of the world. One of these duck ranches has 100 houses, each 300 feet long, in which the ducks, even at night, are bathed in the steady glow of electric lights. The ducks hatch in four weeks and are ready for market eleven weeks later, after they have reached five pounds weight. During the season 700 barrels of ducks are marketed daily. Last year 1500 barrels went to England.

New Radium Deposits in the Congo

AT PRESENT the radium supply of the world is about eight ounces, valued at about two million dollars an ounce; and, frankly, there is not enough to go around. It is of great use in the treatment of certain forms of cancer, is used for illuminated signs, and has transformed the world of science. It is good news that a new source of the metal is the Congo region, where considerable deposits of radioactive ore have been brought to light.

85,000 Murders in Ten Years

THE Reverend Harry E. Woolever, D.D., editor of the *National Methodist Press*, of Washington D. C., in an address before the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Epicopal Church at Auburn, New York, called attention to the fact that in the last ten years there have been eighty-five thousand murders committed in the United States. He wonders why this is so. One reason is that some men probably conclude that if it is a brave and praiseworthy thing for a thousand men to kill another thousand men in war, it is equally brave and praiseworthy for one man to kill one man when he has reasons for wishing to do so.

Canada's Far Northern Radio Station

WITH commendable enterprise Canada has installed a broadcasting station at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, 125 miles beyond the arctic circle. It is believed that this station will play an important part in the development of mineral and oil deposits now known to exist in those far northern climes. It will be of benefit in radio experiments and in other ways also.

Strikers Bare their Breasts

THERE is a dispatch from the Panama Republic which has an ominous tone to it. It seems that several thousand persons went on strike for lower rents. The dispatch states that when the officers charged the mobs with fixed bayonets, some of the crowd stood firm, bared their chests and urged the officers to shoot. Situations like this usually terminate in bloodshed and sometimes in war. If rents are too high they should come down. If not, the facts should be presented to the people.

Toronto's Street Car Lines

FOR four years Toronto has owned and operated her own street-car system, comprising 222 miles of track and serving an area of thirty-five square miles. On an average fare of 6.15 cents the three citizens who have managed the lines have succeeded in entirely rebuilding the lines and putting in a complete equipment of the finest, most up to date cars on the continent. The plan of the city is to provide service at cost, and to give the best of service.

The Development of Vancouver

VANCOUVER, the outlet for British Columbia and the wheat-growing provinces of Canada, is developing rapidly into a port of great importance. It now has forty-two regular steamship lines, engaged in carrying grain, lumber and other forest products to all parts of the world. Most of this goes via Panama. The port of Vancouver is always ice free.

Pictures of the Infant Jesus

STORIES are in circulation in New York of a church in this vicinity where on Sundays the streets are crowded with poor Italians waiting in queues for blocks, for the privilege of paying fifty cents a head to see a supposedly miraculous picture of the glorified infant Jesus on one of the interior walls of a church. When Jesus was crucified he was a man thirty-three years old, not a baby; and he is not a baby now. Whoever fixed up the picture made a mistake.

Nature's Signs of a Hard Winter

IN THE Canadian Rockies, as early as the middle of August, the man-hating cinnamon bear, the elk and the antelope came down out of the mountain heights, begging for food in the towns and villages. At that early date also the gophers and ground squirrels were burying their winter rations, all of which, the trappers say, insure an exceptionally severe winter.

Seeing Ourselves as Others See Us

IN AN address Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios, dean of the faculty of juridical and social sciences of the University of La Plata, Argentina, sounds the following warning to South America regarding American big business:

> The United States is carrying on a task of absorption; it has a rudimentary spiritual life allied to an enormous physical might that is disconcerting; it cannot be for us a model of democracy. The United States will not come toward us with cruisers nor armies; it will come with its financial politics, which limits national sovereignty or compromises independence.

Oil Fields in Northern Alaska

THE United States Geological Survey, which has been exploring the Arctic slope of Alaska, reports that there is oil in large quantities in that far northern clime. Every such discovery that the North was once the home

of great forests furnishes additional proof that the Bible story of the Flood is true. Those forests grew and fell while the earth was yet enveloped in a hothouse mist of fairly even temperature in all parts of the world, and before there was yet in the earth such a thing as rain.

Poor Outlook for the King Business

THE present outlook for the king business is poor. The kings of Britain, Italy and Spain are such in name only. The real power is in the hands of others. There are still kings in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria, and a queen in the Netherlands; but the great bulk of Europe is from now henceforth free from this ancient fraud.

No More Conscientious Objectors

THE International Peace Congress, at its 1925 meeting in Paris, decided by a vote of 194 to 144 against the recognition by governments of conscientious objectors in time of war. All signs indicate that in the next war there will be no recognition of conscientious objectors, and that before its close every true Christian in the earth will be slain.

Europe's Forty Conferences

SINCE the war, beginning with Versailles, there have been altogether about forty conferences by the men who dragged the peoples of earth into the World War, to see what could be done about getting them out. These conferences, to mention a few places, have taken place in Paris, London, Chequers, Geneva, San Remo, Hythe, Boulogne, Brussels, Spa, Aix les Baines, Wiesbaden, Cannes, Genoa, Rapallo, Washington and Lausanne, with more to follow.

British Fears of a Revolution

THERE is a great deal of fear in Britain that a real revolution is impending; and that it may not be, and probably will not be, a bloodless one. The mine owners were to have cut the wages of the miners, so that British coal might regain its lost markets in Italy and South America. The railwaymen gave orders that on a given Friday they would cease moving coal. To avoid the immediate dangers the Prime Minister arranged for the payment of $50,000,000 in subventions to the miners, to keep the mines going to the first of next May. In the meantime the whole mining situation is being studied. Extremists on both sides predict war next May; and the outcome in that event will hinge upon the question whether the British army, made up of the common people, can be depended upon to fire upon their fellow men. Exactly this very situation was foreseen thirty years ago by Pastor Russell and is discussed in "The Battle of Armageddon", which is the Fourth Volume of the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES. Whether they like it or whether they do not, society will be bound in time to acknowledge that Charles T. Russell was a man of God, and was guided by God in his studies of the Divine Word.

Lloyd George's Plan of Relief

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S plan for a workless England is to put more workers back on the land. He claims that proportionately, compared with Denmark, Britain should have 750,000 more land workers; compared with Germany it should have 1,000,000 more; compared with Holland 1,750,000 more and compared with Belgium 2,000,000 more. In 1840 the British Isles grew food for 24,000,000 people as against a present food production for only 15,000,000 people.

Britain's Taxes on Liquors

BRITAIN'S need of money has brought about the largest taxation of the liquor business ever known. Last year the largest English brewing company made net profits of $66,000,000, and paid $50,000,000 of that amount into the state treasury in taxes. The tax of whisky has been raised from $2.75 to $18 a gallon. In the last sixteen years the consumption of whisky in the British Isles has fallen from 32,000,000 to 13,000,000 gallons per year.

Baldwin Tells the Communists Something

PREMIER BALDWIN, in a speech before the British Parliament, has reminded the Communists that no minority in a free country has ever yet coerced the whole community, that the community will always protect itself, and that if the time comes when the community has to protect itself with the full force of the government behind it, the community will do so, and

the response of the community will astonish the forces of anarchy throughout the world.

Britishers Fear a World Race War

TWO prominent Britishers at a church conference in England, one an ex-governor of Bombay and Madras, India, and the other a missionary secretary, a keen student of Asiatic affairs, are reported by the New York *World* as prophesying a world-wide race war unless the whites abandon their assumed superiority over the black, brown and yellow races, and treat them all on terms of equality. These gentlemen assert that the World War has impressed the colored races with the inferiority of the white man's civilization.

The Guardian's View of Wilson's Offer

REFERRING to Lord Grey's revelation of Wilson's offer to put the United States into the war early in 1916, in the event that Germany should refuse certain offers of peace which he wanted Britain and France to make, the Manchester *Guardian* says that "if war were not what it is, one might well think that all the European statesmen who let President Wilson's attempt come to nothing ought to be guillotined. Such an episode seems an outrage on reason, a slur on human decency. But it is simply a characteristic incident of war."

Do Something and Be Something

A BRITISH ex-service man was out of work. He could not get work, but he could sing; so instead of having his hand out for a dole he sang on the streets of London for his daily bread. He had a fine tenor voice and sang well. The director of a great opera chanced to hear him and is now training the street singer for a place on the stage. Do with your might what your hands find to do, is the reasonable and efficient advice of the Scriptures.

Lady Cynthia Mosley on Socialism

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY, daughter of Lord Curzon, one of the most prominent and powerful of British statesmen, in announcing her candidacy for Parliament on the Labor ticket is alleged by the New York *Times* to have made the statement that she realized long ago that capitalism is doomed and for that reason she has been learning to earn her own living, and has been doing it too, by office work and also such honest-to-goodness farm work as milking cows, planting turnips, and making butter and cheese.

Spiritism in the Pulpit

THE London *Daily News* tells of the Rev. C. L. Tweedale, of Weston, England, who, when he preaches, often has the apparition of a Roman Catholic priest in full canonical robes standing by him. Rev. Tweedale is always seeing visions of the dead, including dead dogs and cats which growl or snarl, balls of fire, flying objects and other manifestations of life in an unseen world. Our explanation is that all these manifestations are the work of demons.

Freight Subways for London

EARTH'S great cities must all come to putting their freight distribution underground. It is inconceivable that death-dealing trucks could continue to roar through the streets in ever increasing power and volume. London is now seriously considering the problem of building a freight subway, far below the passenger tubes, which will cost $160,000,000. The proposed line will have twenty stations at first and be in full operation in five years.

Motor Craze Hits Britain

THE motor craze which has so effectively filled the streets of American cities with carbon monoxide fumes and klaxon squawks has now hit Britain in good shape. Britain already has six hundred thousand cars and it is estimated will take on another hundred thousand in the coming year. The speeds of British cars are high and their colors bright.

Turkey Waking Rapidly

ALL dispatches from Turkey indicate determination to adopt western civilization as quickly as possible. Police must shave off their beards, cut their long hair and wear police uniforms, and will receive regular wages. Doctors are to be sent out into the country districts to teach sanitation and remove superstitions. All the dervish monasteries have been closed, and the twenty thousand monks turned out to work like the rest of us. The dervishes were spirit mediums.

The Autogyro Spanish Airplane

THE first tests of a Spanish invention, the autogyro, are very encouraging. This machine, at a test near London, rose almost vertically for a thousand feet; and its British pilot brought it down as lightly as a feather, at a forward speed, when it touched the ground, of only twenty miles an hour. With the the engine dead the machine falls as slowly as a parachute.

The Petroleum Industry in Peru

PERU has one oil company which in one general location has sunk more than eighteen hundred wells. This oil company has four thousand men on its payroll and produces over four million barrels of oil annually. Talara, the center of the industry, has a population of 15,000 souls, and is in every sense of the word a modern up-to-date city.

The Locarno Security Pact

IT IS confidently claimed that the Locarno security pact insures European peace for all time. All the principal European powers have pledged themselves not to make war on each other, to bring all their disputes before the Hague tribunal and for final decision before the League of Nations. In forty previous conferences Europe has said, Peace, peace. Now they say, Peace and safety. And the Bible says that when they shall say, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them. When it will come and how we do not know, but we have confidence that the Bible prediction will be fulfilled.—1 Thessalonians 5:3.

Got the Minister of Education Guessing

A FRENCH teacher propounded a problem to his class in school which is distressing the Minister of Education of that country. The problem was, in effect, "A company in the infantry consists of 225 men. If the food and maintenance of each man costs ten francs a day, what is the sum wasted by war in a month of thirty days, and how many children could be clothed for this sum if a suit of clothes for a child costs forty-five francs?" The Minister is worrying for fear the teacher will set the children to thinking. It is considered all right to teach people, provided the teaching is done in such a way that they cannot or dare not think.

Raising Cotton in Africa

IN THE six years from 1918 to 1924 Britain increased its cotton production in Africa from 14,016,000 pounds to 79,200,000 pounds. British Africa and India together now produce about one-third of the world's cotton supply.

A Million Dollars Worth of Dogs

AT THE London dog show of the Kennel Club, held in Alexandria Palace, during the week beginning September 30th, there were exhibited three thousand dogs, said to be worth a round million dollars. Some of these dogs are accustomed to satin pillows, phonograph music, beefsteak, silver-backed hair brushes, sterilized water and police guards, so the New York *Times* tells us. The largest dog at the show is a St. Bernard weighing 198 pounds.

The Dennistoun Rector's Complicated Job

BESIDES the preaching of the gospel and those things generally associated with it, the rector of the Dennistoun, Scotland, church, is supposed to supervise the following activities: Brigade Bible Class, Young Woman's Guild, Savings Bank, Junior Choir, Boy Reserves, Brownies, Girl Guides, Women's Guild, Band of Hope, Signalling Class, Senior Choir, Boys' Brigade, Lads' Social Club, Football Club, Golf Club and Rambling Club. Under the circumstances nobody should be surprised that the preaching is pretty poor.

Money in the Glove Business

SOMEBODY should make some money in the glove business in Rome if trade keeps up. Reports have it that hereafter the pope will wear gloves when his hands are kissed, and that 100,000 kissed his hands in July and August. To keep the microbes from multiplying too fast this should mean a glove trade of about five hundred pairs a month. Wonder who gets it?

Latvia Will Pay in Full

LATVIA has offered to pay in full her debt of something over five million dollars, with accrued interest at four and one-half percent. The conditions in Latvia are said to be very good. The ports are convenient for entry of goods into Russia. The country has made considerable progress in reconstruction work.

Elephants Multiplying in Africa

A DISPATCH from Johannesburg states that elephants have so multiplied in Central Africa as to become a pest and a menace. They have been tearing up and destroying gardens and have trampled several people to death. Even armed men have had to flee before them. Thirty-four troops of elephants were seen in a trip of only three hundred miles.

Russia Goes Back to Vodka

AFTER eleven years of prohibition the Russian government has gone back to the open sale of vodka and whisky. The reason for this is said to lie in its need of revenue and its inability to keep liquors from coming over the various borders. Private individuals may now make and sell the stuff, as well as the government, which has hitherto had a monopoly.

Hard Times in Ireland

HARD times persist in the Irish Free State. It is estimated that seventy percent of the patients of the Mullingar Mental Hospital are there because of undernourishment. Bread without butter is about all the food available in some districts and at times even that cannot be had.

Stockholm System of Liquor Control

THE Stockholm system of liquor control gives to a private monopoly the entire liquor trade. Any profit above five percent goes to the government. Liquors when consumed privately can be obtained only on presentation of a card showing that the holder of the card is above the age limit, has paid his taxes and has never been in trouble with the authorities. The operation of the law has caused a decrease of forty-two percent in the amount of liquor consumed.

A Lighter and Cheaper Steel

THE New York *Herald Tribune* has a dispatch from Germany announcing a new form of steel which is forty percent lighter and thirty percent cheaper than that now in general use for construction purposes. Important inventions are following one another rapidly in Germany nowadays. Necessity is the driving force behind these inventions. The German birth-rate is only about three-fourths what it was before the war.

Mussolini Destroys One More Liberty

MUSSOLINI has now made arrangements to abolish all local elections in towns of 5,000 inhabitants or less and will govern them by officers appointed by himself. The reason for this move is that the remaining liberty lovers in Italy were mostly in these smaller communities, and Mussolini is making sure that there shall be none to stay his hand. At recent riots in Florence, where the Fascisti were guilty of murder, arson and burglary, the chief of police gave orders that they were not to be molested in their work. Mussolini has since removed this chief from office.

A German Invents a Plane that Sails

A GERMAN has invented a new plane that has a telescoping mast and sail. It is all metal, and proved its value in its first flight of six hundred miles across the North Sea from Copenhagen to Felixstowe, England. It is described as a giant seaplane with a single wing, and equipped with twin engines.

Putting the Kremlin to Work

THE Kremlin, of Moscow, center and symbol of all Russia under the czar, the palace where the czars were crowned, and where they had their golden throne, is now used as the seat of parliament by the Soviet government. Instead of gilt braid and brass buttons and education of a certain sort there are now farmers and others with long whiskers, wearing homespun blouses and high boots, and women senators clad in common house dresses, with red bandanas on their heads. Give them time and the new rulers will do as well as the old. It takes more than braid and buttons to make statesmen. By all accounts the czar's old régime was about the limit for injustice, incompetency and dishonesty.

Greek Church May Unite with Rome

IN A dispatch to the New York *Times*, Walter Duranty, for many years the special Russian correspondent of the *Times*, says that "at the present moment the confusion in the Russian church is such that for the first time in a thousand years there is a reasonable possibility of the reunion of the Eastern [Greek] and Western [Roman Catholic] branches of the Christian Church".

From Our Canadian Correspondent

"ACCORDING to the Bishop of Chelmsford, the world is clattering back to barbarism." So says the Vancouver *Saturday Tribune*, and continues its editorial comment:

True, the world has experienced a terrible jolt that threw civilization off the rails. All the deviltries of the world were let loose ten years ago, and it is not easy to chain them up again. The world is outwardly irreligious because it has lived through a furnace of savageries which was the negation of religion. It saw the churches in all lands silenced when the real test of whether they stood for spiritual things or temporal things came. They capitulated to the God of War just like any other *human institution, and they are shattered today by that surrender.*

If the churches have lost the people, it is not because Christianity has failed, but because the churches failed in a great emergency to embody the teachings of Christianity. It is because they have attached to Christianity doctrines which the minds of men refuse to accept, and have neglected to rest upon that plain human gospel which Christ delivered and the world still needs.

Let the bishop take courage. All is not lost. And the truth about today is not all told in the newspapers.

But, one naturally rises to ask, if the cure is as simple as that, why is it not being applied? Possibly because the "plain human gospel which Christ delivered" has been completely lost sight of, and in any case it does not fit in with present business arrangements.

Making War Ladylike

THE Toronto *Daily Star* is pessimistic about peace talk, also somewhat cynical. Under the heading "Making War Ladylike" it editorially says:

An extraordinary number of persons who would pass an ordinary test of intelligence scoff at the idea of outlawing war, but clamor for the outlawing of the use of poisonous gases and other methods of warfare which they regard as unladylike.

Surely, it is clear that in a life-and-death struggle nations will stop at nothing. War cannot be made safe or decent or humane. The business of a nation at war is to destroy the man-power of the enemy. And modern science has provided ingenious weapons which show no mercy for women or children, but which, in their very nature, carry carnage to all classes and ages of both sexes.

World society is again placing the ban on the use of poisonous gases and of bacteria as weapons of offense. But the gun that fires blindly to a distance of seventy miles may still destroy non-combatants. Unseen aircraft may still drop tons of explosives on sleeping cities. Warships may still cut off the food supplies of a nation. High explosive shells weighing a ton may still blow orphans' homes to pieces. Mines dug below unsuspecting troops may still hurl hundreds into eternity. Machine guns firing hundreds of bullets per minute may still shoot humans down like vermin. War glorifies the work of extermination. And the side getting the worst of it will pay no attention to the rules previously drawn up.

War is too costly in life, property and happiness to be retained when international disputes can be adjudicated just as fairly as those between individuals. The banishment of war as between civilized nations has entered the stage of practical politics. The impractical persons are those who would retain war in the hope that they may make it decent.

With the recent practical and appallingly plain arguments against war (and four years of unbridled savagery surely is such an argument), it seems incredible that there should be any disinterested people who will applaud war in any form.

Cities as War Targets

SIDNEY POTTER, a former aviator, writes in *The New Leader* (London, England), as reported through the London (Ontario) *Echo*, on "Cities as War Targets in Future". He quotes from a speech of Air Chief Marshal Trenchard, of the British Air Force:

Although it is necessary to have some defense in order to maintain the morale of our people, it is far more necessary to lower the morale of the enemy's people, for nothing else can end war.

The process of "lowering the enemy's morale" is accurately dealt with:

We can now drop a greater weight of bombs in one day than was dropped during the whole of the recent war. Five hundred machines could drop more than three thousand tons of dichloroethyl sulphide on London in a week, one drop of which will disable and a few drops burn to death. This substance is a liquid, which not only burns but evaporates into a gas which poisons on being inhaled. An area contaminated with it remains untenable for weeks.

Lewisite, an arsenic preparation, penetrates gas masks and causes excruciating pain, mental distress, madness and attempts at suicide.

Phosphorus bombs, unquenchable with water, will be dropped on large sections of a city . . . and throughout the night the long orgy of horror will continue until the first faint streaks of dawn break upon a city, great tracts of which will be smouldering poisoned ruins while the streets are choked with the dying and the dead.

This should have thoroughly subdued and demoralized any ordinary population; the ends (whatever they are) of war will have been served, and the world made safer (?) for democracy!

Canada's Liquor Question

LIQUOR and the liquor question continue to hold a share of the spotlight in Canada. Ontario has endeavored to please a section of its population with 4.4 alcoholic strength beer, much to the disgust of all prohibitionists and connoisseurs of good beer. As is usual with a compromise, no one is pleased. Quebec continues with its government dispensary system and continues to show healthy balance sheets as far as cash is concerned, and unhealthy ones on the moral situation in the province.

British Columbia has a government dispensary system and a license system "grafted" on to it with a result, as reported in the *Northern Messenger*, that "bootlegging was never so prevalent as it has been lately".

On January 2nd, 1925, the Vancouver *Province* tells of one of the periodic Vancouver drives:

Armed with ninety warrants, squads of the Provincial Liquor Board Police cooperating with the City Dry Squad, cost the city $27,271, but Attorney-General Manson, claiming that the law was not being adequately enforced, had the provincial police also working in the city and in December deducted $22,219 from Vancouver's share of the liquor profits.

In Prince George and Cranbrook the so-called profits were completely wiped out and in many other places materially reduced. Besides the amounts charged the municipalities the reports of the Liquor Control Board show that the cost of enforcing the Act is steadily increasing.

However, the Vancouver *Province* unctuously reviews the situation and indulges in some platitudes:

The force that will finish liquor is the force that finished the dodo, the mastodon and the dinosaurus. These things flourished in a crude, half-made world. When the world improved, they could not keep up. They disappeared because they had lost their usefulness.

Men use alcohol today as an expedient. It creates for them a world of illusion wherein all imperfections become perfections and all failures become glorious successes.

As man's power for success increases, as his personal liberty becomes greater, and as he gradually grows into a more efficient being, his need for liquor will die away. The illusions of happiness and prosperity that alcohol brings him will become realities. His craving to fool himself will lessen.

Liquor drinking has been on the decline for centuries. For every dyed-in-the-wool drunk there is today, there were fifty from six to ten generations ago. It is no longer necessary for a gentleman to fall under the table every night. Sobriety has become the rule rather than the exception.

Prohibition is one of the things that evolution is attending to. And in spite of laws and armed policemen alcohol will disappear, but not one moment before man becomes good enough and sensible enough and efficient enough to do without it.

Like many more newspaper comments on events, you pay your money and take your choice.

Taxes in Canada and U.S.A.

THE Edmonton *Journal* reprints from the *Financial Post* a statement covering United States and Canadian taxes, with everything in favor of the U. S. A. We read:

A man with $100,000.00 income pays in Canada taxes amounting to $32,000.00 whilst in the United States he pays about $22,000.00. This is a $10,000.00 argument against staying in Canada, or at least against investing here. Florida today is making a bid for Canadian dollars by eliminatory death duties, and gets them.

The man who earns $10,000.00 a year in Canada pays over $600.00 income tax; whereas in the United States he pays, under the new rate forecast by President Coolidge, less than $200.00.

Already the difference in the scale of taxation in Canada and the United States is so great as to be a definite factor in influencing unfavorably the flow of capital.

Looking Around for Saints

THE Toronto *Mail and Empire* comments on the proposed saints for the Church of England:

While the Church of Rome is scanning the record of a number of Englishmen and Englishwomen to determine whether they are proper subjects for canonization, the Church of England is also discussing a proposal to create a few saints. The matter is now in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the list approved by him will have to be approved also by the House of Commons before it can become the law of the church and the law of the land.

Some of those who have been suggested as proper saints are Charles I, Henry VI, Archbishops Laud, Parker and Cranmer, and Florence Nightingale.

Henry VI did apply funds for Eton and King's College, Cambridge, but he also involved his realm in a civil war. Perhaps one of his claims lies in the fact that he was murdered.

Charles was also interested in education, but to admit him now as a saint would be to admit that the English rebellion was a mistake, and we doubt if the masses of churchmen would commit themselves thus far.

Florence Nightingale was a Christian if ever there was one. She was also an Episcopalian; but if she is a subject for sainthood, then Lytton Strachey has written in vain. Anybody he writes about becomes disqualified, with the exception of Cardinal Newman.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, of the New York *Times Magazine* suggests that in view of the close ties between the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the Church of England it might be a gracious act to include an American saint or two, and nominates George Washington, who was a staunch Anglican.

Some of the great ones of history are disqualified because they were not Anglicans. John Bunyan, who has a window in Westminister Abbey, was a Baptist. Wesley and Wycliff are among the great figures in the history of English religion, but they did not conform to the Anglican system of worship, though it has been argued that they were not dissenters.

No doubt, after the choir of saints is established, an amendment to the Prayer Book will be made so that they can be supplicated, adored and asked intercession of. The cleavage between Rome and the Anglican communion is rapidly being healed.

The Farther North the Better

HERE is a little free advertising. We insert this "want ad" free of all charges, hoping that the clergyman gets his heart's desire and, by going far enough north, possibly the frost will stiffen his creed, which he admits is unstable, along the lines of truth.

Clergyman, undenominational, would like to hear of community who would be glad of his services. No rigid creed. Jesus and plain gospel. Preferable far north as possible. Box 1329, *Star-Phœnix,* (Saskatoon, Sask.)

Spiritism—Demonology

THE Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, a well known minister celebrated in both England and Canada, has this to say about spiritism, as reported in the Toronto *Daily Star*:

"Don't let anyone say to you there is nothing in spiritism. There is. It is demonology." So declared Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, speaking last night in West Presbyterian church on the responsibility of the church in respect to the Bible.

Taking as his text St. Paul's words in his letter to Timothy in which he spoke of the church as "the pillar and ground of truth", the preacher pointed out that Timothy was at that time at Ephesus, a city rolling in wealth and the chief centre of necromancy, spiritism, or spiritualism as it is now called. Spiritualism and necromancy always accompany a materialistic age. It was so at the time of St. Paul and it is so today.

Wanted—Medical Common Sense

THE Vancouver *Saturday Tribune* brings to light some further facts in the war against vaccination being waged in that city. The following report is worth consideration:

Medical science has run riot over vaccines and inoculations in the last few years. Simple laws of sanitation are being neglected. During the recent fake smallpox epidemic in Vancouver—an epidemic which was cured almost instantly by a ban on the American tourist trade—one doctor who favored pus injections told his audiences that sanitation had nothing to do with the preventing of smallpox. He could see nothing good but pus.

Such teaching is quite contrary to many high authorities, but the result of it is seen in an illustration at Langley Prairie, where three alleged cases of smallpox were recently reported, and a demand made that all the scholars be subjected to an injection of the pus of bovine syphilis.

One of the parents organized a committee of inspection, the committee including a trained sanitarian. This is what they found:

"In the boys' lavatory the urinal was in a filthy condition, with the flushing apparatus apparently out of order.

"Moisture surrounding three toilets, which showed signs of having had no swabbing for some time.

"On flushing toilets there was a very offensive smell of sewer gas from each, which would indicate that the septic tank is not in order.

"Returning some time afterwards it was found that there was no water in the tanks to flush toilets.

"With four windows for ventilation, all were closed except one.

"In the girls' lavatory a quantity of rubbish in the doorway; a hole cut in brass plug in clean out trap allowing gas to escape, considerable moisture surrounding all toilets, showing signs of no recent swabbing.

"On flushing four toilets, two overflowed their contents over the floor. Two emitted sewer gas on being flushed.

"On returning later no water in tanks to flush toilets.

"Four windows for ventilation—ALL CLOSED."

We do not like to poke fun at medical science, especially in view of the decision in a lawsuit this week which exonerates a hospital and the medical staff in a case where a patient's operation wound became maggot-infested and his death ensued. But surely medical science has outrun commonsense when medical health officers permit all the windows of a school to be closed, to have toilets plugged up, septic tank out of order, and emanations of sewer gas, and then think that these invitations to disease can be corrected by merely inoculating all the children with cowpox.

Perhaps if there were not such huge profits in vaccines and serums the public would not have them forced so upon them.

The medical hierarchy, so long as it can do its work and force its will on the people without adverse publicity, has a fair chance of success. Daylight, and complete reports of the other side of the question, will do much to force the vaccinationists into the open. It has yet to be successfully demonstrated that a circulatory system filled with cowpox pus is as good a road to health as an alimentary system emptied of improper foods.

What Do Your Children Read?

THE *Times-Herald Newspapers*, of Moose Jaw, Sask., has an editorial aimed at salacious and unmoral literature; "Profitable Filth," it is termed. It reprints in part a Winnipeg *Tribune* editorial which takes a well-merited wallop at the feature of American publications of a type which no wholesome-minded American will support:

In 1912 the total value of magazines coming into Canada was $81,000. In 1922 the value had increased to $3,132,000. What represents this increase? Chiefly periodicals filled with stories of sexual perversity and crime, which are attaining a most astonishing circulation in Canada. The Dominion is contributing very substantially to building up a large industry, and not in our own country but in the United States.

The publication in the United States of a particularly offensive and particularly dangerous type of literature is becoming, as a matter of fact, an industry of tremendous proportions; growing by such leaps and bounds that it now rivals the moving picture business. One publisher alone, starting with a single magazine a few years ago, now publishes in the neighborhood of thirty, each one a little more unwholesome than the last, and all of them filled with cheap nastiness, the most offensive feature being a simulated morality cloaking their real nature.

Just because the United States permits and supports this profitable beastliness is no reason why Canada should. It is contrary to both the spirit and the letter of Canadian law that these publications should be permitted to come into the country and be sold here. Nevertheless they come, in the number of at least a million a month, and are read chiefly by the young of both sexes. "The most consistent reader of so-called 'confessional' magazines is the girl of high school age," said a social service report issued in Toronto recently.

It would be difficult, indeed, for a mature mind, saturated in this form of literary garbage for a month, to retain a sane and wholesome outlook on life. Their effect on adolescent minds can be judged in that light. There can be no possible blame attached to a young girl who regularly devours these magazines if her mind, her every thought, is tinged with sex. The blame rests with the parents who permit such things to find a place in her life, and with the public and the public officials who permit them to be offered for sale in almost every newsstand. It is in this, as in so many other things of our times, a careless public—permitting unscrupulous men to pander for profit to the natural curiosity of youth.

But the public is not backward in criticizing the tendencies of youth. Over and over again the comment may be heard that the young people of today seem to have no moral standards. It might very well be said that they are not permitted to have, that on every hand they are besieged by influences that tend to undermine character; and these are the product, not of youth, but of an older generation seeking profits from the exploitation of youth.

The obscene magazine mill, pouring its filth into this country at tremendous profit, is only one example of these influences. It is outstanding, however, for the reason that it illustrates the careless public attitude. Machinery exists that could bar every one of these magazines out of the country, and would, if an outraged public demanded it.

Many readers of THE GOLDEN AGE magazine would do well to overhaul their own children's literature supply and determine just why the light in the bedroom of the 'teen-age girl burns till all hours of the night, and what type of "movie" and "artist" literature she devours when not in the immediate spotlight of the family. The same censorship of the growing boy's mind-food might do no harm. Good healthy tiredness acquired on the baseball lot or tennis court is more desirable than enervated minds and relaxed morals, as a result of pernicious reading matter.

The Visions of Mary Martha Chambon

WE HAVE before us a 64-page book published by the Academy of the Visitation. It contains imprimatures of the Archibishop of Chambery, Cardinals Gasparri and Maffi, and the Archbishop of St. Louis. Cardinal Gasparri's letter states that the pope was delighted with the book, and wished the story published as widely as possible.

Francoise Chambon, as she was at first called, had visions when she was nine years of age. They were accompanied by the clairaudient ear. After two years in a convent she spent a term of eight months lying on the floor of her cell, wearing rough haircloth, night and day. A crown of thorns was added, not permitting the head to rest without severe pain. The eighth month expired in May, 1867. During this experience the book says:

In the silence of the night our Lord revealed Himself to His servant in the most wonderful manner. Doubtless, He sometimes left her to struggle painfully during long hours against fatigue and sleep, but more frequently He took possession of her immediately and she lapsed into an ecstatic condition. He confided to her His loving secrets, overwhelmed her with caresses and plunged her heart into His own.

The mother superior of the convent was made the custodian of the messages which came thereafter to Mlle. Chambon. They fill many pages, having for their object the cultivation of reverence for—not the death of Jesus, which pays man's ransom, but—His wounds. One of the messages was:

"When My holy Wounds were made, vain men believed that these Wounds were at an end; but they will be eternal and they will be seen eternally by all My creatures."

The book indicates that Mlle. Chambon not only had visions of and conversations with Jesus, but with God Himself, and with the Virgin Mary. We quote from pages 39 and 40:

One Sunday in Lent the sister's suffering state not permitting her to assist at the sermon, her Beloved came to her and said: "I am going to give you an occupation: offer your sufferings in union with My divine sufferings, for the souls in purgatory."

The sister began to make this offering, and at each repetition she saw a soul ascend to heaven. She was at the twentieth, when the Eternal Father said to her: "I give you My Son's power, provided you offer your heart united to His." She endeavored to do so and at each act of offering and union—according to her expression—she saw a flight of souls ascend to heaven "like a flight of birds."

Souls delivered by her sometimes came to express their gratitude, saying: "May the feast that saved us—the feast of holy Wounds—never pass. Before coming to the enjoyment of God, we did not know the efficacy of this devotion. In offering the holy Wounds of our Lord to His Father a second Redemption is procured."

Among these souls some are particularly near the heart of a religieuse—the souls of her own sisters. Sister Mary Martha prayed and suffered for them very specially, the Blessed Virgin expressed her satisfaction: "The souls of your sisters in purgatory are my daughters, I take great pleasure in hearing you pray for their deliverance. . . . I suffer much to see them in this fire. . . . Nearly all of them go there. . . . I am Queen and I wish those souls to reign with me. In spite of all our power, my Son and I cannot deliver them; they must expiate. But you can so easily relieve them and open heaven to them in offering the holy Wounds for their souls to God the Father."

In the following interesting paragraphs from page 46 we have the key to the source of all these visions. Bible students will see at a glance that Mlle. Chambon was a spirit medium, deceived and being deceived. Moreover, we have here undeniable evidence that from the pope down the whole structure of Roman Catholicism is permeated with demonism. The scripture is surely fulfilled which declares that "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird". (Revelation 18:2) The story of Mlle. Chambon continues:

Before such a proof the sister submitted loyally, and to repair her past opposition did her utmost to propagate the devotion.

"Devotion to My holy Wounds is the remedy for these iniquitous times," assured the Savior. "I Myself will it—and your aspirations must be made with great fervor."

This progress enraged the demon, who vented his wrath upon our sister, whom he began to deride: "What are you doing here? You are losing your time. Others say beautiful prayers from the books, but you are always repeating the same thing."

But Jesus drove the demon away: "My daughter, I see all, I count all. Tell your Mother that I keep account of each of her aspirations; she must do all in her power to maintain the Chaplet of Mercy; I am happy to see you honor My holy Wounds. I can now dispense more plentifully the fruits of My redemption, and you who know My will must be doubly fervent. . . . You will lose much if you relax in devotion to My Wounds."

What a fine time these two demons had, persecuting, oppressing and deceiving this poor woman, one of them even pretending to be the Lord Jesus, as previous ones had pretended to be the Virgin Mary and even God Himself. How joyfully we look for the day of the Lord when all these malific powers will be destroyed, never more to delude and enslave mankind!

Radio Reports

KNOWING that there are thousands who are interested in the welfare of broadcasting the truth, we publish from time to time some of the letters received from the listeners of Stations WBBR and WORD. Many people are appreciating the truth, many are asking questions concerning the Bible, many have purchased literature and many are praising the Lord for the new hope born in their minds and hearts. Truly the Lord is richly blessing this means of spreading the truth.

Receiving Truth by Radio

GENTLEMEN:

We want to convey to you our heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the great pleasure you afford us in your programs over the radio. Your selections are beautiful, both vocal and instrumental. Your station we consider to be the finest on the air.

In regard to your talks on the Bible, we have been taught from childhood, but have never been able to get any intelligent understanding of the Bible until we have heard it explained by you. Now it is an entirely different book; for you people put the matter in a clear, concise, and reasonable way.

Keep up your good work; for you have made many dark ways bright to us. We look upon all the good people who take part in your programs as real friends. We have been listening in for months, but yours is the only station with which we have communicated. With kind regards to all, we remain,

Yours thankfully,
C. W.; MRS. C. C. M. (Sister); MISS H. W. Aunt); J. M. (Nephew).—*Newark, N. J.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

My good wife and I wish to tell you how much we appreciate the wonderful lectures on the Bible. We never miss any of them. We rejoice that through the radio so many can hear the life-saving message. . . . I would like you to send me a list of books written by Judge Rutherford. I wish to possess them. I trust you will ever continue in your wonderful work, and I know God will bless you.

G. C.—*Hackensack, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

Because of the inspiration I have received from listening to Judge Rutherford's lectures, I am writing for information on your belief and publications thereof. Please oblige, J. F.—*Brooklyn, N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN:

As we sit listening to the beautiful program broadcast by your station, we have often wondered if your artists and speakers ever stop to think of the many that are like us, who receive your fine programs and never take time to thank you. You may be assured that we highly appreciate the noble truth that you are sending out. Be sure to keep on. We are hearing you ever, though you rarely hear from us. Please send me a copy of the Bible as translated by the I. B. S. A., also bill for same; and I will make prompt remittance.

J. D.—*Red Bank, N. J.*

HONORED SIR:

Your lecture or sermon broadcast this morning certainly was wonderful, so timely and interesting that it was a thriller. The musical program was beautiful. Yes, indeed; I am thankful for the radio, otherwise I never would nor could have heard this sermon.

C. M.—*Rahway, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

I wish to thank you in the name of my husband and myself for the many hours of pleasure given us through your broadcasting station. The voices of your performers are very pleasing, and their enunciation could not in our opinion be improved upon. Your résumé of world events is particularly appreciated by my husband. Judge Rutherford's talks are always instructive; and he has sent me hurrying to my Bible to check him up when his statements have differed from my own ideas. So you can readily see what a big interest you are in our scheme of life. I remain,

E. L.—*Annadale, N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN:

Having listened to a number of Judge Rutherford's lectures, and getting more deeply interested in his teaching, I would appreciate a little more information in regard to same and your association.

W. H.—*Asbury Park, N.J.*

GENTLEMEN:

Let me express my appreciation of the programs transmitted from your station. I am especially interested in Judge Rutherford's lectures. Would be pleased to have you send me all information available as to how to study the Bible.

W. P. D.—*Brooklyn, N. Y.*

MY DEAR SIR:

It has given my wife and myself great pleasure to be privileged to listen to the truth of our God and our Redeemer, Jesus Christ, as delivered in your lectures.. Your lectures and books have brought to us both light which neither of us was able to realize by being taught through the clergy. . . . We consider it a great privilege to tell everyone we meet who has a radio to listen in on WBBR. We are now able to understand, and look forward with joy to Christ Jesus as King.

With best wishes for you, and co-workers, I am,

R. F.—*Jersey City, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

I heard your station WBBR broadcasting Judge Rutherford's talk on "What God do you Worship?" This was in the morning. I thank the Judge for his opening my eyes to the truth.

Albert E. F.—*Philadelphia, Pa.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

I want to thank you for the information contained in your letter of Aug. 10th relative to the lectures of Judge Rutherford, and also the study books which are available. I am mailing my order today for THE GOLDEN AGE magazine and also the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES. I had the pleasure of hearing my Bible questions answered last Saturday evening. I want to extend my word of appreciation for enlightening me on the subjects. Station WBBR, to us, towers above all other stations when you are scheduled to broadcast. We seldom miss the opportunity to grasp the knowledge which you send forth. S. D. D.—*Verona, N. J.*

Appreciating High-Grade Programs

DEAR SIRS:

Permit me to thank you for the excellent and interesting programs broadcast by your station which my family enjoy very much.

J. W.—*Bridgeport, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:

We enjoyed your program Sunday evening; in fact we always enjoy your programs. Wishing you success.

R. P.—*Asbury Park, N. J.*

DEAR SIR:

It is just 9:30 p. m.; and wondering what might be on the air, I hear "Annie Laurie" coming in good and clear, and later "Abide with Me", which draws us back to old New York again. . . . I will say for the rest here present that your program was the best of the evening. Thanking you, also wishing you much success. C. B.—*Lemon City, Fla.*

DEAR SIR:

I have listened to your program of music, just finished. I wish to thank you for your music, which was grand. I might say that when the day's work is done, it is a great joy to sit down and listen to a program like the one you have just rendered. I will surely listen in to your services. Thanking you very much and wishing you much success, I am,

H. G.—*Skead, Ontario.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have enjoyed your program over the radio very much indeed. The Bible lectures have been very interesting and instructive. I hope that all others have enjoyed them as much as I have.

Your station has become one of my favorites because of the clearness with which the programs are broadcast, and because of the kind of programs you are broadcasting. You are doing a fine work, and I wish you continued success. L. P. H.—*Plainfield, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

Your station came in clear and strong this a. m. I get you regularly every Sunday morning.

B. L.—*Philadelphia, Pa.*

DEAR SIRS:

I hereby wish to express my greatest appreciation of the programs broadcast by WBBR.

E. K.—*Trenton, N. J.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

It was my pleasure again to listen to most of the program from your station last Sunday evening. It surely brings joy to my heart and mind. I rejoice to be privileged and permitted by God's providence and grace to hear these programs. I cannot express in words my joy and pleasure to get to hear Judge Rutherford speak; for I have made a consecration to the Lord since I have been in this institution (Stillwater Sanitorium, Dayton, Ohio), about fourteen months ago. God's consecrated people, as in my condition, can by the radio hear the truth proclaimed. . . . May the spirit of our Lord, strength, knowledge, zeal, and favor be with all who are serving Him through the radio is my earnest prayer.

J. F. H.—*Dayton, Ohio.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

We are pleased to inform you that both programs from WBBR were received here yesterday. . . . People are becoming better acquainted with WBBR in these parts, and frequently express themselves as appreciative of the good things that it gives. We have little difficulty in tuning in to get you now.

J. D.—*Granville, N. Y.*

Comforting Shut-Ins

DEAR SIR:

Had the pleasure of listening in to the Watchtower services this Sunday. I do enjoy the lectures very much indeed. They are so interesting, and never leave one in doubt. I do also enjoy those beautiful selections from the orchestra, and the singing. Until recently I attended a Baptist church. Now that I am a cripple through an accident, and in middle life, I can no longer attend church. I am thankful to the Lord that He has found a way for others like myself to hear His message by radio. I know there are hundreds in my position equally thankful that they can hear the Word of God that otherwise would be denied them. God bless you all for your efforts in trying to give comfort and pleasure to those who need it.

MRS. C. S. L.—*Atlantic City, N. J.*

DEAR SIR:

Your station has afforded me much pleasure in my night vigils during sickness in the home. . . . Pray for us, that we faint not: for the road seems hard.

J. W. H.—*Lynbrook, N. Y.*

Music Bringing Joy to the People

IN ORDER to further the interests of the Radio Station and to attract the listeners to the truth, the Lord has richly blessed the efforts of those who have been serving in music, both vocal and instrumental. This station has its own orchestra and choral singers, both groups being made up of the Lord's consecrated people. No people on earth can render more acceptable music to the Lord than His own people. It is the purpose of The Watchtower to put on only such music as is appropiate. The people have expressed appreciation of the high-grade music in the programs.

DEAR SIR:

Last evening we heard beautiful singing, and found it to be from the Watchtower. We enjoyed it very much, have gotten it before, and will try for it again. It gives country people so much pleasure, and I think it must help those who never attend church. It certainly gives them good thoughts. Wishing you success.

E. B. D.—*N. Scituate, R. I.*

GENTLEMEN:

I had the pleasure of hearing you Sunday night. The sacred music was beautiful. Being an invalid and shut-in, I get much pleasure from such programs as yours, because I cannot get to church.

MRS. W. P. H.—*Roanoke, Va.*

GENTLEMEN:

Your singing and your orchestra music are the most spiritual we can get around the city, and it is very much appreciated by me.

F. W. S.—*Brooklyn, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:

Your lecture came through excellently. This is a novel way to spread the real Gospel truths unadulterated and straight from the Word of God. The choral music was good. Keep up the good work.

F. S. S.—*Lewistown, Pa.*

DEAR SIRS:

Upon returning this evening from church service, I tuned in to your station and we all appreciated the singing by your choral unit of those grand old Gospel hymns. I have heard your station before, but your broadcasting this evening prompts me to send my thankful appreciation.

B. F. H.—*Paterson, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

The concert given from your station WBBR this morning was wonderful. My wife and I enjoyed it very, very much. Thanking you and your orchestra for the fine music.

H. S.—*Elizabeth, N. J.*

DEAR SIRS:

I surely do enjoy the wonderful lectures from your station, also the sweet music. There are plenty of sermons on the air, but I think the broadcasting from your station beats all. To hear the Bible explained is just wonderful; and to hear an orchestra playing hymns is a great drawing feature. I surely do hope all will be continued.

Would it be possible to let me have a copy of last Sunday morning's lecture? My mother is very religious; and being without a radio, she would appreciate reading that lecture. Thanking you and wishing you all kinds of success in your wonderful service to the world, I remain,

MRS. O. E. S.—*Linden, N. J.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

We are now able to get your station Sunday mornings without any trouble, and the program comes in very distinctly. We surely enjoy the programs immensely. In this way we hope to witness to the neighbors who otherwise would not listen or go to public meetings.

C. H.—*Kunkletown, Pa.*

GENTLEMEN:

After hearing the lecture Sunday by Judge Rutherford, I felt that I must sit down and write how wonderful it was to me, better than anything else I know of on earth. I was very thankful that I had the pleasure of hearing him. His words are on my mind night and day. The message guides me aright and is the only thing that makes me happy. God bless that station WBBR! It has meant more to me than anything else on earth. I also enjoy the music and singing, and thank you all. C. B.—*Keyport, N. J.*

Hearing WBBR on Boat and Train

DEAR SIR:

Captain Holmes and I, of the steamship "Wabana", feel that we are but acknowledging true service in thanking you for your excellently suitable program broadcast last Sunday morning. On the Captain's private receiving set we heard, through the loud speaker, both music and address quite distinctly, though at the time we were 500 miles to seaward. We are both of the opinion that the music was excellent and appropiate, while Judge Rutherford's address certainly excited a depth of thought that comes too seldom to the average of us. Truly a Sunday program, and we enjoyed it, admiring you for keeping it so.

J. E. S.—*Chief Engineer.*

GENTLEMEN:

Your singing was heard yesterday evening by fifty people on board train running fifty miles per hour near Buffalo, N. Y., through loud speaker. Please acknowledge. E. P.—*N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN:

The music came in fine. We enjoyed it so much. We had the room full of company.

H. T.—*Barnagat, N. J.*

DEAR SIRS:

I appreciate your music both instrumental and vocal. It has the unselfish tone and heart to it. I hear one here and there saying, "No more money for the church from me." A. D.—*Waymart, Pa.*

Casting Up the Highway

DEAR SIR:

My wife and I have enjoyed your Bible lectures very much. They have been a source of great comfort and instruction to us, for which we wish to thank you many times. You have shown us the error about purgatory, and we hope to have the privilege of hearing you again. A. L. S.—*Freeport, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:

Listening in this evening we enjoyed your lecture very much. We have read the Scriptures ourselves, both New and Old Testaments, and find that everything that has been said runs true to form. We certainly hope that your lectures are heard by many more and are appreciated by them as much as by us. Hoping success reaches you at all times, we remain,

J. R. S.—*Newark, N. J.*

DEAR SIR:

Just a line to inform you that I am a listener-in on your fine program on Sunday mornings only, as I work nights. I hear everything your station broadcasts when my receiver is working, not a blur, but every note and word distinct. I wish that I could say that about every station, but I cannot. I am a player of the violin by note and understand a good concert when I hear it. The singers and all instrumental players, the whole broadcasting unit, run very smoothly.

J. F.—*Newburgh, N. Y.*

Regarding Net Earnings of Soft Coal Miners

By James L. Meurer, U. M. W. of A. International Headquarters.

REFERRING to a recent item in THE GOLDEN AGE regarding the wages of soft coal miners, I find this article very misleading. You say: "When he works, if he is a union miner his wages average about one dollar and sixty-seven and one-half cents per ton."

Now this does represent the approximate cost of production, but not the wages of the miner that produced that one ton. In producing one ton of coal it requires several operations, and the one dollar and sixty-seven and one-half cents represents the pay of more than one man; for instance the wages of loader, driver, motormen, track men, cagers, dumpers and flat trimmers.

The initial price per ton to the pick miner is one dollar and eight cents per ton, out of which he has to pay for his powder, for the sharpening of tools and the wear and tear of the same. This runs expenses close to twenty- or twenty-five cents per ton, which would leave him about eighty-five cents per ton.

The San Francisco Idea Spreading

THE San Francisco idea (or did it originate in Los Angeles?) that all the employers in the town agree among themselves not to have anything to do with labor organizations, seems to be spreading; although union labor is still too strong in points north of Louisville and east of Minneapolis for the open shop idea to flourish.

The towns that seem to be now definitely tied up by these associations of employers, some of which have one name and some another, are: Atlanta, Jacksonville, Louisville, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Joplin, Topeka, Kansas City, Sioux Falls, Billings, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Ponca, Oklahoma City, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Tucson, Phœnix, Spokane, Tacoma, Portland, Stockton, Richmond, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Diego.

In Seattle, for example, the Associated Industries, annual membership fee $20.00, asks the question: "Do you think that it has been mere accident that there have been practically no labor difficulties in the city of Seattle for the past four years?" And then it answers the question by saying, "The Associated Industries has gone about its work quietly, without noise or publicity, but has endeavored to meet and cope with trouble before it fairly started, rather than wait until it was a real, live menace."

How this was done is indicated on the same circular when footnotes add that "the American Trades Association, with nearly 4,000 members, will supply skilled workmen in any trade, unskilled labor and office help"; also, "the members of the Associated Industries obtain important advantages for their employes, executives and office staffs through the Group Life and Group Total Disability Insurance offered under the Associated Industries Group Insurance Plan."

The Prerogatives of the Whole People *By H. E. Branch*

WHEN the Creator placed man, the public, the people, the government, on His footstool, He endowed them with industry, brain and brawn, energy and raw material in superabundance. In fact, everything essential to all human enterprises, the only real capital man has ever known, was his—more than adequate to meet every social demand and develop every child of man physically, mentally and morally to the limit of its natural equipment. Man then invests units of industry in units of raw material, transforming them into commodities, real property, the only things that pay or satisfy human needs, the base of life and the mainspring of all human endeavor.

It is the sacred duty of the public, the people, the government, to employ its members and natural resources for the common good, with justice to all and special favors to none, to recognize and apply that law of nature or statute of man which declares that man shall give an equivalent in social service for any and all benefits or property acquired; that he "shall not get something for nothing", shall not appropriate or confiscate the earnings or property of others without due consideration.

The public equips, develops, operates and maintains all public enterprises with public industry and resources at public expense. It is the only party investing and is therefore entitled to all proceeds. The only things necessary to enterprise are industry and public resources. Therefore the so-called capitalist has essentially nothing to contribute or invest. Industry, service, property, is the only thing that satisfies.

If a railway can give a certificate or ticket defining the units of service received and its equivalent in other service to be bestowed in exchange; if a court can give a witness an order to the public defining units of social service rendered and good at its face demands for an equivalent in other service in exchange, then it follows that the public, people or government can do likewise and issue orders to society or any of its members, defining units of industry or service demanded, and good for its equivalent in other service in exchange for it. Its possession is evidence that its possessor has rendered social service denominated and is entitled to its equivalent in exchange for it. Such a fiscal system would develop our country and its resources without debt and without embarrassment, and it would stabilize social affairs.

"The captains of industry" who confiscate from public enterprises about $20,000,000,000 annually in service, interest, profits and dividends on their own *bogus debts,* on promises to pay without even intending payment, while giving nothing in exchange, are naturally "conservative". They do not believe in any change, are satisfied with their enormous graft, and have bribed officials and a puppet press to disseminate false propaganda in support of their claims.

It is about time to inject a little practical common sense into social affairs, drive the thieves and money changers out of Nature's temple and restore land and natural resources to the public, their natural and proper owner.

Types of Brazilian Armadillos *By Mrs. B. Ferguson*

IN THE GOLDEN AGE for February 11, Mr. Bohnet gave a fine description of the little grey armadillo of Mexico. The description suits the same little animal as we know it in Brazil, except that in this part of South America we have a much larger species of a different color.

The large armadillo of Brazil is red and is found principally in the high lands, above the coast range of mountains, while his small brother is mostly a habitat of the low land; though sometimes he is found in higher grounds, too. The Brazilians call them tatu (pronounced tatoo, "a" as in "ah"). To distinguish the large one his name is tatu-vermelho.

The armor plate of the large species is similar to that of the small one, except that the dividing sections are not so close together, and the whole is covered with a thin, loose skin from which grows long, scattering hair, giving the beast a fuzzy, dirty look—the color of the red dirt found in Brazil. This red armadillo is not pretty by any means, but rather repulsive. His legs are extremely short; his whole appearance is as if he had been flattened out, his shell almost touching the ground. Nor is he ever a pet; he is not considered harmless, as the little black kind has the name of being. On the contrary he is a pest to the farmer who lives where the tatu-vermelho abounds.

He loves sweet potatoes, and begins his operations even before the tubers have begun to grow, thus destroying more than if he had patience to wait for the larger roots. For this reason he is not a favorite animal in Brazil, and many are the means used to destroy him and his family.

First, a well-trained dog is used; but he has to know his business, for though the tatu is easily caught he is not so easily held. If he gets a good start into the ground with his long sharp claws, the dog and his master will have some fun digging him out. A strong man cannot budge him, even with a strong tail hold.

Then, some dig a square pit, which must be well lined with strong timber, both bottom and sides; the top also must be strongly covered, except the small opening in the center through which the tatu is induced to enter by a bait, the smell of which leads him to fall into the trap to his sorrow.

Others resort to poison. Strychnine is put into a bad egg and sealed up, then placed in the potato patch; and as there is nothing a tatu loves so well as a rotten egg he soon meets his doom. To poison one is to get a number of the murauders; for they never hesitate to feed on the carcass of the dead brother. In this way the farmer may save his potatoes for his own use.

They will also destroy pineapples, always selecting the nicest and ripest. They are so numerous in some places that the woods look as if a troop of hogs dwelt there—the ground being so rooted up, and their trails running in every direction.

These pests rob hens' nests on the ground, and also eat small chickens; and worse still, they will burrow into newly made graves and feast on the dead unless the grave is extremely deep.

I myself have seen graves so demolished. The whole of this description is from personal knowledge, through experience and observation.

The flesh of the small species of tatu is considered clean and is counted as a delicacy, especially when an old black "mamma" roasts it in its shell above the coals, *bun tomerado* (well seasoned), as only a Brazilian Negro cook knows how, with her wonderful assortment of condiments and rich garden spices.

But the red armadillo is not edible. On the contrary it has a very offensive smell; and even

its shell is of little use, being so ugly. However, a boy may cook its flesh for his dog and throw the shell into the yard for a chicken trough.

A giant armadillo is found on the Amazon, a beast some two feet high and three feet long. He also is red; but is sleek and clean looking. He stands well up on his legs and is so very large that a person instinctively takes the second look to believe his own eyes. A splendid stuffed specimen is on display in the Ypiranza Museum here in Sao Paulo, a building erected to commemorate the spot where the independence of Brazil was proclaimed (*Independencia on morte*)—a museum of no small interest which no one should miss when visiting the great city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Golden Rule in the Clothing Business

WE HAVE been asked to make some mention of the operation of the golden rule as worked out in the clothing business by Arthur Nash of Cincinnati. Mr. Nash claims that the operation of this rule has eliminated all labor troubles during the most trying industrial period of the world's history, has ushered in love, contentment, cooperation and happiness, and has banished their opposites.

In 1918 Mr. Nash had his garments made up by contractors and did a business of $132,190.20. Five years later the annual business was $5,958,508.67. Last year it was $9,245,429.70 and this year will probably be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. The plan is to make one dollar net profit on each suit and to divide the profits with the employes, or among them. The concern now has 6,000 employes and distributing depots in forty-three large cities.

At first the profits of the business were divided twice a year on the basis of the salaries earned, but when the workers got back in the shop and talked the matter over on the basis of the golden rule they presented a petition that the profits should be divided equally among all workers on the basis of time worked instead of on the basis of wages drawn. As a result some old ladies and beginners received at the end of the first six months $91.80 in a lump sum, which was more money than some of them had ever handled at one time before.

When hard times hit the clothing business the workers in the cutting room presented a plan whereby, by a rearrangement of the tables and assorting of the orders, they could accomplish more work; and they requested that their piece-work rates be reduced one-third.

But the matter did not end there. The employes got together, and realizing that throughout the clothing industry most shops were working only on quarter time they presented a petition that the Nash Company give work to all clothing workers in Cincinnati, and that if in carrying out this resolution it should be found necessary to cut wages, they requested that the first cuts be made so as to affect only those making over $5 a day.

The adjustment of a golden rule price has been difficult. On the one hand it seems like a commendable thing to give customers the benefit of the very best ready-made clothing at a price of $23.50 per suit when other concerns charge very much more for suits of the same quality, but on the other hand the interests of competitors must be consulted. Some of these competitors have even written to the Nash Company and begged them to raise the price three or four dollars a suit so that they would not be driven out of business but would have a chance to live.

Our Statue of Liberty

COMMENTING upon the administration's refusal to let a certain member of the British Parliament visit this country because he is a Communist, the London *Citizen* says:

> How wonderful and powerful the great institutions of American freedom must be when one lone Communist M. P. could threaten their security and set them rocking. We are now able to understand why Liberty has a monument at the entrance to New York harbor. The Yanks, like other people, raise monuments to their dead.

Oil and the Germs of War

IN A dispassionate little pamphlet bearing the title, "Oil and the Germs of War," Mr. Scott Nearing presents facts that make the thoughtful sad. We summarize a few points:

The relative power of the Standard Oil Company and the Supreme Court of the United States was illustrated in the ten years following the decree of the court declaring the Oil Company a trust in restraint of trade and ordering its dissolution. In that interim the cash and stock dividends paid by the dissolved companies had a market value of eighteen times the capital value of the property when the dissolution took place, and the market value of the stock of the dissolved companies was thirty-five times the capital value at the time of dissolution.

Oil in the Great War

UNDER this subheading Mr. Nearing says in part:

The four new and decisively important transport factors developed during the late war were the submarine, the airplane, the tank and the motor transport service. The country which had only coal could use no one of these devices, but was confined to the steam engine and the horse on land, and the coal-burning ship at sea. The oil-rich nation could make war in the air; could transport its armies in motor cars, which are much more mobile than steam engines; could fight with land battleships and, because of the less weight of oil fuel, could mount heavier naval guns than its coal-using rival.

The Germans had coal in abundance, but little oil. German armies moved in trains or walked. The Allies had an abundance of oil. Their armies were more mobile; their air fleets were better supplied with fuel; their submarines had an abundance of motive power, and their battle fleets were being rapidly transformed into the oil-burning basis.

It was not until the Standard Oil Company threw its great resources to the support of France, at a time when French oil resources were exhausted, that the victory of the Allies was insured. Mr. Nearing says:

Lord Curzon, at a dinner to the Inter-Allied Petroleum Council (Nov. 21, 1918) put the matter thus: "The Allies floated to victory on a wave of oil." The multitude ascribed the triumph to the soldiers. The more experienced statesmen, who were on the inside of the national councils, understood that the triumph of the Allies was the triumph of superior air-fleets, naval units and of superior army mobility due to the use of motor cars. The men in the trenches fought equally well on both sides, as anyone who was at the front over a long period of time is ready to admit.

The World War was thus an oil-won war, proving conclusively that the national supremacy of the future rested on oil as a source of military and naval power.

It is an interesting story that Mr. Nearing tells of how the oil-poor British Empire in the ten years from 1910 to 1920, acting under the cover of various corporation names, gained such exclusive or dominating interests in every important oil field of the world that at the end of that time British public men came out in the open declaring that by 1930 Americans would be under the necessity of importing five hundred millions of barrels of oil annually and paying for it a billion dollars, most, if not all of which, would find its way into British pockets.

The First Oil War

UNDER this heading Mr. Nearing presents the justifiable opinion that in its last analysis the war between Greece and Turkey was actually a war between Britain and America. Britain was known to be backing the Shell-Royal Dutch Oil Company in its efforts to monopolize the oil reserves of Mesopotamia, and was using Greece as its catspaw; while the Standard Oil Company, which owns the twelve leading newspapers of France and largely operates the French government, worked upon Turkey, through France, to accomplish the same end.

We have said that Mr. Nearing's pamphlet is dispassionate, but perhaps we should make an exception of the following paragraph:

What a picture this Near East scramble presents! What a sight for the gods! Greek farmer boys and artisans lay aside their tools, and, in the name of Jesus, don uniforms and sail away to fight against the heathen Turk, while Turk farmer boys and artisans lay aside their tools and arm themselves to destroy the unbelievers. On either side the soldiers pass in bold array. Public men harangue and flatter them, priests exhort them, newspapers extol them, crowds applaud them. They reach the front; camp in over-crowded, disease-ridden, waterless places; march through the baking heat, ragged, half-starved; they ravish the country-side, trampling crops, sacking farms, destroying olive groves, burning villages; they meet in battle, sweat, bleed, suffer, agonize, die. For them it is a war to vindicate a faith, and to save their hearth-stones from dishonor. But behind them, in London, Paris and New York, sit old cynical, scheming men, laying the plans for the next campaign, and wondering whether the result of a given battle will

be an extra dividend for Shell Transport or for Standard Oil.

Before there can be a successful war, or even a threat of war, people must be whipped into a frenzy. They must forget the work they have been doing, the families they have been raising, the friends they have been making, and prepare to destroy the property and lives of their "enemies". Who are these enemies?

They are the citizens of some other state—ordinary human beings—mechanics, fathers of families, neighbors. But if this simple fact were understood there could be no war, because no man in his right senses would tear them to pieces with bombs or burn their houses or destroy their factories and railroads. Consequently, the editors, the teachers, the preachers, the public speakers, the photographers and the advertising men are set to work to paint the "enemy" as beasts and monsters. This is done regularly as a prelude to every war; and since there are bad deeds to the credit of every people, it requires only a little ingenuity and a touch of imagination to make Greeks believe that all Turks are children of the devil, and to make Turks believe that all Greeks are limbs of the tree of evil. The truth tellers are silenced, the proper government department acts as official liar for the administration, the sense of pity is numbed, love and brotherhood are cast aside and the nations seethe with fear and hate.

Why are these preparations made? Because without them there could be no war.

Must there be war? Yes, there must be war so long as men are bent on taking their livelihood from others instead of producing it for themselves.

Strictly speaking, war is organized destruction. There is nothing impetuous, emotional, or accidental about a war as there is about a street fight. On the contrary, it is just as carefully worked out as the most methodical business in the world.

Modern states spend more money on war than on any other single government activity. Since the purpose of war is destruction, modern states devote their chief energies to wiping out the wealth and the life that have been accumulating through the centuries.

Mr. Nearing believes, like ourselves, that the League of Nations is no solution to the problem. A league of bandits or of robbers would be a thing to be feared, not courted. On this point he says:

Many people believe that the League of Nations will provide the answer, but to those who have studied the origin and development of the modern nation, the League of Nations seems as inadequate to meet the need as is an Indian canoe to transport iron ore from Duluth to Buffalo, or a prairie schooner to haul farm machinery from Illinois to Dakota. The canoe and the prairie schooner both had their uses, and in their day they were wonderful assets in the struggle of the human race for control of the continent, but they have been superseded by the steamboat and the locomotive. So it is with the modern nation. It played its part while the life of men was isolated and local, but with the coming of world life, a league of nations is as ineffective as a fleet of canoes or a convoy of prairie schooners.

The Wisdom of Cooperative Buying *By Frank Penny*

THERE was quite an exhibition of radios at our State Fair. One outfit that seemed to be very popular retailed for $250. Investigation disclosed that the retailer's commission was forty percent, or $100; that it cost the jobber $117, netting him a commission of $33. Now about that rate will apply on all radios, stand talking machines, sewing machines, etc.

Jewelry is usually sold at a profit of 100 percent. Department stores usually insist that their department managers show at least fifty percent profit on all good.

The rule through which commercialism loots the people is as scientific as mathematics, and its secret is the secret cost mark. The rule which will reverse that condition and which is just as scientific is to put the wholesale price of goods sold at retail on the price tag in plain figures. Such a rule, if enacted into law, will be just as relentless in forcing the profit out of distribution as the present system is in increasing profits or the cost of service.

On the Road to Ruin

IN A letter of Premier Stanley Baldwin, Sir George Hunter, one of Britain's leading shipbuilders, is quoted as expressing the following fears for British welfare:

Our shipbuilding trade is becoming more and more depressed and a large proportion of our ships are laid up. Our iron and steel trades are largely idle and their men unemployed. Most British shipbuilding yards are closed, or being closed.

It is evident something is wrong with our industries. What is wrong? Is it capitalism? Is it trade unionism? Surely a royal commission to inquire into and report upon the economic situation of our industries and the conditions affecting them is much more needed than another inquiry into coal mining made alone.

The need is urgent. We are not on the road to improvement. We appear to be on the road to ruin.

Man's Duty to The God

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THOSE who accept the Bible as true believe that Jehovah is The God, The Most High over all, The Almighty, Author and Creator of all things good. In the exercise of His goodness He created and gave life to the first man, therefore He is the Father of man. Father means life-giver. He gave to the first man Adam the right and power to transmit life; that is to say, to beget his own species. God thereafter put into operation His law, to which all men are indebted for whatsoever measure of life they possess.

Had the man whom God first created remained in harmony with the laws of the Creator he would have lived forever in happiness, and his offspring would have enjoyed the same rights and blessings as long as they were obedient to God.

The exercise of divine justice, in the absence of divine love, would have destroyed man without any hope of recovery. But the divine attributes always work in harmony. These attributes are wisdom, justice, love and power. The love of God began to be exercised immediately upon the pronouncement of the divine judgment against man. The exercise of the attribute love made provision for the redemption and deliverance of man.

The plan of God was made in wisdom and the end thereof was known unto Him from the beginning. As the plan of God began to unfold He caused men to write down certain events for the benefit of others who should come after them. This is why the Bible was written.

The first five books of the Bible were written by Moses, but without doubt Moses wrote many things he did not understand. These things were written for the benefit of people who are living in this present time. We know this because of what the Bible itself says, and because we see the fulfilment of prophecy now.

Other good men of ancient times likewise wrote that which they did not understand, but they wrote what God instructed them to write. If the Bible is merely the expression of the human mind then we could not surely rely upon it; but the inspired writer of the Lord has said: "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 1:21.

Amongst the men of ancient times who thus wrote was David, the son of Jesse, whom the Lord anointed to be king and who afterwards was king of Israel. It is recorded concerning him, in 2 Samuel 23:1, 2, as follows: "Now these be the last words of David. David the son of Jesse said, and the man who was raised up on high, the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet psalmist of Israel said, The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word was in my tongue."

The term "holy men" does not mean that these men were perfect in their words or their deeds, because their imperfections are recorded in the Scriptures. By the term "holy men" is meant consecrated men; that is to say, men who sincerely and honestly endeavored to do the will of God. Such men devoted themselves to the service of God and these God has used, and upon them He has caused His holy spirit to operate.

The holy spirit of God is His invisible power operating upon the minds of such men as He desired to use according to His own purposes. When we speak of one writing down the word of God by inspiration we understand that the invisible power of Jehovah, operating upon the mind of such an one, caused him to make record according to the will and purposes of God. God would not exercise this power upon any one unless that one was anxious to do the will of God. The prophets of old were consecrated to God, therefore they sincerely desired to do His will; and God in love exercised His power upon the minds of such; the exercise of which is the operation of the holy spirit upon the mind of such an one. Therefore such holy men became the amanuenses in the hand of Jehovah to write down such things as Jehovah desired to have recorded. For this reason men can confidently and perfectly rely upon the Bible because it is God's Word and not man's.

David was one of the holy men of old mentioned in the Scriptures. Because David was guilty of some improper acts many men have rejected that part of the Bible which David wrote. They do not understand. No man is perfect. David did many things that were reprehensible. But he always acknowledged the wrong, did the best he could to rectify the wrong, prayed God to forgive him and then tried to reform his way. Above all he diligently sought to be faithful to God. He never denied God. He

always honored Jehovah and was loyal and faithful to Him; and for this reason it is written concerning David: "The Lord hath sought him a man after his own heart." (1 Samuel 13:14) "And when he had removed him [King Saul], he raised up unto them David to be their king; to whom also he gave testimony, and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after mine heart, which shall fulfil all my will."—Acts 13:22.

The name "David" means Beloved. His words spoken or written apply often to that class of men particularly loved by the Lord. Frequently they apply specifically to God's beloved Son. To the extent therefore that every human being has a real and sincere desire to know what the great God would have him to do he may apply some of the words of David to himself. Amongst such applicable texts are the words spoken by the prophet, in Psalm 116:12: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?"

Therefore every person who believes that Jehovah God is the great Most High, that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him, may with propriety ask himself the question that David here asked: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?"

Gratitude would prompt a man to ask such a question. Gratitude must precede love. Gratitude means a feeling of kindness awakened by reason of a favor received from another. It means a friendly feeling toward a benefactor with the desire to show proper appreciation of the benefactor's goodness.

Suppose you were in great need as a result of misfortune; that you were sick unto death; that you had neither food nor raiment nor shelter and that the members of your family were likewise suffering; and then suppose there came a good man who found you in this condition and gladly, without compensation to himself, supplied your needs, provided shelter, food and raiment and nursed you back to health. You would feel grateful to that person. That feeling would be gratitude. Gratitude would prompt you to say to your benefactor, What can I do for you for all of this goodness you have bestowed upon me? Ascertaining what you might do for your benefactor to show your appreciation you would gladly do it if within your power.

When man comes to an appreciation of what God has done for him then gratitude of necessity leads him to inquire: How may I show my appreciation? Let us consider some of the things God has done for all men.

Since all men are descendants of Adam they were, as the prophet in Psalm 51:5 says, born in sin and shapen in iniquity. As St. Paul puts it in Romans 5:12, by reason of Adam's sin and by reason of inheritance, sickness and suffering resulted therefrom, the whole human race was undone, without any hope of recovery.

The Prophet Job, in chapter 33:19-22, gives an allegorical picture of the miserable condition of humankind: "He [man] is chastened also with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain: so that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat. His flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen; and his bones that were not seen, stick out. Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers."

No one can say that God was responsible for this suffering of man. The first man had wilfully violated the law of God, and justice could do nothing short of pronouncing the death sentence against him and putting him to death.

In the operation of the natural laws of creation all of the offspring of the man Adam were born imperfect—hence the suffering of humankind. But the goodness of God has made provision for man's release from suffering and his complete deliverance.

Benefits

WHEN we come to examine the facts concerning the benefits that God has bestowed upon men they are too numerous for us to recount them all. God would not have us forget them all. We do well to keep before our minds constantly at least some of these benefits.

The Prophet David, on another occasion, wrote: "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."

God's law, prompted by love, provided that the sentence against man, and its effect upon his offspring, might be satisfied by the voluntary death of another perfect man. This implies, of course, that another perfect man could be found. But none could be found in all the earth, because

all were descendants of Adam. Concerning this it is written: "There is none good, no not one. None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him."

Thus we not only see the helpless condition of the human race but realize that nothing within the power of the human race could relieve it from suffering and death. Now God's love came to the rescue. It is written: "For 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.

In order to make this great gift for man God permitted His Son to leave the heavenly courts and to lay aside His heavenly glory and power, and to become a man in order that by His death He could meet the requirements of the law and thus provide a redemptive price for mankind. —Hebrews 2:9.

This was God's unspeakable gift for the benefit of all men. The gift cost Him much; yea, it cost Him the dearest treasure of His own heart. It was the love of God that made this provision that all mankind might have an opportunity to know the truth, receive the benefits of the ransom and live, as it is written: "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the [accurate] knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." —1 Timothy 2:3-6.

Gratitude

EVERY sane man has a measure of gratitude in his mind. In proportion as he appreciates a kindness, in that proportion he desires to make it known to the benefactor. We therefore see that every man who comes to some knowledge of the goodness of God desires to show his appreciation of God's goodness. This is why it is necessary to have some knowledge of the Lord in order to be the recipient of His further blessings. This is why the Devil has tried to keep the people in ignorance concerning God, knowing that if ignorant they would not even desire to do the will of God. Let each one therefore who hears these words, and appreciates the fact that he was born a sinner, and who believes that God has made provision for him to live, ask himself the question which the psalmist asks, to wit: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits unto me?"

Some will desire to know how this question should be answered. The Prophet David, in the very next verse, answers the question as follows: "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people." (Psalm 116:13, 14) He who takes the next step, by doing what the prophet says, is certain to be the beneficiary of other great blessings.

Cup of Salvation

YOU may ask: What is meant by the "cup of salvation"? I answer that a cup is used for containing some liquid substance to drink, and therefore symbolically represents a potion poured for one who would benefit by it. As used in this scripture it means that God has poured a draft or potion for man to drink, representing the course of action that he is to take. The Lord therefore put in the mouth of David the words which pictured or represented the course of action one must take to show his proper appreciation of the great benefit received.

The one who partakes of that potion is the recipient of salvation, because it is called the "cup of salvation". No one could undertake to follow this course of action without the aid of the Lord. Therefore the psalmist says: "I will call upon the name of the Lord," I will ask Him for help. Then he says: "I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people."

The presumption must follow that such an one has made a vow. A vow means a solemn promise to do a certain thing. And what could that promise be? I answer: A promise to do the will of God. It means consecration. Jesus made this clear when He said (Matt. 16:24): "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." That means that if anybody would follow the Lord he must lay aside his selfish desires and sincerely desire to do the will of God and then attempt to do it.

Otherwise stated, consecration means this, to wit: That we are conscious of the fact that we are sinners; that Jesus Christ is our great Re-

deemer; that we trust in the merit of His sacrifice; that we promise to do God's will and call upon the Lord to help us to do His will.

You may ask: Is it not necessary, in order to make a consecration, to go to some meeting house, appear at the mourner's bench, or before some preacher or priest and there confess and let him go through some ceremony in order that you might consecrate yourself? I answer: No. There is nothing in the Scriptures that warrants any such course of action. This scripture does not say: "I will call upon the name of the priest, or the pope, or the name of some preacher," or on the name of any other man; but it does say; "I will call upon the name of the Lord." Any man may make a consecration in his own home, or any other place, as well as in any meeting house. Yea, he can even do it better outside a meeting. His consecration means a full surrender of himself to God to do God's will. And this he does, or may do, by quietly and alone bowing his head and heart before the Lord, and calling upon the Lord to give him grace and strength to do God's will and to follow faithfully in the footsteps of Jesus.

This is how one becomes a Christian. This is man's part of the covenant with God. When he honestly and sincerely makes this covenant he then becomes the recipient of many further blessings.

Other Benefits

THE one thus consecrating himself to the Lord, God has promised to justify. Justification means to be made right with God. Justification during the Gospel Age, and before the kingdom is fully set up, is solely for the purpose of enabling one to become a joint-sacrificer with Christ Jesus. Justification means that God receives such an one, counting him right by reason of his faith in the merit of His beloved Son's sacrifice.

Then Jehovah begets such an one to newness of life. The word "begetting" means beginning. The Scriptures declare, in James 1:18, that this begetting is by the will of God, through His Word. In 1 Peter 1:3, 4 we are told that the begetting is to a hope of life, and in 2 Peter 1:3, 4 it states that the begetting is to the divine nature. Such an one now thus begotten becomes a new creature in Christ. As St. Paul puts it: "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature."

What is meant by a new creature? It means that a man now has devoted himself to God. He has agreed to do God's will. Hence his mind and his heart are devoted to God. *Will* means the faculty of the being by which one determines to do or not to do a certain thing. *Mind* means the faculty of the man by which he searches out truths, considers facts and weighs them and reaches a decision. *Heart* means the faculty of the being that is the seat of motive, and that which prompts the action.

No creature can exist without an organism, hence the human body is the present organism of the new creature. It therefore means that a new creature in Christ is composed of will, mind, heart and body, all of which are devoted to the Lord. It means that such an one refuses to give allegiance to any part of the Devil's arrangement; that he holds himself aloof from human organizations that claim to represent the Lord, but he follows the Lord himself. This is why a true Christian cannot support any human institution which operates under the name of "church" but which in truth and in fact is devoted to selfish things.

Now when David says: "I will pay my vows now in the presence of the people," it means that one having made a vow to do the will of God, henceforth will do God's will. It means that he will not be moved by fear for man or devil; but that moved by love for the Lord and for His cause, he will fearlessly proclaim the goodness and the loving kindness of The God.

After we have done all that is possible we have not been able to show a full appreciation of God's goodness to us. Man's chief duty therefore is and should be to honor the great Jehovah God and devote himself to God's plan. What greater honor could man have than to be devoted to the Lord and to represent the Lord's cause?

Let each one therefore, propound to himself the question as David did: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" And then with a true heart of gratitude say: My God is so good, so loving and so wise, I gladly will do everything within my power to honor His name. I will show forth His praises because He has called me out of darkness into the marvelous light. Even though my faithfulness to Him shall bring upon me the persecution of those who do not understand I shall delight to do God's will.

Therefore a true Christian is one who holds himself aloof from entangling alliances and unswervingly shows his allegiance to the Lord. The one who thus continues loyal and faithful to the end of his earthly journey is the one who receives the great reward. It is to such an one the Lord made the promise: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life."

We notice then the closing words of the psalmist, uttered by David. After asking the question and stating the answer, then the speaker says, in verse 15: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." This means that one who thus dies faithful to the Lord is precious in God's sight and the promise to him is, as above stated, that he shall receive the crown of life; therefore the promise is to him that he shall partake of the chief resurrection and be forever with the Lord.

Radio Programs

[Station WBBR, Staten Island, New York City.—272.6 meters.]

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

Sunday Morning, December 20
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, December 20
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Violin Duets—Prof. Charles Rohner and Carl Park.
9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Violin Duets.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, December 21
8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:20 George Twaroschk, violinist.
8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God".
8:40 George Twaroschk, violinist.
8:50 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.

Thursday Evening, December 24
8:00 Watchtower Orchestra:
"Poet and Peasant Overture"—Suppe.
"Hearts and Flowers"—Tobani.
8:20 Fred Franz, tenor.
8:30 Watchtower Orchestra:
"The Glory of God"—Beethoven.
8:40 Christmas Lecture—Judge Rutherford:
"Peace and Good Will."
9:25 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:40 Watchtower String Quartette.
9:55 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:05 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
10:15 Watchtower Orchestra:
"La Paloma"—Yradier.
"Lustspiel"—Keler-Bela.

Saturday Evening, December 26
8:00 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.
8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
8:50 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.

Sunday Morning, December 27
10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, December 27
9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:10 Watchtower String Quartette—Prof. Charles Rohner, George Twaroschk, Carl Park, and Roger Knight.
9:25 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
10:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, December 28
8:00 Syrian Oriental Music—Toufic Moubaid and Elizabeth Awad.
8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
8:20 Vocal Selections.
8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God".
8:40 Vocal Selections.
8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Evening, December 31
8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park, and Malcolm Carment.
8:10 Elizabeth Paul, soprano.
8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for January 3—S. M. Van Sipma.
8:40 Elizabeth Paul, soprano.
8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, January 2
8:00 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
8:50 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.

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.

[465]To his disciples, and to those who should thereafter become such, Jesus said: "I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me." (Luke 22:29) And again: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne." (Revelation 3:21) From these scriptures it is to be seen that the Church constitutes with Jesus the royal family, the kingdom class, otherwise called the seed of Abraham, through whom the blessings shall flow out to mankind. This is the kingdom for which He taught His disciples to pray. This is the kingdom which the Prophet Daniel declares shall be set up, to have no successor; and which shall be established during the last days of the kingdoms of the unrighteous order.—Daniel 2:44; 7:14, 27.

[466]The truly consecrated followers of Jesus, obedient to His admonition, have been watching and waiting; and those who were permitted to live at the time of His second presence and since have experienced that blessedness spoken of by Daniel at the end of the 1,335 symbolic days or years. As the great divine plan has been revealed to these, they have learned that the Lord has returned and is here, invisible to human eyes, yet exercising His great power in binding Satan and dashing to pieces the present unrighteous order, gathering unto himself His saints, and putting in order the affairs of the kingdom; that He has taken unto himself His great power to reign, and that soon all the saints shall participate with the Lord in glory in carrying out the further divine arrangement. As this string upon the harp of God is revealed to them, they sing with exultant joy:

"Our lamps are trimmed and burning,
Our robes are white and clean;
We've tarried for the Bridegroom,
And now we'll enter in.
We know we've nothing worthy
That we can call our own—
The light, the oil, the robes we wear,
Are all from Him alone.
Behold, behold the Bridegroom!
And all may enter in
Whose lamps are trimmed and burning,
Whose robes are white and clean."

[467]And these saints while yet on earth, beholding with the eye of faith the marvelous fulfilment of prophecy, are patiently waiting for the time of their glorification, when they each shall be clothed upon with a new and body like unto Jesus, the beloved Bridegroom, and when they each shall see Him as He is.

[468]The church means a called-out class, separate and distinct from all others. The church of Christ consists of Jesus Christ the Head and the 144,000 members of His body. (Colossians 1:18; Revelation 7:4) Those composing this special class are otherwise designated saints. A saint is one who is pure, holy, blameless. The followers of Christ Jesus are not holy or blameless within themselves, but their holiness is by virtue of His imputed merit. This same class of Christians is otherwise designated in the Bible as "a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for a purpose". (1 Peter 2:9) They are also designated new creatures (2 Corinthians 5:17); therefore they constitute the new creation. This new creation when completed will be of the divine nature. (2 Peter 1:4) Nature is determined by organism. The nature of the church, then, will be like unto Jehovah God. It pleased God that Jesus Christ, His beloved Son, should have preeminence in His great plan; hence He is made the Head of the new creation. —Colossians 1:18.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What promise did Jesus make to this class concerning a kingdom? ¶ 465.

Where will these be associated with the Lord Jesus in His kingdom? ¶ 465.

For what kingdom did the Lord teach His disciples to pray? and is it the same spoken of by the prophets of old? ¶ 465.

Who have enjoyed and are enjoying the blessedness spoken of by Daniel the prophet in Daniel 12:12?

As these appreciate this string of the harp, what song is appropriate to them? ¶ 466.

While the saints thus rejoice, for what do they patiently wait? To what do they look forward? ¶ 467.

Of what does the church of Christ consist? ¶ 468.

What other name is given to those composing the church?

What is meant by the terms "new creature" and "new creation"? ¶ 468.

Books for Golden Age Readers

Greetings to our Readers:

The books that we use in the editorial rooms of THE GOLDEN AGE are the books that we can recommend to our readers and to their friends. They can be obtained from this office. We mention a few of them:

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STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES and the HARP OF GOD, the complete set of eight volumes constituting the most valuable and the only complete guide to an understanding of the Scriptures, $2.85. More than fourteen million copies are in circulation in eighteen languages. The complete set includes the books entitled "The Divine Plan of the Ages," "The Time is at Hand," "Thy Kingdom Come," "The Battle of Armageddon," "The Atonement Between God and Man," "The New Creation," "The Finished Mystery," and THE HARP OF GOD. One careful reading of these books, Bible in hand, will make the entire Bible from Genesis to Revelation an open book. For information regarding prices on any of these books in foreign languages write us, as the $2.85 cost price on the entire set applies to the English edition only.

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a Journal of fact hope and courage

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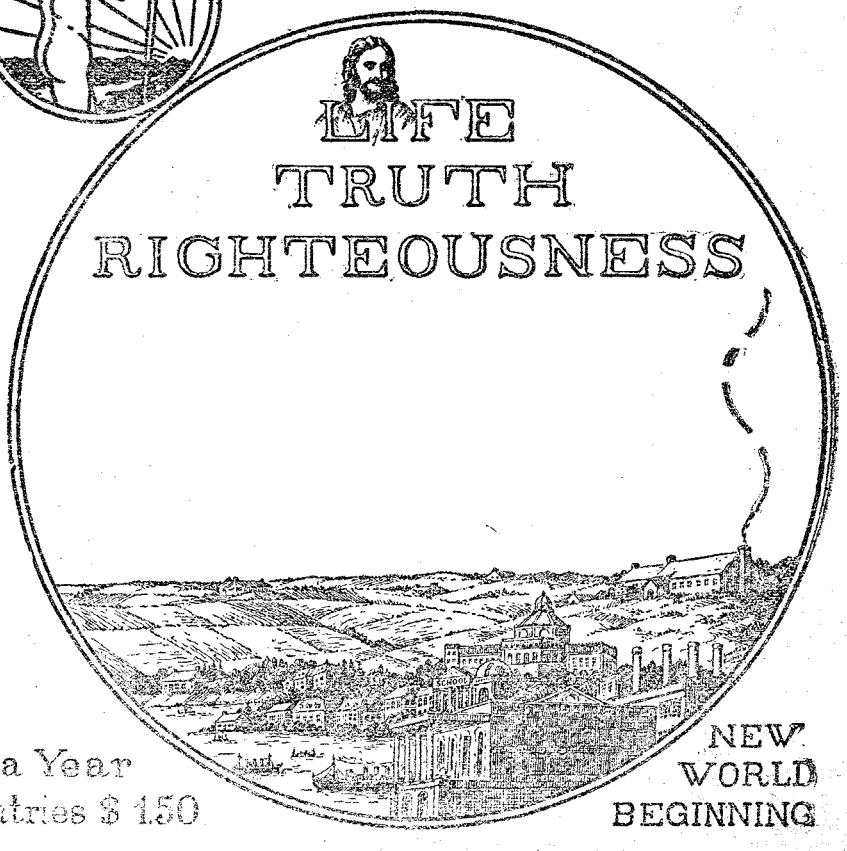
December 30, 1925

METEOROLOGY AND WEATHER FORECASTING

PENNSBURG'S GOOD KNIGHT

WHY CHRISTIANS ARE INTERESTED IN ZIONISM



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Meteorology and Weather Forecasting

By C. E. Stewart

METEOROLOGY is the science of the phenomena of the atmosphere, especially those that relate to weather and climate; it has to do with the character of the weather and of atmospheric changes everywhere. It is an international science, as weather conditions of phenomenal character may start almost anywhere and go in any direction, though there are localities where they are more common, the more common being near the Himalaya mountains; and the usual direction of storms is from west to east, though hurricanes out of the West Indies often travel northward. Meteorology may also be said to be the science of observing, registering and classifying various and varying climatic and atmospheric phenomena in connection with the planets of our solar system.

There are three methods of studying the phenomena of weather: (1) The short-range forecasting as done by the Weather Bureau; (2) the local readings of thermometer, hygrometer and barometer for immediate and close-range forecasting; and (3) the long-range, which takes into consideration the positions, conjunctions and oppositions of practically every member of our solar system. The last of these is the one which shall have our special attention in this article.

In sending out the generalities of weather conditions each day, the United States Weather Bureau bases its conclusions on reports from 240 stations in the United States and Canada, 22 in Europe, 36 in the West Indies and Central America, 17 in Mexico, 12 in the Pacific and Far East countries, and 9 in Alaska. Many of these reports come by radio and cable. The heralding of weather conditions has been and is a very important business of the government, especially for the farmer and stock raiser and shippers by land and sea.

Since the advent of the radio the reports are more accurate, in that sudden storm conditions are immediately dispatched. Radios on ships are often utilized to inform other ships and the Weather Bureau of raging cyclones and hurricanes, giving direction of the movement, the velocity and intensity, thus saving the lives of many people and minimizing the property loss.

It is difficult for the Weather Bureau, or for anybody, to make forecasts for a particular locality, for storm conditions and air pressures prevail in more or less extended areas. But ever and anon the Weather Bureau finds that their calculations have gone amiss, that the elements are behaving after a fashion unprecedented, and the cause is not apparent. A surface condition is not always an indication of what prevails in the upper strata of atmosphere. That there are capers cut by the climate conditions, one of the directors of Meteorological service showed when he summed up the weather and earthquake conditions for the years 1922-1924. This report reads about as follows:

> The year 1923 was abnormal for quakes, several severe ones occurring in Japan and under the Pacific ocean. The number of quakes recorded here in 1923 was 232, the maximum being reached in February and July with 28, followed by 26 in September, and 22 in August. In 1924 the number recorded here was 217, the severity being less than in 1923. The abnormal meteorological conditions for these three years were: In 1922 the Arctic ocean was freed of ice to a record extent. Prolonged severe storms on the Atlantic during the winter of 1923-23. During 1923-24 there were severe floods in Europe, record snowfalls in Argentine and New Zealand, severe drouths in California; and beginning in December 1924 record cold waves crossed Siberia, extending to Alaska and reaching southward to the southern states and to the Atlantic seaboard.

Based upon the abnormal atmospheric pressure in January, 1925, one of the coldest years on record was predicted; and we did have a cold, late spring with frosts which necessitated the replanting of gardens and fields.

The system which we are about to examine

shows that these are not wholly abnormal conditions but the things to be expected, because of the peculiar planetary positions in the whirling, shifting combinations of conjunctions and oppositions of the various planets. When over 90% of the earthquakes predicted actually take place within the quake periods specified, there is something in evidence besides guessing. This system is what we might call the Hicks System, which was brought to a high plane of accuracy by the late Rev. Irl R. Hicks, having its beginning over forty years ago.

If our solar system were composed of but two bodies, the sun and the earth, there would be nothing to disturb the peaceful climatic conditions prevailing over the whole planet, except that our atmosphere would be disturbed during sun-spot periods. The seasons would come and go, blending quietly into each other at the equinoxes and solstices. But there are seven other planetary bodies in our solar system besides our own lunar satellite which, with their ever-changing movements, make up hundreds of combinations which must be reckoned with, the greatest of which is our relatively near neighbor the moon.

There seem to be sun-spot cycles of inferior and superior influence, the former coming in 11.11 year cycles, and the latter in 55.6 year cycles. The next major sun-spot period is due in the winter of 1926-27. The power of the sun is incredible; it cannot be measured. Besides the light, heat and power which it gives off, harnessed and unharnessed, it has an estimated drawing power of sea water said to be at least one hundred and thirty quadrillion (130,000,000,000,000,000) tons each year.

The Gulf Stream is a miracle. It has been called an ocean river. It has more power than all other of the physical forces of the earth combined. It rises in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, flows into the Atlantic ocean, thence northward and loses itself in the Arctic ocean.

It is estimated that in one hour's time the enormous sum of 90,000,000,000 tons of water pass a given point. If this single hour's flow of water were evaporated the remaining salts would require many times more than all the ships in the world to carry them. As far north as 81 degrees, 29 minutes, soundings to a depth of 3,100 meters (nearly two miles) has shown the Gulf Stream still to be very warm. It is a great factor in the general warming up of the climatic conditions of earth. It and the Japan Stream play their parts in the amelioration of earth's atmosphere. Both of these have been shifted by recent earthquakes, and no one knows the course each will take when affected by the next earthquake.

General Characteristics of Weather

EXACTNESS in weather forecasting is an impossibility; but the forecasts of the Hicks System may be used, intensified or modified by local conditions, such as geographical position, proximity to lakes, rivers, mountain ranges, etc.; for all of these enter into the proposition, and with familiarity with these associated things one need not be far wrong in weather anticipations, especially if consideration is given to thermometer, hygrometer and barometer.

The storm periods of the Hicks System are coincident with the Vulcan periods, called regular and reactionary, modified or intensified by the position and relation which the other members of the solar system bear to it. The time when the storms of a period will strike any given locality depends upon where one is, as to east, west, or central parts of the country. Storms have a tendency to move across the United States from west to east. When the moon is in north declination, i. e., north of the equator, the storms normally travel from southwest to northeast; and when the moon is south of the equator the storms will usually come out of the northwest and travel southeast. When the storm is cyclonic the wind direction will depend on the position of the cyclone. Cyclones cover large areas, move from west to east, the wind traveling east on the south rim, north on the east rim, west on the north rim, and south on the west rim, with possibly a large eddy in the center.

All general storm areas in the United States form somewhere in the extreme west, southwest or northwest. At the approach of a storm period, Vulcan period, while high barometer and general anti-storm conditions may still exist over much of the country eastward, somewhere in the west the temperature will rise, the barometer will begin to fall, the wind currents will shift to points that presage change and storm, cloudiness ensues and storm areas of rain or snow take up their march across the country eastward. As these storm conditions advance, anti-

storm conditions break down in front of them, and rise up behind them, giving us storms at the center of from two to five days' duration.

Many of us have noticed that we may have a severe rain, say for instance at 3 o'clock on a certain day, and that then for three or four days the rain will recur a little milder and a little later each day until clear weather returns. This is caused by a perfectly plain planetary condition, the position that the earth bears to the inferior planets, Venus and Mercury. Not always when a storm area passes a given point will rain or snow fall to earth, but the storm will be indicated as passing overhead by the wind, temperature and barometer.

Before a storm period the normal condition is fair and warmer; the storm will pass, then comes clear and cooler weather. All these phases are realized in the west, early in the storm periods; a day or so later in central; and later still in eastern sections. This accounts for the different kinds of weather which will prevail over the country during a storm period. The average rate of speed of storm areas is about 600 miles a day, being of greater velocity in the colder months. The periodic swing of storm periods shows us when to look for fair days, which of necessity must predominate.

The tropics act as earth's great ventilator which keeps the cool air rushing in from the poles, and the ozone-laden air from the continual electrical discharges is carried high up; as it cools it gradually spreads towards the poles and slowly descends and begins to travel back equatorward, being drawn by the centrifugal force of the earth's rotation. Thus the process known as trade-winds goes on and on.

In the oceans there should be but few cold surface currents, and these only in shallow or partially land-locked places. Cold water is heavier than warm; and under normal conditions a cold stream of water flowing into a warmer one will go to the bottom and flow underneath, while a warm stream flowing into a colder body will keep to the surface. A normal circulation would evidently be one in which there is a steady flowing of the waters of the equatorial zones towards the poles, with a corresponding underneath flow of the cold waters of the polar regions towards the equator.

The movements of air and water currents help us to appreciate the glory and power and wisdom of God in His kindness thus manifested towards the children of men. God made the earth to be inhabited; the physical facts show this besides the revelation of His plan as recorded in the Bible.

The National Weather Book, in its chapter on "The Solar System", after showing that at times the solar system is pulled as much as 3,000,000 miles from its normal path by the planets grouping on one side of the sun, says in the closing paragraph:

> That any properly informed, unbiased persons should doubt or deny that all meteorological phenomena are the direct products of astronomical conditions and changes, is a position that would be hard to explain or defend. Even those who make no claim to an astronomical education understand that all the changing seasons—summer, winter, spring and fall—with all the storms and weather peculiar to each season, grow out of the movements of the earth around the sun.

The causes for the varied movements of the planets are perpetual and according to fixed laws, shifting backward and forward from one part of the year to another, carrying their perturbing influence with them. Hence the same season does not bring the same storms and weather every year. Neither does any given cause carry with it summer weather into winter, nor winter weather into summer; but each in its own way intensifies seasonable weather.

The ecliptic is the apparent yearly path of the sun around the heavens, as it looks to us; but the ecliptic is in reality the path of the earth around the sun. The moon, by reason of its rotation around the earth, oscillates first inside and then outside of the earth's direct path, which brings her between the earth and the sun at one time, and causes the earth to be between her and the sun at another. She also oscillates up and down, above and below the plane of the ecliptic, thus giving her path a corkscrew shape.

The moon's path is never very far from the ecliptic; the swing from the ecliptic is never so far as the swing from the equator. If the moon's new or full falls on the same day as her crossing the ecliptic there will be an eclipse. If new moon happens when the moon is on the ecliptic, the moon is between the earth and the sun, and the sun is eclipsed. When full moon happens on the ecliptic, the earth is between moon and sun, and the moon is eclipsed.

These eclipses are primary causes for earthquakes, violent storms, hurricanes or seismic disturbances, intensified if the electrical pull is

concentrated in one locality, or modified if the electrical energy is spread over large areas. Earthquakes sometimes follow even the shadow of an eclipse, as in the northeast part of the United States last February 28th. Earthquakes are more common, too, where there are oil wells in operation.

Cyclones and Tornadoes

A CYCLONE is a vast area of low atmospheric pressure, with currents of air circling around it and flowing into it with an upward tendency. All general storm disturbances are more or less cyclonic in their character. A large cyclone will sometimes cover as much as the entire United States, but at it travels east it will sometimes be central on land and sometimes out at sea.

In the northern hemisphere the general direction of the cyclone is from southwest to northeast. While the cyclonic disturbance is moving eastward the storms are raging at the outer edges in different extremes, whirling like a huge buzz-saw, turning to the left as we in our minds face the north from a southern position. In the center of this mass there will be a calm; and these centers are not disturbed except, as the storm rims pass over them, the south winds on the front will carry warmth and the north winds on the rear will carry cold.

Following the low pressure will come the high pressure, anti-cyclonic conditions, with cooler breezes from the northwest. Then comes the reactionary storm conditions, sometimes with renewed vigor, from the west, shifting to northwest. After the paroxysm of a storm has subsided, if a dead calm sets in and the barometer shows no signs of rising, no matter if the sky is clear and the air is calm and balmy, those who understand these things will watch for the western or rear side of the cyclone to strike.

A tornado differs from a cyclone in that it is a small but exceedingly violent whirling point, comparatively local. When a tornado develops out of cyclonic conditions, it usually occurs on the south side and a little to the east of the center of low pressure. The violence of a tornado is not so much in the speed of the forward motion as in the whirling speed. A tornado has been defined as being "the impingement of ether, jutting down from space, cold and intensely charged with positive electricity, which is the cause of low barometer, around which the warm air, negatively charged, circulates ascendingly from right to left".

We are not to expect tornadoes all over the continent when they are predicted; they are of a very local nature and should be expected locally. Cyclones are larger, but not damaging.

The Language of the Barometer

THOSE who understand know that a rising barometer, west to north wind and cold, will bring clearing weather immediately behind the areas of low barometer and rain and snow. Even before the actual storms, or areas of cloudiness and precipitation, have passed east of the Mississippi river, and before the storm conditions have produced marked changes in the extreme east of the country, high barometer, northerly gales and cold, clearing weather, as a rule are found following on the heels of all marked winter storms from western and northwestern extremes.

A rising thermometer, with falling barometer, at or near full moon, will bring cloudiness with winds and rain, especially in March. If the full moon is on the equator, there will be abnormal earth currents, variations of magnetic needles, static in radios and telegraphic disturbances.

If a very low barometer lies along the southern border in the winter, with a blizzard and high barometer rushing out of the northwest, the cold and frost will reach far into the south. The lower the barometer and the warmer and brighter the weather as the storm conditions come on, the greater the danger of severe changes to storms and wintry weather. If the barometer is much below normal all over the country, the weather comparatively warm and rainy, the change to rising barometer is almost certain to precipitate a rushing and dangerous cold wave, which will likely extend to the southern limits of the preceding low barometer, even to the south coasts.

Equinoxes and Solstices

THE vernal equinox is when the days and nights are of equal length in March; the autumnal equinox is when the days and nights are of equal length in September; the winter solstice is when the days are shortest in December; the summer solstice is when the days are longest in June. In March the earth's equator is *over* the sun; in September the earth's equator

is *under* the sun. At these four-quarter marks of the earth's passage around the sun there are more or less electrical disturbances and aggravation for the storm periods, March being the most severe and possibly December the least severe.

The crisis of the electrical and magnetic excitement in March comes usually between the 10th and 15th. If the moon is at perigee and at one of her quarter-posts at this season, then the disturbances are greatly increased. These earth periods extend over about six weeks; and the disturbances are more or less intense, according to the pull of other planetary influences.

The autumnal equinox is milder than the vernal; but should a Venus disturbance be combined with it, there will be a series of storm and weather perturbations out of the average. There may be sudden changes with phenomenal fluctuations of the barometer, and at such times shipping on the lakes and rivers is endangered.

The earth is 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun in December than in June; and the reason for the colder weather is that the sunshine comes to us on a slant from low in the south, with nights nearly twice as long as the days. The colder weather of January and February is caused by the accumulated cold which the sun has not yet been able to overcome. Likewise the heat of July and August is accumulated heat as the sun apparently passes back over his own track, which he made in reaching his summer solstice. Furthermore, the rays of the sun at that season are more direct upon the earth.

Eclipses and Oppositions

IT IS a fact that meteorological perturbations are increased at the eclipses of the sun and moon. These occur when earth, sun and moon are in a line; for there is a direct intercepting and breaking of the electro-magnetic force or solar energy that forms a bond between the sun and every other body of our solar system. When planets are in conjunction or opposition, or both, the same thing results, but in a lesser degree. Even when the earth passes between the sun and so great a distant planet as Saturn there is a perturbation of our atmosphere caused by the earth swinging into the solar energy which plies between the sun and Saturn. If it is warm at such a time, the warmth will be prolonged, with dryness.

Sometimes planets will gather on one side of our earth and exert such a pull on the electro-magnetic ether that plays between the sun and the earth that cold will result, which is quite unseasonable and which is otherwise unaccounted for. The oppositions, conjunctions, equinoxes, and quadratures of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn have a distinct effect upon the earth, and the movements of Vulcan and the moon are the great factors in causing variety. The oppositions of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn bring dryness; and when Mercury and Venus are at inferior conjunction we have wetness.

The direct cause of storms and weather phenomena on our globe lies in the sun. If its great energy were not sometimes excited to a maximum, and at other times modified to a minimum, we could reasonably count on the same kinds of storm and weather during the same months and days of each year. The solar energy is augmented or modified, in its effects on the earth, by the presence or absence of the perturbing equinoxes of the other planets. All these equinoxes are perpetually shifting their times into all parts of our year. Storm and weather changes shift with them.

Our sun is small compared with some of the other suns or stars outside of our solar system. Yet there are 2,357,127,702,000 square miles on the surface of this magnificent and powerful body; and the mass of matter contained in it is 332,160 times greater than that of the earth. No wonder its influence is so great upon our planet, though its distance be about 92,000,000 miles away from us! But we know also that such energy of light, heat and power that we get is to a large extent dependent upon the valency of our earth; for it is the unit of attraction, the drawing power or affinity, that the sun and earth have for each other, that makes it just as it is. Who will deny that there is superior, infinite knowledge and wisdom back of such an arrangement as this?

The Wonders of the Moon

THE moon accompanies the earth, swinging around it in corkscrew fashion, about 240,000 miles away, year in and year out. The light we get from it is reflected light from the sun. When it begins to rise between us and the sun it is at new; it gradually increases until it fulls

in the east at sunset; it then becomes old and begins to wane until it passes out of sight in the glare of the sun. From new to full takes about fourteen days, and from full to new about fifteen days. The greatest speed is from first quarter to third quarter, but it slows down considerably after passing third quarter. At new the moon is directly behind the earth; at full it is directly in front.

We have full moons far south in summer, full moons far north in winter. New and full moons are always near the equator in March and September. New moons are high in the heavens in summer, and low in winter. An almanac study of the monthly movements of the moon is instructive and entertaining to both old and young. One writer says:

Thousands of boys and girls, growing up into intellectual observation of things around them, will be pleased if we tell them why God causes the full moon to be far south in the summer and far north in the winter. Remember that the axis of the earth is so inclined to the ecliptic as to make the winter nights very long and dark. This, you know, is the case with our winter nights in the northern hemisphere; and the big, bright full moon is always high up in our northern sky, flooding the long nights with her silvery light. But when our summer returns our nights are very short, and the full moon hangs away over to the south. This is because the people on the south end of the earth are having their winter at this time with long, dark nights, and God in His wisdom and goodness causes the full moon to sail down into the southern skies and send its beams straight down upon the southern hemisphere. This is only one of many benefits resulting from this wonderful law.

The moon is north and south of the equator each month, but it fulls in the south when they have their winter (in July), and in the north when we have our winter. The third quarter is south of the equator in spring, and north of the equator in the fall.

Atmospheric tides, like ocean tides, follow the moon in its declinations north and south. Hence the storm periods that come while the moon is moving south of the equator are much more liable to be followed by changes to cold, boreal conditions; for the atmospheric currents tend from north to south, bringing the cold out of the north, so to speak. When the moon is coming north the temperature will slowly rise, and the winds will be from south to north, if other causes do not interfere with this normal expectancy. As a rule, when the moon is on the equator the storm periods do not bring changes of temperature; but at such times electrical storms are much more liable, even in winter.

If, during a storm period (Vulcan period) the moon is either full or new on the equator, or at north or south declination, the storm will be severe, with rain or snow and strong winds. If this is embraced within a Mercury or Venus period, or both, the intensity is increased according to relative positions. New and full moons on the equator come at the equinoctial periods, and therefore cause perturbations out of the ordinary as compared with other seasons of the year. Electrical storms, earthquakes, cyclones, seismic disturbances and other phenomena are the normal things to expect at the earth's equinoxes. If it is in the spring look for heavy snow and blizzards in the west and north; if in the autumn look for rains and wind out of the west and south.

When the moon is at full, in perigee (point nearest the earth) and north declination, the tides and tidal waves reach phenomenal proportions on the North Atlantic; a reversal of this in the south makes high tides for the southern hemisphere. When the moon is on the celestial equator (over earth's equator) in any of its phases the tendency is toward increased storminess, cloudy and threatening weather, electrical displays, and changes to warmer or cooler, according to season and other causes.

Thunder showers and gusts of wind are always liable in summer during the moon-on-the-equator days, intensified according to the positions of Mercury and Venus. If barometric pressure is uncommonly low anywhere, especially in the southern states at such times, the storm will be sharp and quite severe.

Vulcan, Mercury, Venus

WHETHER there is actually a planet Vulcan close to the sun's rim matters not. There is certainly between the sun and Mercury some periodic influence which marks off time so precisely, causing atmospheric disturbances so pronounced, that weather predictions may be based upon it. The Vulcan period is the regular storm period; in between these periods are the reactionary periods. A Vulcan period runs for five days, with an interval of about seven days.

This five-day and seven-day phase marks off the time from one Vulcan equinox to another. Hence the revolution of Vulcan around the sun takes approximately twenty-four days, going at a slightly greater speed than the rim of old Sol, which takes a little more than twenty-five days to complete a rotation.

From equinox to equinox on Mercury is forty-four days, with the equinoctial "brace" or period of disturbance extending fourteen days. From equinox to equinox on Venus is 112 days, with the brace extending twenty days. From equinox to equinox on the earth is 182 days, with the brace extending six weeks. From equinox to equinox on Mars is 343 days, with the brace extending about seven weeks. From equinox to equinox on Jupiter is 2166 days, with its influence upon our earth extending over more than a year. From equinox to equinox on Saturn is 5380 days, with its influence extending over three years. The equinoctial periods of all the planets in our solar system affect our weather. Their oppositions and conjunctions affect it also, but the equinoctial influence intensifies the effect.

The normal condition during a Vulcan storm period is for the barometer to fall, the thermometer to rise, cloudiness to appear traveling from west to east across the country in about five days' time but striking each locality for a very brief period of time, followed by clearing, cooler weather. The condition of the moon and other planets may be such as to prolong the cloudiness and rain for several days over a given locality. Whether there are rains or not the storm conditions will register in the barometer at these intervals of the Vulcan disturbance.

Mercury periods prolong all disturbances; and oftentimes drizzling rain or snow, mist, sleet or blizzards will be the rule, according to season. Most of the sleet storms come near the Mercury equinoxes, and in the late spring or early fall heavy frosts may be expected during such times. The moon on the equator at such times increases the intensity of the storms with added lightning. The tendency during Mercury periods in winter is prolonged cloudiness, sleet and snow; and often such phenomena will fill the gap between the storm periods, especially so if the moon is on the equator or at new. A rising barometer will bring clearing and cooler weather when these storms have spent their force.

Venus always brings moisture, either rain or snow, according to season. Our most severe electrical storms, thunder and hail, come near the Venus equinoxes. High winds and often tornadoes are characteristic of such times. The heaviest downpours of rain are liable to come within the Venus brace.

These storm periods are introduced with warm weather for the season, rapidly falling barometer; and they close with rushing currents of air from the northwest with changes to unseasonably cold weather. If the moon is on the equator or at new during such storms, force will be added to the change to colder. Venus, Mercury and the moon in combination for maximum storm conditions prolong the storms and make them more universal.

Storms will be characterized by violent gales on the great lakes and Gulf of Mexico. West Indian hurricanes and tornadoes are also more common under these conditions. Nothing short of heavy downpours of rain with lightning need be expected.

Mars, Jupiter, Saturn

THE conjunctions of Vulcan, Mercury and Venus, as we have seen, bring wet weather upon the earth. Now we will speak of the influence of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. These latter are outside the earth's orbit; and when they are in opposition or exerting their equinoctial influences, dry weather is the result. When the "wets" and "drys" are exerting their influence simultaneously upon the earth there is a great electric strain, which may be relieved by heavy storms here and there on land and sea or by seismic disturbances, earthquakes, or by volcanic eruptions. During the periods of these great strains upon the earth something must break loose somewhere.

As a rule, the general character of the weather upon entering a Mars equinoctial period will continue throughout the period. If it is warm it will stay warm. Storm clouds may appear, there may be gusts of wind and dust, but very little rain will fall. Do not forget, however, that the moon has a voice in the weather program; and if she is in any of her phases on the equator or at perigee, she will be heard. Mars will not retard any storm condition, but will serve as an exciter, with a marked tendency toward dryness.

Jupiter is larger than all other units of our planetary system combined, and with his several moons has a little solar system of his own. It

is during the Jupiter equinoxes that we have the greatest weather disturbances. During such equinoxes all weather phenomena caused by the other members of our system are greatly increased and prolonged, except that the trend is toward dryness. Vulcan, Mercury and Venus may be unitedly pulling for rain; yet Jupiter's influence will be neutralizing the rainfall, and yet will cooperate with the other planets in causing heavy gales, seismic disturbances, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. The Jupiter periods bring more heat in the summer and more cold in the winter.

The influence of Saturn is less perceptible than the other mentioned planets, because of his great distance from the earth. Nevertheless, during a Saturn period a tendency to dryness is noticed. It has been discovered that there are earthquake cycles, periodic times when great earthquakes are more liable than at others; and these correspond almost exactly with the Saturn equinoxes. Uranus and Neptune, because of their great distance away, exert no discernible influence upon earth's weather.

Characteristic Monthly Changes

THE periodic changes in relationship between the earth and the sun, from month to month throughout the year, lead to characteristic weather conditions that may be expected in regular sequence, unless altered by other disturbing factors. For example, violent tornadoes may be looked for over the Mississippi valley during the last half of May each year. Daily storms may set in, recurring for several days at about the same hour, during May, winding up with a heavy rain storm, wind and thunder, quickly changing to high barometer and cooler weather.

Electrical and magnetic forces are excited during the first half of June. The earth currents are abnormal at this time, and disturb all wire and wireless communication; smouldering volcanoes are stirred up; and the atmospheric currents are erratic, so that the June solstice storms often rush in from unexpected quarters. The great displays of lightning at this time are mostly harmless, unless a thunderstorm is raging. These electrical displays, as someone has said, "are conserving a wise and munificent purpose of God in adjusting atmospheric changes and conditions so vital to plant and animal life at this time of the year." While April showers bring May flowers, June is the month of greatest rainfall. During June, if there is the cooperation of the inferior planets, the electrical display and rainfall will be intensified. In July come the most ominous-looking clouds, often passing with gusts of wind and little rain. What heavy downpours of rain come will extend over very limited areas.

March, of course, has a bad reputation. It is caused by the breaking up of winter, the sun crossing the equator northbound, and by the cold currents of surface air going south and currents of warm air in higher altitudes going north. These fight and clash each other as the fighting line passes over the country from south to north at this time, until Jack Frost is compelled to hibernate in the far north.

The planetary eclipses and oppositions furnish the general causes lying back of weather phenomena; while the trusted barometer, hygrometer and thermometer give the local conditions as they exist day by day. Both factors must be considered in making forecasts. But regardless of whether rain comes in any given locality during a storm period, "the machinery of nature will conform to the periodic law that governs storm movements—the wheels of the weather-mill will go round in their accustomed way . . . whether there be moisture and electricity enough in the 'hopper' to grind out a rain or thunder storm or not."

Signs of a Severe Winter

SIGNS of a severe winter seem to multiply. In the eastern part of the United States there were said to be only three days of sunshine last month, and on those days for only thirty percent of the time. Both in America and in Britain there were gales of seventy-five miles an hour with much damage. Rains in London, in October and November were the heaviest known in many years. The storms on the Atlantic have been unusual thus far.

Millennial Climate May Come Suddenly

AN INTERESTING article in the Milwaukee *Journal* indicates how the climate of the earth may become suddenly transformed. It seems that within the past twenty years an Inversion Stratum of the air has been discovered, which lies six to ten miles above the earth.

It is believed that this stratum is of new formation. It is lighter than our atmosphere and lies upon our atmosphere like a blanket. While our atmosphere grows increasingly colder up to about five miles above the earth, yet the instruments sent up by scientific balloons show that the Inversion Stratum, which begins at six miles up, grows warmer as it rises. It is evidently composed of gases which have risen from the earth.

The theory is advanced that what is happening above us is that the gases of combustion are ascending above our atmosphere and remaining there. Moreover, they are being constantly added to as combustion increases. In other words man is artificially, by his own destruction of earth's store of hydro-carbons, gradually restoring the conditions which existed before the flood—placing about the earth a blanket which will create a hothouse condition and make the earth again a paradise everywhere, as it was in Eden in the long ago.

The position is taken that the United States cannot continue to burn four billion cubic feet of petroleum every year, and the world cannot continue to burn one and one-third billion tons of coal, without the gases going somewhere. The logical place for them to go is upward until they reach a state of equilibrium; and the Lord has evidently so arranged matters that this state of equilibrium is reached just beyond the limits of rarefaction where men can live, and the blanket is coming just at the time when He needs it, if He is to care for all the billions that have gone down into death.

The myriads of resurrected humans will have to eat. Most of what they eat will be grown on soil that is now unused. With changed climatic conditions even the soil about the poles may become gardens of fertility, as geology shows that it once was. Those who are willing to see have fresh proof every day of the wisdom of God and of His interest in humanity

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Personal Experiences in an Earthquake *By Helen Mundy*

I HAVE thought, as many people do, that earthquakes are interesting; but now the people who live in Santa Barbara and vicinity realize, better than they did, that to see and feel and hear a really severe earthquake is a tremendous and awe-inspiring experience.

When the earth shakes and trembles and jerks and twists as it did here on the morning of June 29th, fifteen or twenty seconds seem a long time. We know of people here who thought that the last great day had come. Of course individual conditions and experiences were not all the same. In the majority of buildings, large and small, while the earth was going through the convulsions of the quake, pandemonium seemed to reign. I have heard a number of people say that there seemed to be something Satanic about it. Some said that it seemed as though a great monster were shaking the earth as a dog would shake a rat.

There are terrible sounds which accompany such an earthquake and which are impossible to describe. In some of the settling quakes which have come at intervals since the hard one, there has been noticed, first, a distant rumbling sound, followed by a trembling of the earth and then by a sudden sharp shock. Sometimes a sudden jerk comes first and the shaking afterwards.

Even where walls did not fall or the house was not thrown from its foundation many people were more or less bruised by being thrown to the floor or against pieces of furniture. My house is a small wooden bungalow, and it was not moved from its foundation, and the chimney did not come down.

I had been up a few moments, and was still in my nightdress, when the quake began. I was standing near an open door between two rooms when the shock came, and I did the only thing I could do to keep on my feet: I held tightly with both hands to the door casing. A large heating stove, similar to an open-front Franklin, was moved several inches from its place; and the stove pipe fell down. This of course, was a

small matter, but it added to the din. A lamp on a table went down to the floor, and the shade crashed in pieces at my feet. Books were thrown from the shelves, and dishes from the cupboard. Vases were upset and some of them broken. Similar things happened in adjoining rooms, but I cannot tell now what went down first.

There was a lull of about a second or two in the middle of the quake, and then it began again as hard as before.

After it was over I ran out of doors and into the middle of the street, to get as far as possible from the house in case a quake should come again.

Some much lighter quakes soon followed the first one, but after fifteen or twenty minutes I ventured back to the house to see what the quake had done there.

I have a good-sized clock, with pendulum, which hangs against the wall. After the quake the clock was still hanging, but many degrees from plumb. It had stopped, and the hands were pointing to the fateful moment when churches, schools, hospitals, banks and all kinds of business places and some houses, too, were wrecked. In one place a "grandfather's clock" was moved out some distance from the wall, and stood on the rug right side up with care.

Almost immediately after going into the house I heard the excited cries of the neighbors and went out, expecting to see a fire, as that seemed the most probable thing to come. It was not a fire however, but a flood of water from a large reservoir in which the city kept a supply of water stored. The quake had broken the reservoir, so that a great wall of water had rushed down a canyon, tearing up great trees by the roots and gathering many kinds of débris as it went. The water followed the creek bed and bordering lands till it was stopped by a bridge a block east of this place. The water sought the lower land; and when it reached my front yard, it was about a foot and a half deep.

Not knowing how much water might be coming, the people left their houses, where they could. Some got away in their cars. Others climbed fences and ran for higher ground. Some of the neighbors a block from here waded in water three feet deep. The water covered the whole of my lot, taking down about ninety feet of fence and burying it under mud and débris. The people in this neighborhood suffered more from the flood than from the immediate damage done by the quake.

It is difficult to state just what I thought and felt during the fifteen or more seconds of that furious shaking. I do not know that I even thought a prayer; but I did have a comforting consciousness that what was taking place was a part of what must come at the beginning of the new age; and that "the earth abideth forever".

It seemed that no building could stand the strain very long and not be wrecked. Institutions, churches, business houses, etc., suffered most in the quake, while much less damage was done to residences. And there was a surprisingly small number of people killed. (Likewise, at beginning of the Millennium, ecclesiasticism and big business first suffer, and judgment of individuals will come later.)

Generally speaking, it was the larger buildings, especially the ones made of brick and concrete, which could not stand the shaking. Still, some of the larger buildings were little hurt, because they were properly built.

We still think that earthquakes are interesting, and many people express the wish that they might experience one, under specified conditions, yet we are convinced that one really hard one would be enough to satisfy most people.

The people here are still startled by sudden noises, or a slight jarring of the house or the chair they occupy. Children who were old enough to be frightened, were very nervous for weeks after the earthquake.

Of course many individual experiences, including narrow escapes from injury or death, will never be published. I have heard of more than one instance in which a portion of a brick chimney went down through the roof to a bed which had been occupied by some one only a few seconds before.

Many strange things happened during the quake. In the San Marcos Building a large mirror, without a frame, went down three stories into the basement and was not broken. In one home there were several dishes of food in the oven of a gas stove. The quake opened the oven door, threw out the dishes of food, and left the door closed.

The quake was hard on the contents of china closets and canned-fruit cupboards. It is a sorry sight to see fruit and preserves and broken

glass mixed together, and it makes the housewife feel sorry to see her treasured china and glassware carried away to the dump heap.

A number of people said that the ground during the quake rose and fell, with a progressive movement, like the waves of the sea. This is supported by the statements of those who say that when they tried to walk, the ground or the floor, as the case might be, came up to meet them; and that when they tried to take another step they could not reach the floor.

The reports of the great damage done to the city are not exaggerated. Many who come here from other parts of California say that conditions are much worse than they expected to find them. The city is in need of help from those who are interested and able to help in the reconstruction work.

There has been so much published about the Santa Barbara earthquake that I do not know if these few personal experiences and thoughts will be of interest or informing. But the earthquake is still a subject of keenest interest to all residents of Santa Barbara.

Unrest in Nature

ONE of our Canadian subscribers has sent us the following interesting clipping:

"European unrest" is spreading to nature itself, and Europe is now puzzled with strange manifestations of upheaval and decay.

France's government scientists are studying the recent phenomenon of a plateau rising in the Bay of Biscay, discovered when mariners taking soundings found they were almost aground at a spot where normally they should have had deep water.

This is only one of a series of mysterious occurrences in nature noted throughout Europe recently.

For instance, one side of that tremendous pile of rock, the Matterhorn, in Switzerland, has commenced to "move". Inhabitants of half a dozen villages have been ordered from their houses to escape the danger of falling rocks and a guard of troops has been scattered through the district to warn off mountain climbers. Near Greece, on the island of Santorini, a supposedly extinct volcano has suddenly broken forth into violent eruption throwing smoke, lava and burning stones to a great height and causing a panic among the population. Many of the inhabitants have fled from the vine-clad island, fearing that more violent eruptions and a disaster would overtake them if they remained.

Heligoland, the mighty pre-war island fortress of the German Empire, is reported crumbling.

Twenty-five acres of the Isle of Wight have just fallen into the sea. Three villages on the shore of the Isle will shortly have to be moved further inland, while geologists report that the ocean is making inroads against the shore-line of the entire island at the rate of more than a yard a year.

The statuary and copings of the Houses of Parliament have suddenly succumbed to a mysterious attack of destructive gases in the air and are crumbling and falling at an alarming rate. Under the same sort of attack, the dome of St. Paul's cathedral has developed dangerous points of weakness.

Meanwhile the waters of the North Sea have become warmer than for many years, and tunny fish, sharks and other semi-tropical species rarely known in this region, have appeared this summer in large numbers in the Channel.

Edison Company Watches the Weather

THE New York Edison Company and the Brooklyn Edison Company, the gold-dust twins whose duty is to make the greater city spick and span by flooding it with light and furnishing electric power for its many industries, maintain a miniature weather bureau of their own. They have a number of barometric stations situated at advantageous points far beyond and on all sides of the cities' limits, which automatically report to the light companies the approach of rainstorms or cloudiness.

It is important that the powerhouses receive such information at least two hours in advance so that they can start up additional dynamos and generators and be in position to supply the extra demand for current which is always made upon it immediately the clouds begin to settle over the metropolis. Everybody turns on additional lights as soon as daylight is dimmed by cloudiness, and within a few moments the usual daytime demand for current has doubled or trebled.

Not only do these automatic weather stations report the approach of storms by the ringing of a bell at the powerhouse, but the bell rings louder and louder as the storm approaches.

Pennsburg's Knight of the Twentieth Century

PENNSBURG, Pennsylvania, possesses a Knight of the Twentieth Century. In his home for several days prior to the first of October he had the very great honor of entertaining two fine young Christian women, engaged in the noblest work of man, that of enlightening their fellows in regard to God's character and plan. They were colporteurs, these two young misses, successful ones too, placing here and there in Pennsburg sets of the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES and THE HARP OF GOD.

But as soon as the success of these young women in placing really valuable Christian instruction in the hands of intelligent people of Pennsburg reached the ears of certain ones in the community, our Knight of the Twentieth Century suddenly summoned the two young women and told them that they must go immediately.

His own questioning and their replies filled up two hours; and as it was then dark Sir Knight allowed the young women to remain under the shelter of his roof till morning. Sir Knight has some education in matters outside of the Bible; but for once in his life learned that education in other subjects is no match for an education in the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever.

We do not know whether Sir Knight was peeved; but we do know that the next morning he sat on his porch and watched the young women, with their heavy suitcases and boxes of books, never assisting with a finger lift; and we do know that he straightway connected with that excellent paper *Town and Country,* which contains an "Editor's Mail Bag" headed with the apparently just and reasonable provision that "letters to the Editor should be as brief as possible and to the point, avoiding anything that would open a denominational or sectarian discussion".

Forthwith there appeared in *Town and Country* a brief letter to the editor from Sir Gallant, who had evicted the two Christian women. It was a very brief letter. Of necessity it had to be, to suit the just and honest editor of the "Mail Bag". To be exact, the letter contained only a trifle over two thousand words, and could have been written comfortably on only about twenty-two pages of ordinary letter paper.

It is possible that the just and honest editor of *Town and Country* did not know that these twenty-two pages, "brief as possible, and to the point" contained "anything that would open a denominational or sectarian discussion"; because it mentioned "Russellism" as such only eighteen times in the whole letter.

The Knight of the Twentieth Century is the soul of courtesy and kindness to the two Christian young women who have been entertained in his home, and whom he takes occasion to mention in the first and last paragraphs of his brief 2,184 word letter. He wants to be fair, this Pennsburg gentle man.

The only terms which he uses respecting the Bible Helps in which these young women are interested which might hinder anyone from having proper regard for them are merely that they are preposterous, rank, unchristian, bosh, nonsense, uncharitable, cheap stuff, contemptible drivel, ridiculous pipedreams, illogical juggling, erratic, artificial and ridiculous, fanciful and spectacular hairsplitting, insane pretended knowledge. The Knight uses no other objectionable terms, unless some one might take exception to his reference to "Russell's hand-made Christ of putty" or his expression "Rats".

Toward the young women themselves, who have given their lives to the service of the Lord, he does not seem to have directed any shafts worse than to merely refer to them as dreamers, mentally unfortunates, misled and deluded workers, arrogantly and sanctimoniously putting forth Pharisaism. The Knight of Pennsburg is a Christian! Good Knight!!

But now reverting to the editor of the "Mail Bag". We do not know whether the editor of the "Mail Bag" is Mr. Hillegass, the regular editor of *Town and Country,* or whether the associate editor, Reverend George W. Lutz, cares for the "Mail Bag". About Mr. Hillegass we know little except that he permitted Pennsburg's Valiant Knight to reveal his prowess in a one-sided fight against two young women. But we do chance to know something of interest regarding the Reverend Lutz.

The Reverend Lutz is on record, written record, too, that the teachings over which the Sir Knight raved for twenty odd pages are "advanced and intelligent views". In conversation with the mother of one of the two dispossessed young women, to quote her words, "He told me personally that he would be only a voice in the darkness were he to say anything from the pulpit."

The Gist of the World's News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

Points in the Coal Controversy

IN THE anthracite mining district, according to John L. Lewis, one man in six is injured every year and laid up for twenty-five days. For his work the man receives from $4.62 to $5.96 per day. The mine labor cost of anthracite coal is $4.62 per ton. The consumer ordinarily pays an increase of upwards of $10 per ton over these costs. The $10 or more go to the railroads which are, in effect, the real owners of the anthracite mines. They also charge more for transporting the coal than they should be allowed to do. When the miners asked for more money the operators had on had 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons of coal, for which they have been getting several dollars a ton more than when the suspension took place. Moreover, by substituting round-hole screen for square-hole screen and, in addition, reducing the sizes of the mesh, they are picking the pockets of the public to the extent of some fifteen million dollars annually. It is folly to talk of burning bituminous coal in heating plants made to use hard coal. The poor in New York City, who must buy coal by the scuttle or the basket, are at this moment paying for it $30 to $35 per ton. The rich who have their bins filled will not suffer. The poor will.

Who is to Benefit as Machinery Improves?

AT ITS convention in Atlantic City the American Federation of Labor has in substance taken the position that when machinery improves, and enables the worker to turn out more, some of the benefit must go to the workers, some to the owners of the machines, and some to the public in the form of lower prices for the goods. Unless the purchasing power of workers is kept at a high level it stands to reason they cannot make good customers. It is obviously unfair and impossible that the production of workers should increase and that at the same time their buying power should decrease or remain stationary.

What Machinery Has Done on the Farm

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago in the United States an agricultural worker could care for twelve acres of land. Now, in places where the conditions are the most favorable both as respects the nature of the soil and the kind of machinery selected, a single worker can care for three hundred acres, and do it in an eight-hour day and without drudgery.

Where Uncle Sam Flourishes

IN THE last three years Uncle Sam has more than doubled his foreign trade in brass, bronze, agricultural machinery and implements, automobiles and parts, raw cotton and paraffin wax. He has added more than fifty percent in the same time to his trade in gas and fuel oil, refined copper, typewriters, paints, pigments, varnishes, tools and fish; and large and steady gains have been made in the sale of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, books, maps, wheat flour and cured hams and shoulders.

Americans Pay Double for Bread

THE point has been brought to light that the price of bread in London is a little less than half of what it is in the city of Fargo, North Dakota, in the heart of the world's greatest wheat belt. The London bread is made of wheat grown in the neighborhood of Fargo. Less for labor and less profits keep British prices down.

Fifty Cents for a Penny Tomato

IN THE New York *American* Mr. Hinman tells interestingly of seeing tomatoes sold in the field for $1 a basket, or about one cent each, and then of going to a hotel not more than five miles away, where he saw no larger or better tomatoes sold for fifty cents apiece, baked. But the purchaser of the baked tomato besides paying for the food had an incidental temporary interest in electric lights, elaborate linen and table service, an orchestra, a tenor singer, and an acre or so of lobbies, lounges, etc., all of which went into the price.

Valuable Work of Bureau of Standards

AS A result of a conference of manufacturers arranged by the Bureau of Standards the thirty-six varieties of building tile in use in the United States were reduced to nineteen; the sixty different sizes of roofing slate were reduced to thirty; kitchen boilers from 130 to 13; woven wire fencing from 552 designs to 69. Lumber has also been regraded.

Wood is Going Out of Use

THE New York *Times* presents an interesting article showing that wood is going out of use for buildings of all sorts, cooperage, boxes, bridges, carriages, wagons and farm implements. In 1921 the cut of timber was twenty percent less than it was in 1899. Construction today is of concrete, brick, and stone, and steel. The mineral output of the country increased sevenfold in the third of a century preceding 1914, while the population has scarcely doubled.

Keeping Tabs on the Movers

ALL the cooking in New York City is done with gas. So every family has to have a gas meter, and the family cannot get gas connections without signing up for the meter with the gas company and leaving a deposit. Thus the gas company knows at all times what changes in tenantry are taking place. In the two weeks ending October first forty thousand families shifted their dwelling places. The changes were greatest in the high-rent areas.

More About the Autogyro

THE autogyro, invention of the Spaniard de la Ciervi, may revolutionize flying. Not only did the machine travel at as low a speed as twenty miles an hour without lowering its height, but it was demonstrated that landings can be made flat, i. e., with engines shut off. It is even claimed that the machine, if fitted with reverse gear, will fly backwards as well as forwards, and can be used to hover over any desired place and land in any desired spot. Captain Courtney, the aviator who tested the machine at Farnsborough, England, is enthusiastic in his declaration that the device is extremely easy to handle in the air.

New York's Four-Year-Old Fireman

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD lad caught on the top floor of a three-story apartment house by the breaking out of a fire in the basement, tried to make his way down the stairs. On the landing of the second floor he found a little girl lost in the smoke, crying. He took her by the hand, led her back up the stairs to his own floor, and succeeded in getting her into a room, shutting the door and raising the window, from which later both were rescued. His name is Frank Campagna.

Leavenworth Convicts Will Receive Wages

AT THE Leavenworth federal penitentiary a new million dollar shoe factory has been opened, where the convicts will make shoes for the army and navy. The factory has a capacity of about three thousand pairs per day. The seven hundred convicts employed in this work will receive some wages, small though they are, which will be sent out for the maintenance of their families or reserved for their own welfare when released.

Even Armored Cars Do Not Avail

ONE would suppose that it would be safe to transport a sum of money three blocks from one bank to another in the heart of Buffalo at nine fifteen in the morning, especially if the money was carried in an armored car guarded by two armed men. But such proved not to be the case. A gang of six killed the chauffeur, wounded the two guards and escaped with $93,000. In their flight they dropped one bag containing $24,000.

Smoking a Cause of Mental Inefficiency

ANTIOCH college has just made a careful study of the effect of tobacco upon scholarship. Of twenty-three men dismissed for low scholarship twenty were smokers. It was found that heavy smokers have lower grades than light smokers. Smokers who inhale have lower scholarship than those who do not. Smokers who remain in college fall steadily in scholarship.

American China Stronger Than Foreign

IT COMES as somewhat of a surprise to know that the strongest china is of American make. The Bureau of Standards has proven this in a series of exhaustive tests. It has been experimenting to see what can be done to reduce the expense of breakage of dishes and glasses. The replacement of dishes and glassware in the largest hotels runs as high as $1,000 a week.

Florida Rush Continues

NOTHING to equal the rush into Florida has ever been seen in the world. In the latter part of October there were fifteen thousand cars of freight crowding the tracks of the Florida roads south of Jacksonville, mostly filled with building material; and the railroads are having a strenuous time to handle the situation.

Duke University Will Be the Richest

WHEN James B. Duke founded the tobacco trust he subsisted on an income of $1000 a year and lived in a hall room as cheaply as possible, so that he could put as much as possible back into the trust. Just before his death he presented the Duke University with an endowment of $80,000,000, making it the most richly endowed American educational institution.

Georgia Moves Away from Freedom

IT IS a singular law which Georgia has passed that makes it illegal to entice labor from an employer by offering a higher compensation. It is still more singular that the Supreme Court of that state has confirmed the legality of the act. Of course, the object of the law is to prevent Northerners from hiring Georgia's Negro laborers. It is slavery in a mild form.

Mr. Joyce Would Teach Honesty

MR. JOYCE, chairman of the National Surety Company, would teach honesty. He says the crime loss in the United States is $3,500,000,000 a year, and that most of the offenders are youths. We wonder whether he ever heard of the Teapot Dome affair; and whether we are to believe that those hoary politicians and financial crooks were all in their teens.

The Millionaire of the Present

A LITTLE while ago the millionaire was a man whose total assets amounted to a million dollars. Now we have in the United States seventy-four persons whose net incomes are a million dollars a year. The fortunes of each of these persons if put out at compound interest (and any Trust Company will do that for them) would amount to not less than seventeen billion dollars in a hundred years, and collectively they would be worth about four times all the present wealth of the country.

How Billy Sunday Rates Himself

THE Portland, Oregon, *Journal* tells of a recent vaudeville performance in that city at which Mr. William A. Sunday, generally known as Billy Sunday, reduced a kitchen chair to kindling wood, and after the chair was thoroughly demolished exclaimed that there would not be a devil this side of hell if he were God for twenty-four hours. By this statement Billy seems to suggest that in his mind he is superior to God or else that God is inferior to him. He needs a rest.

Demons Baffle Scientists

THE demons or devils who infest the atmosphere of our earth have the power to obsess certain spirit mediums, usually women, and draw out of their organisms bands of living cells which they transform into shadowy hands. With these they ring bells, play tambourines, and do other tricks at a distance of several feet from the medium. Boston scientists have been investigating such manifestations of the work of these devils, but seem unable to understand the phenomena which they describe. Some time they will come to see that the Bible has the key to this great mystery.

Demons Have Power to Stop Blood

THE demons or devils who infest the earth's atmosphere have the power to suspend the flow of blood in a medium who gives himself over to their tender care. An Egyptian has been entertaining Paris by allowing needles and even knives to be thrust into his flesh without the loss of blood. All these manifestations of demons have as their object the destruction of reason and of faith in the Bible as the Word of God. But the Bible alone contains the true explanation of how these miracles of the devils are performed. Better keep away from these shows if you want to stay out of the insane asylum. This word in time may save your reason, as the party in question is headed for America. When last heard of he was in London.

Demons Operate Ouija Boards

THE demons or devils who infest the earth's atmosphere have the power to operate certain mechanical devices, among them being the ouija board, a Russian invention, and the planchette. Millions of people have been drawn into contact with these demons by paying attention to these apparently innocent toys. They are not toys, but contrivances by which the demons make their presence known. The demons prefer not to be known as such, but palm themselves off as the spirits of those who are really and actually dead and awaiting the resurrection. These demons were never human beings at any

time, and they were never in hell. In fact there is nothing in the Bible to show that any devil was ever in hell at any time. The hell of the Bible means the grave. The place where these demons exist is in the atmosphere of our earth. Over and over again the Lord warned the Jews not to have anything to do with them.

King Business Still on the Decline

THE king business goes from bad to worse. The latest sovereign to be told to seek some other line of work is the Shah of Persia. The decision to tell the Shah to stay away from Persia was carried by a vote of eighty to five and represents about the present sentiment the world over. The Shah's gambling losses in the last two years are estimated at $3,000,000. During most of that time he has lived in Paris or at Monte Carlo.

Mr. Hoover Declined the Title

THE Manchester *Guardian* publishes a letter from Ambassador Page to Mr. Wilson in which Mr. Page says that during the war the British Government approached Mr. Hoover and offered him an important executive position, with a title subsequently; and that Mr. Hoover replied, "I'll do what I can for you with pleasure; but I'll not give up my American citizenship—not on your life." Mr. Hoover's words are said to have been even a little more emphatic than we quote.

Taking All that World Traffic Will Bear

IN A speech at Erie, Pennsylvania, Secretary Hoover has pointed out that our British cousins, and the Dutch and others as well, are squeezing this country pretty hard in the prices which they charge for coffee, silk, nitrates, potash, rubber, quinine, iodide, tin, sisal, quicksilver and some other things. Secretary Hoover warns that prices on these things must be made fair to American consumers or the United States will boost the prices of oil, cotton and copper, maybe; and we shall have an international rush on the part of every nation to charge for its particular products all that world traffic will bear.

Why the United States is Hated

THE United States is hated all over the world now because it has loaned money everywhere to people who either cannot pay or do not wish to pay. In Japan Uncle Sam is pictured as a fox, the animal most hated by the Japs; in Germany and on the continent he is pictured as a moneybag; while Britain tells all the nations over and over that she would be glad to be generous to them were it not for the fact that Uncle Sam so selfishly insists that Britain must pay her debts. It is an unpleasant position to be in. Uncle Sam is like a rich man in a den of thieves. If the thieves band together he will do well to escape with his life.

What the War Cost

TO EQUAL the number of deaths caused by the World War, it is stated that a Lusitania would have to be sunk every day for seventy years. In terms of property values the losses of the war amounted to more than the value of the entire United States and everything in it. The moral losses were greater still. Standards of culture and civilization have become lost.

What People Do When They Are Insane

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN MADDEN, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, before the President's Air Board, showing the eagerness of some of the brilliant military men to spend the people's money, cited the purchase of 256 pursuit planes by the army which were so constructed that the pilots could not see out of them, but that the defect was not discovered until the deal had been closed! Probably nobody can be blamed for being insane, but it seems too bad that sane hard-working people should have to pay bills incurred by the mentally unsound.

The Misuse of Pictures

DURING the war photographs of Jewish massacres by Russians taken ten years before the war were published to show German cruelty toward the Poles in Poland. Photographs of the feeding of French prisoners of war were published as proof that the Germans had resorted to the bread line for themselves. A photograph of the Germans having a good time before the war was published a year later under the title of "Enthusiasm and Joy of the Barbarians". Gradually the truth on all these matters is coming to light. Truthfully it may be said that never did the lie come into its own as it did in the years 1914 to 1918.

No Germans Boiled for Fat

THE Germans did not boil any of their dead soldiers for fat, after all. The Chief of Intelligence of the British Army during the war in an address before the National Arts Club in New York explained that he started the story by trading the titles of two pictures and getting one of the Chinese newspapers to publish the pictorial lie. One by one the lies come up for review.

France's Reign of Blood in Syria

THE French seem to be making a poor showing with their government of Syria. There does not seem to be much to their government there except force, force without stint or limit. That is a poor way to get along in this year of our Lord 1925. If it is so difficult for the French to govern the Syrians, why not get out and let them try governing themselves? The Syrians could hardly do worse than to kill their citizens by the thousands, as France did in its bombardment of unarmed Damascenes in their own homes. Through serious blundering no notice of intention to bombard the city was given to foreign consulates, and in at least one instance a sergeant misunderstood his instructions and went down a street through a Christian quarter with a tank spitting machine gun fire from both sides. French homes were quietly visited by officers and their inhabitants taken to places of safety; but British and American citizens, to the number of several thousand, were left to shift for themselves.

The Phosphate Beds of Morocco

FRENCH interest in Morocco is not confined entirely to the wish to give Morocco a better government than Abd el Krim might be able to afford. Morocco has a phosphate deposit estimated at twenty-five million tons; and as Morocco is a heathen country and France is a Christian country, why of course France feels that she ought to have the phosphate. In five years the phosphate shipments from Morocco have grown from 8,000 to 600,000 tons.

Diamond Mines in the Congo

DISCOVERY of diamonds in the Congo is helping to open up the country. At present there are some fifty diamond mines in operation, some of them employing thousands of native workers. Where cannibalism reigned a few years ago there are now fine automobile roads. An American woman recently traversed with native guides the territory through which Henry M. Stanley went prior to writing his book, "In Darkest Africa." She had some brushes with the pygmies whom he described so well.

Tried to Stop the Procession

A BRITISH paper gives us an account of a religious procession in the church of St. James at Manston, near Leeds. It seems that the intent was to walk around the interior of the church, singing as they went. Some of the members took exception to the procedure and tried to stop the procession forcibly, all to no avail. To suppose that the Lord God Almighty would take any interest in such flapdoodle, on either side of the question, is ridiculous.

British Might Not Let Christ In

IN A speech before the Church Congress of the Church of England at Eastbourne an Indian speaker, following up the Bishop of Chichester's blunt reminder that Jesus Christ was an Asiatic, gave his hearers a great surprise by asserting that today, as an Asiatic, in some of the British Dominions Jesus Christ would find the door of the Christian church slammed in His face. We wonder whether He would fare much better in many an American church.

What Britain Spends for Drink

IN AN address reported in the Manchester *Guardian* Mr. Lloyd George declares that Britain's bread bill is eighty million pounds, its milk bill is seventy-six million pounds, and its bill for alcoholic liquors three hundred and sixteen million pounds, or more than the interest on the national debt.

One-Room Houses in Dublin and Glasgow

OF EVERY thousand persons in the city of Dublin 229 live in one-room tenements. Next to Dublin in this misery and shame is Glasgow, where 132 out of every thousand persons live in one-room tenements. In the year 1917 there were in Dublin more than eight thousand families with incomes of less than 25 shillings ($6.25) a week.

More About Sugar *By E. E. Durnin*

I WISH to call attention to the article, "The Case Against Sugar," by Dr. Philip M. Lovell, published in September 23rd issue of THE GOLDEN AGE. I have been continually employed in the manufacture of beet sugar since 1899, and think that I know something about the business. I point out some of the Doctor's errors:

Beet sugar is not more extensively used than cane sugar. When the beets are received at the sugar factory, no part is removed except a very few remaining tops.

The Doctor says that the sugar is dissolved in the diffusion process. You will see that this statement is absolutely wrong, in that the juice of the richest beet would not contain more than twenty-five percent total solids so that the sugar could not be there as a solid and could not be dissolved.

He says that lime or carbon dioxide is added to precipitate some of the impurities. As a matter of fact both are used, the lime being first mixed with the juice at a temperature of about 85° Centigrade and carbon dioxide is then introduced to precipitate the lime. The purpose in the whole process is the removal of all the non-sugar possible.

Following this process the Doctor says the clear juice is centrifugated. What he means by this I do not know. We separate sugar crystals from syrup by means of centrifugal machines, but the good Doctor has no crystals yet. He also says that blood albumen, bone black and bluing are used to whiten the sugar. I have never seen blood albumen used in the manufacture of beet sugar. We have not used any bone black for over twenty years. It is eighteen years since we used any bluing.

I have no objection to what the Doctor is evidently trying to prove, which seems to be that white sugar is not a balanced food; it would not properly nourish anyone. Neither would salt, soda, iron or calcium; but you would not have us cast these substances out of our diet for this reason. I think that sugar is not unhealthy as a food, and it is used in the greatest quantities in the countries of the world where the people seem the most intelligent.

The sugar made by the company for whom I work is 99.9% pure; and we are all very proud of the record.

There is an important difference between the impurities or crude elements in cane and beet juice. Some may, and do, like the flavor of cane impurities. But no one likes the flavor of beet impurities; and I do not believe that beet molasses is ever used in gelatin or jam making. The flavor would stop the sale.

Beet sugar cannot be sold as brown sugar because all brown sugar contains a small amount of molasses, and brown beet sugar is not pleasant to eat.

Doctor Lovell's last statement, that sugar is the most injurious product in our national dietary, etc., may be true; but judging from his other statements I would be inclined to think that this statement was also at least slightly exaggerated. I have known a number of healthy old men and women who liked plenty of sugar with their meals.

Good Soldiers of Jesus Christ

THERE is something about a true Christian that marks him as different from other men. Napoleon I, one who knew men, is reported to have said, "If I could get soldiers who would follow me as the early Christians followed Christ, I could easily conquer the whole world."

The Christian soldier is a rebel in an enemy's country. "The whole world lieth in the evil one." (1 John 5:19 *R. V.*) Satan resents nothing so much as to have one of his subjects turn against him. The Lord puts the matter plainly, that before anybody enlists under His banner he should stop and consider whether he is able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand. During the entire time of Satan's reign the followers of the Lord have been but a small minority of the people, and they are so today. It is much easier to go with the crowd than it is to go against it.

Putting Aside Encumbrances

HAVING made up his mind to enlist in the Lord's army, and having done so by a complete and unconditional consecration of his life

to the Lord, the first thing required of the soldier is to part with the things that will be impediments to him in his new line of work. The way the apostle puts the matter is that "no man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier".—2 Tim. 2:4.

The more completely one is enwrapped in worldly interests of any sort, the less time he has for the pursuit of heavenly interests. It would be a poor soldier that would spend all his time in writing letters to the folks back home, giving them instructions as to how to run their own affairs. Like other men the Christian is expected to provide things decent and things needful, but to give the remainder of his time and effort and influence to the cause of his King.

The Christian soldier's progress is hindered by a life that is out of accord with the principles of righteousness. Hence says the apostle: "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us." These words "beset us" really mean "entangle our feet" and are so translated in Weymouth's "New Testament in Modern Speech".—Hebrews 12:1.

The Christian soldier cannot live as he did before he became a Christian, corruptly and deceitfully, but is told that he must 'put off concerning the former manner of life, the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts'. Some of the things which must be put off, and which, if retained, would disqualify the would-be Christian soldier for any service in the King's army, are designated by name as 'anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy communications out of one's mouth' (Colossians 3: 8, 9) and lies one to another. The Lord does not want that kind of people in His army; and who can blame Him?

Putting On the Armor

IN THE sixth chapter of his epistle to the church at Ephesus St. Paul sets before us the different pieces of the Christian soldier's armor: The girdle of truth, the breastplate of righteousness, the shoes of the gospel of peace, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit, which is God's Word.

The object of putting on this armor is not to stand around and admire ourselves or to be admired by others, and to be idle and useless and worthless. The apostle says that the object of putting it on is "that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand". Weymouth puts this passage very much clearer: "That ye may be able to stand your ground on the day of battle and remain victors in the field." (Ephesians 6:13) There will be fighting, hard fighting; and the one that wears the armor is expected to fight so vigorously as to vanquish his opponent.

Espousing the Cause

THE best soldiers are those that believe most firmly in the righteousness of their cause. The reason why Cromwell's soldiers swept all before them was that they had such unlimited confidence in their chief and in the cause which he represented. The motive which animates the soldiers of Jesus Christ is love for their supreme King. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind."—Matthew 22:37.

A soldier must first of all be submissive to his sovereign. "Submit yourselves therefore to God." (James 4:7) And he should be submissive not only outwardly but inwardly. Therefore he is admonished, "Do all things without murmurings and disputings."—Phil. 2:14.

He must be an obedient man. "Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." (James 1: 19) And as a soldier with no brains would be of no benefit to his sovereign, especially in an enemy's country, so the Lord, when sending forth His disciples said: "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." (Matthew 10:16) Having provided us with brains the Lord expects us to make reasonable use of them.

The soldier has to depend upon his commander to see that he is supplied with food; and always, at the appropriate time, the Lord has provided things new and old for the household of faith. Concerning the harvest of the Gospel Age the Lord said: "Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give meat in due season?" (Matthew 24:45; Luke 12:42) We who are here are here because the Lord faithfully fulfilled that promise to the very letter.

If the soldier gets sick he must depend upon his commander for medical attention. Even the

Christian soldier gets sick sometimes. The spiritual food which was once so much relished becomes repugnant; fevers set in, disorders of various sorts manifest themselves. In such an hour the Christian can turn to his heavenly Father, "who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases," with full assurance that he will get the needed help.

Association with the Commander-in-Chief

IT IS not given to the common soldiers in earthly armies to have association with the commander-in-chief. The commander has duties and responsibilities which prevent such association, although it is said that Frederick the Great knew personally by name every one of the ten thousand soldiers who constituted his standing army.

But we have a very much greater Commander-in-Chief than that of any earthly army. "The Father himself loveth you." God has said: "He that toucheth you toucheth the apple of his eye." (Zechariah 2:8) He courts the companionship of the soldiers in the Christian army; and hence our Master said: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

But the soldiers in the Christian army are warned against taking the name of their Commander lightly upon their lips. They are not to take His name in vain. Solemnly the Lord Jesus says to us; "I say unto you, Swear not at all: neither by heaven; for it is God's throne: nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be, Yea, yea: Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil."—Matthew 5:34-37.

Care must be taken by the Christian soldier to remember that the eye of his Commander-in-Chief is literally upon him at all times. He must maintain such an attitude toward this great One as to justify a continuance of relationship. "Grieve not the holy spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption."—Ephesians 4:30.

And although the common soldier in the Lord's army may have companionship with the Commander-in-Chief, he must never forget that he is a private. His instructions on this point are, "Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."—Philippians 2:3, 4.

Following the Captain

THE Christian soldier is fighting the same fight that his Captain fought. He is enlisted under the same banner. We read, "His banner over me was love." It is the soldier's duty and his privilege to keep under that banner to the end and to follow where Jesus leads the way.

The way is not the popular way. It is the unpopular way. "Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate. Let us go forth therefore unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach."—Hebrews 13:12, 13.

In an earthly army the deserter is punished with imprisonment or death. While the Lord seems to be more merciful toward those who drop out of His ranks, yet one of His expressions indicates the low esteem in which He holds such; and it is worth noting: "He that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth: and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep. The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep."—John 10:12, 13.

Duties to Fellow Soldiers

IN THE armies of the world the comrades in arms get to think much of each other. When the strife is on there is nothing they will not do for their pals; and when it is over they are friends to the end of their days. This is not true of all comrades in arms, but of certain chosen ones—buddies, as they like to call themselves. But in the army of Christ this love goes out to every soldier in the ranks. Indeed, if one is himself a soldier in the army it is impossible for him not to love every fellow soldier. The Lord puts this in this way:

"This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." (John 15:12-14) It will be seen that the Lord virtually asks each of His followers to lay down his life for the

others. That this was the significance of what the Lord had in mind is shown by St. John's reference to the same thought: "Hereby know we love, because he laid down his life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren."—1 John 3:16. *R.V.*

Love for fellow soldiers will manifest itself in thoughtfulness as respects either their heavenly or their earthly needs. Hence says the apostle: "Relieve the necessities of God's people: always practise hospitality."—Romans 12:13, *Weymouth.*

Love for fellow soldiers will manifest itself in kindness toward them. Hence St. Peter's admonition, "All of you should be of one mind, quick to sympathize, kind to the brethren, tenderhearted, lowly-minded, not requiting evil with evil, nor abuse with abuse, but, on the contrary, giving a blessing in return."—1 Peter 3:8, 9, *Weymouth.*

Love for fellow soldiers will manifest itself in forgiveness of their shortcomings; and hence; "Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."—Ephesians 4:32, *Weymouth.*

Things to Avoid in Comradeship

A COMRADE who would betray his friend into the hands of the enemy would be a poor comrade, but he who encourages pride in his fellow soldier in Christ's army does just that. When the Apostle John says, "Keep yourself from idols," he is in effect saying, Do not make an idol out of any brother, and thus work him perhaps irreparable injury. St. Paul voices this thought in another way: "Therefore let no man glory in men. For all things are yours."

But as he would avoid betraying his comrade by making an idol of him, so the true Christian soldier will avoid discouraging a true comrade by sitting in judgment upon his motives. "Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven. Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again."—Luke 6:37, 38.

Trouble-makers among the fellow soldiers should be given a wide berth. The fact that one soldier is sick is no reason why he should wish everybody in the army to be sick. The fact that one soldier has already decided in his heart that he wishes to be a deserter, is no reason why he should wish everybody in the army to desert; but that is frequently the way it works out. At any rate the apostle says to look out for them. Put them into the guard house.

"Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences, contrary to the doctrine yhich ye have learned; and avoid them. For they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly; and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple."—Romans 16:17, 18.

And then the good soldiers are urged not to forget those who have given their lives on the battlefield, fighting in the same cause. Please notice particularly this translation by Weymouth of Hebrews 13:7, and its application to Pastor Russell, whom we all knew and loved so well: "Remember your former leaders—it was they who brought you God's message. Bear in mind how they ended their lives, and imitate their faith."

The Lord laid down the principle that the right spirit with regard to feasts is to give them to those who would otherwise never have them; and His soldiers have no right to ignore what He said on this point. "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbours; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompence be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind: and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."—Luke 14:12-14.

There are people with whom it is difficult to live peaceably. Toward these and toward all, the soldiers of Christ are to be forbearing. "The servant of the Lord must not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient."—2 Timothy 2:24.

As respects persecutors his attitude is to be one of flight from them rather than battle against them. "When they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another."—Matthew 10:23.

And when he has his enemies in his power he is not to wreak vengeance upon them but leave the issues with the Lord. "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves; but rather give place un-

to wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."—Romans 12:19, 20.

The Christian soldier has a light in his camp which is not available to others in anything like the same degree. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."—Psa. 119:105.

The Christian Soldier in Battle

AT THE end of his earthly journey the Apostle Paul said: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." (2 Timothy 4:7) He was eager that Timothy should pursue a similar career and urged him, "Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life."—1 Timothy 6:12.

The fight of the Christian is against a definite and personal antagonist. "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour." (1 Peter 5:8) In at least two instances in the Scriptures we see this fight pictured as one in which the Christian is on the defensive.

"Resist the devil, and he will flee from you" and again, "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."—James 4:7; Ephesians 6:11, 12.

From these passages we see that every Christian is engaged in the warfare, and we recognize that the battle takes place in the mind. It is only in the mind that we wrestle against principalities, powers, rulers of the darkness and spiritual wicked ones in high places; and at the outset of our Christian careers it is liable to be with us as it was with the Lord Jesus, that the battle is a defensive one.

But as Jesus in the wilderness fought a defensive warfare against the devil, being forty days tempted to adopt some plan different from that which the Father had marked out for Him; and as He subsequently carried the war into the enemy's camp by preaching this gospel of the kingdom throughout the length and breadth of Palestine, so our battles of faith, at first defensive, come later to be aggressive campaigns for carrying the gospel into the enemy's country.

The Weapons of our Warfare

THE weapons of our warfare are the same as those which Jesus used so effectively in his battle in the wilderness; i. e., "The word of God, ... sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit." (Hebrews 4:12) It is an interesting fact that the Bible Students today, and they only, seem to have the ability to make this distinction.

Throughout the Revelation (1:16) Jesus is constantly pictured to us as equipped with this sword. In the first chapter he is described as having "in his right hand seven stars; and out of his mouth went a sharp two-edged sword [the Old and New Testaments]: and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength." In the second chapter He warns the Pergamos epoch of the church that the sword of His mouth will be used against them unless they repent. In the nineteenth chapter the sword is represented as in execution, His enemies falling before Him.

Jesus' conquest of the world in the Millennial Age is represented in the prophecies of the Old Testament as brought about by this weapon which issues from His mouth. Thus the Prophet Isaiah (11:4) says; "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." This slaying of the wicked is not a slaughter of men, but a conversion of them to the truth. Some of us were once enemies through wicked works, and were thus slain by the Lord's sword. A similar picture is presented in the 45th Psalm, except that in that picture the sword is represented as on the Lord's thigh.

As Jesus used the sword effectively, so Jehovah says of some: "I hewed them by the prophets; I have slain them by the words of my mouth." (Hosea 6:5) And in the hands of us who are alive this day He has put the sword doubled the third time, and its sharp and glittering point for use as we will.

Concerning our defensive warfare, Weymouth's translation puts very well the Apostle Peter's statement in 1 Peter 3:15: "In your hearts consecrate Christ as Lord, being always ready to make your defence to any one who asks from you a reason for the hope you cherish."

As the command for offensive warfare, the

pushing of the battle of faith into the enemy's camp, we have the Lord's directions, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the holy spirit." (Matthew 28:19) In the same line is the apostle's instruction, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."—Romans 12:21.

The Plan of Campaign

EVERY general who ever won a campaign had a definite plan of conquest at the outset; and as the Christian soldier's battles are waged in his mind, it is appropriate that his campaign should begin and end there. Hence says the apostle; "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."—Philippians 4:8.

The soldiers in Christ's army must take good aim. They must aim to be perfect. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matthew 5:48.

The soldiers in Christ's army must at all times handle the Word of God in an honest, straightforward manner. Hence says St. Paul to Timothy: "Earnestly seek to commend yourself to God as a servant who, because of straightforward dealing with the word of truth, has no reason to feel any shame."—2 Timothy 2:15, *Weymouth.*

They must at all times be sincere. "Test yourselves to discover whether you are true believers: put your own selves under examination. Or do you not know that Jesus Christ is within you, unless you are insincere?"—2 Corinthians 13:5, *Weymouth.*

They must be watchful, courageous and strong. "Thou therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus." "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."—2 Timothy 2:1; 1 Corinthians 16:13.

They must be joyful and confident. "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice." "For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end."—Philippians 4:4; Hebrews 3:6.

They must be calm and level-headed. "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." (Philippians 4:6) "Do not be drawn aside by all sorts of strange teaching: for it is well to have the heart made steadfast through God's grace, and not by special kinds of food [spiritual food], from which those who scrupulously attend to them have received no benefit."—Hebrews 13:9, *Weymouth.*

Serve and Suffer Deliberately

WRITING to Timothy St. Paul told him to "provide yourself with an outline of the sound teaching which you have heard from my lips, and be true to the faith and love which are in Christ Jesus." (2 Timothy 1:13, *Weymouth*) To the Romans and to us all he said: "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."—Romans 12:1.

St. Peter tells us that if we are soldiers for Christ we must expect to suffer and that we should settle it in our minds to do so. "Forasmuch then as Christ hath suffered for us in the flesh, arm yourselves likewise with the same mind: for he that hath suffered [as a Christian] in the flesh hath ceased from sin."—1 Peter 4:1.

The church is promised that its concluding experiences in the earth shall be more severe than at any other time: "Whose voice then shook the earth; but now he hath promised, saying, Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. And this word, Yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made [fabricated, false] that those things which cannot be shaken may remain."—Hebrews 12: 27.

The true soldier of Jesus Christ will fear neither prison nor death. "Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; ... be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2:10.

And it is the privilege of the true soldier of Jesus Christ to remember the prize which is to be his at the end of the great fight. "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.

"Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

Why the Christian is Keenly Interested in the Return of the Jews to Palestine

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THE deliverer of Israel from the land of Egypt was Moses. He was also the mediator of the law covenant between God and the people of Israel. Moses was a type of something better to follow.

Of course God knew that the Jews could not keep the law covenant and that it would not give them life, and that He would cast them off. Why, then, did He make a covenant with them? I answer: For several reasons, amongst which are the following:

(1) To prove to the Jews, and to all men ever thereafter, that no man can get life by his own efforts. God foreknew the position that would be taken by the Evolutionists and the Modernists, and when the truth is understood it will forever silence these in their claims that man can lift himself up to the perfect standard.

(2) It served as a school master to lead the Jews to their Messiah, the Savior of mankind, and

(3) It was a type of a better covenant which is to follow, and which is for the benefit of the Jews first and through them all mankind.

Moses was a type of the greater one that is to follow. In proof of this we read in Deuteronomy 18:18, 19: "I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and I will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him."

The proof of the fulfilment of one of God's promises should strengthen faith that the other promises will be fulfilled. In a previous lecture I pointed out a number of promises that God made concerning the return of the Jews to Palestine, which are now being fulfilled before the eyes of all. This should strengthen the faith of the people in God's Word that He will fulfil all of His promises. Remember that He said: "I have spoken it, it shall come to pass."—Isaiah 46:11.

We have, then, the plain statement that the greater one than Moses must come, and that he must be the ruler of the world, and that all who would have blessings must obey him.

This is the same mighty one about whom Jacob, on his death bed, prophesied as Shiloh, who should be the ruler of the world. Genesis 49:10 reads: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be."

This mighty one must be the Messiah, and about this there has not at any time been a doubt in the mind of any one, Jew or Gentile, who believes God's Word. All Jews who believe the Bible have understood that the Messiah must first come before the blessing. Messiah means anointed one. The Greek word Christ means the same thing. The question is, Who is the Messiah?

Identification

THE most important things for Jew and Gentile to first determine is, the identification of the Messiah. If the Scriptures give a plain description of him, and it is found from the undisputed facts that follow that a certain one meets every part of the description in detail, may we then not reasonably conclude that such an one is the Messiah?

Jehovah, through his prophet Micah 5:2, foretold that the Messiah must be born in Bethlehem. Members of the Sanhedrin, the leading ones of the Jews, told King Herod the same thing, showing that they expected him to be born there. (Matthew 2:5, 6) Jesus of Nazareth was born there exactly as foretold. He was of the tribe of Judah, as mentioned by Jacob in the aforementioned prophecy.

The Prophet Isaiah testified that the Messiah would be a Jew, come to his own people, and would be rejected by them; would be a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; that he would be put to death; that there would be no just cause for his death, yet he would be numbered with the transgressors. Each one of these things Jesus of Nazareth fulfilled.—Isa. 53:1-11.

The Prophet Zechariah, chapter 11, verse 12, foretold that he who would be the Messiah would be betrayed for thirty pieces of silver. Judas betrayed Jesus for thirty pieces of silver, as foretold.

The Prophet Daniel (9:27) foretold that the Messiah would be cut off, but not for him-

self, his words being, "And in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease." A week is of seven days, and symbolically means seven years. Jesus was cut off or crucified exactly in the middle of the week, or at the end of three and one-half years.

The Prophet David foretold in Psalm 34:20 that he who would be the Messiah would die a violent death, but that not one bone of his body would be broken. Jesus exactly fulfilled these conditions in his death upon the cross. The same prophet foretold that Messiah's flesh would not corrupt and that he would rise from the dead. (Psalm 16:10) The facts concerning Jesus' death and resurrection exactly fulfil this prophecy.

Redeemer

THE Jews made the mistake of expecting the Messiah to come with a superior army and drive out the invading forces and establish his government in great power, pomp and glory. They did not understand that he who was to be the Messiah must first be the Redeemer of the human race; that he must die and rise from the dead. They could not understand it. Why were his death and resurrection necessary? The answer to this question should appeal to Jews and Gentiles alike, because all spring from Adam.

Adam, the perfect man, sinned, and for this violation of God's law he was sentenced to death. God promised to redeem mankind from death. The words of the Prophet Hosea 13:14 read: "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."

The law which God gave to the Jews, through Moses, provided that redemption should be only by a life given for a life. (Deuteronomy 19:21) It must be apparent to all Jews that their forefathers could not keep the law covenant, which promised them life, because of their imperfection. They must have a redeemer to wipe out the record that stood against them by inheritance through father Adam.

Jesus was born under the law, a Jew. He came to do the will of God, just as had been foretold of Him by the prophet: "Lo, I come: in the volume of the book it is written of me, I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart."—Psalm 40:7, 8.

It was the will of God, as heretofore shown, that he who should be honored with the office of Messiah must first be the Redeemer of mankind. Of himself Jesus said: "Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." Again Jesus said concerning Himself: "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. There was a division therefore again among the Jews for these sayings."

The writers of the New Testament were all Jews, with one exception. If God could inspire the prophets of old, who were used to write the Old Testament, could He not as well inspire others of their descendants to faithfully write the New Testament? The major portion of the Jews in the past have rejected the New Testament because they have been blinded to its real value. The time is come when they must and will understand it and rejoice. They will come to see that the entire Bible, Old and New Testaments, is in exact harmony.

The prophets Isaiah, Daniel and David testified that he who would be the Messiah must die and rise from the dead.

Concerning what David wrote St. Peter, a Jew, afterwards said: "Therefore being a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, he would raise up Christ [Messiah] to sit on his throne; he, seeing this before, spake of the resurrection of Christ [Messiah] that his soul was not left in hell, neither his flesh did see corruption. This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses." —Acts 2:30-32.

The Covenants

WE HAVE seen that the blood for the old law covenant was the paschal lamb slain in Egypt on the 14th of Nisan. It was slain instead of Moses, but for Moses. Moses was the type of the greater one to follow, the Messiah. Of him it is written that he is the antitypical lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world. (John 1:29) As a Jew, Jesus of Nazareth must observe, and did observe, the pass-

over, because it was enjoined by the law. When He had finished eating the last passover He then and there stated to His disciples that His own blood was the antitype of the paschal lamb, and that His blood was the blood for the basis of the *new* law covenant. This new covenant is made between God on one side, and Jesus Christ, the Messiah, on the other, in behalf of Israel. It must be made with the Messiah, who is the antitype of Moses.

Now concerning Jesus it is written: "There is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."—1 Timothy 2:5, 6.

This covenant made between God and Jesus, when on earth, is to be ratified and inaugurated in the antitypical Mount Sinai, the kingdom of God, of which Sinai was a type. Then will follow the blessing which God has provided for the Jews and through the Jews to all the families of the earth. This blessing must come through the seed of Abraham according to the promise, because God thus promised it.

Mystery

THE Christ or the Messiah, both meaning the same thing, has been a mystery from ages and generations. Not one of the disciples understood it while Jesus was on earth. The time has come for this real mystery to be understood, even by the world. Christ, or Messiah, means anointed body, the antitypical seed of Abraham, which was pictured by the stars of heaven.

Concerning this it is written: "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 3:16, 27-29.

God gave the Jews the first privilege of making up this entire body. He made Jesus, His beloved Son, the head of it. For three and one-half years after the death and resurrection of Jesus no one but Jews were permitted to apply for membership in that anointed body. Thereafter God opened the way to Gentiles and Jews alike. When one becomes a member of this anointed class he is no longer a Jew.

Time

LET us now examine the time features of the prophecy made by Jeremiah, in which he said: "Therefore behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that it shall no more be said, The Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt;... For mine eyes are upon all their ways; they are not hid from my face, neither is their iniquity hid from mine eyes. And first I will recompense their iniquity and their sin double."—Jeremiah 16:14, 17, 18.

The word "double", from the Hebrew word *mishneh,* means a duplication of time; that is to say, the promise of God was that the Jews must suffer for the same length of time that they had received His favor. We know that His favor began with the organization of Israel at Jacob's death. If we can find when the double count began then we can calculate the time exactly. In this we are not left in doubt.

Through His prophet Zechariah God said: Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold, thy King cometh unto thee; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.... Turn you to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope: even *today* do I declare that I will render double unto thee."—Zech. 9:9, 12.

The date of the fulfilment of this prophecy is not left in doubt for one moment. It was fulfilled on the tenth of Nisan, the first Jewish month (corresponding to our month April), the day on which the paschal lamb was taken up, in the year A. D. 33. The account of that fulfilment is recorded in Matthew 21:1-9, as follows:

"And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were come to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two disciples, saying unto them, Go into the village over against you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: loose them, and bring them unto me. And if any man say ought unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them; and straightway he will send them. All this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet [Zech, 9:9, 12], saying, Tell ye the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass. And the disciples went, and

did as Jesus commanded them, and brought the ass, and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and they set him thereon. And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and strawed them in the way. And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest! And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was moved, saying, Who is this? And the multitude said, This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee."

The beginning of God's favor, as above stated, was in the year B. C. 1812. Add to that 33 A. D. and we have 1845 years. This was the length of God's favor to Israel; and there the favor began to pass away. To double that period we must add 1845 years to A. D. 33, which brings us to 1878. That marked a period in which some favor should be expected to come from Jehovah to the Jews.

In that very year, on June 13th, the Berlin Congress convened and was presided over by a Jew, Lord Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of Great Britain; and that congress took the first steps that had been taken in 1845 years, looking to the regaining of the rights of Israel in Palestine.

Note another parallel of forty years that must be added here. The "double" began to count in A. D. 33, when Jesus offered Himself as king to Israel. There the favor began to pass away. Exactly forty years to the very day thereafter, to wit, A. D. 73, the 10th of Nisan, the last fort of Israel fell and the Jews were completely expelled from Palestine. We should expect to find then some marked favor coming to the Jews just forty years after 1878.

Now forty years added to 1878 bring us to 1918. It was in the spring of the year 1918 that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, acting under authority issued to him from the British government, landed with a commission at Jerusalem, and began to lay the foundation of a new Jewish government.

Be it noted that since the year 1918 there has been a great awakening amongst the Jews throughout the world concerning the rebuilding of Palestine. Thus we see exactly on time and in harmony with His promise, God is returning His once chosen people to their homeland. Jews and Christians alike should rejoice in this.

Furthermore the Jubilee system, which God inaugurated with Israel in Palestine, which required them to let their land rest every fiftieth or jubilee year, and on which year every man should have restored to him what was lost, has reached a climax in 1925.

God required seventy jubilees to be kept, and seventy times fifty are 3500 years. This 3500 year-period ends with the year 1925. Therefore 1925 is a marked year in the world's history and particularly with the Jews, and it was to be expected that something unusual would transpire concerning the Jews in the year 1925.

On the 12th of March, 1925, the Palestine Steamship Company began the operation of its steamship line from New York to Palestine. It flies, for the first time, the Jewish flag, which carries on it the star of David. Large numbers of Jews are now settling in Palestine each month, and the work of rehabilitating the Holy Land has this year begun in real earnest.

Blindness in Part

WHY were the Jews cast off as a nation? I answer: Because of their blindness to God's promises and because of their unbelief. There was a remnant of Jews who accepted God's promises and were not cast off. Who were the chief ones responsible for the Jews, as a people, failing to see and understand the Scriptures? I answer: The clergy of their time, Pharisees who pretended to represent God and arrogated to themselves all knowledge of the Scriptures.

Down through the Gospel Age many professed Christians have persecuted the Jews. They have said all manner of evil things against them. That was due to their ignorance. Who has been chiefly responsible for this misunderstanding and misrepresenting of the Jews? I answer: The clergy of modern times, who have arrogated to themselves the ability to understand and the authority to interpret the Scriptures to the exclusion of all others. In St. Paul's day some of them were of the same disposition. Foreknowing that others would be of this type, he wrote: "For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn

away ungodliness from Jacob."—Romans 11: 25, 26; Isaiah 59: 20, 21.

Mark now, he says that this blindness is only partial and has happened until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. This means, until the full number is selected from the Gentiles who shall compose the Christ, the Messiah—the anointed ones.—See Acts 15: 14-18.

Then what shall follow? The apostle answers: "For this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the gospel, they are enemies for your sakes: but as touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes."—Romans 11: 27, 28.

Thus Paul shows that then the new covenant will be made, and that through this covenant all Israel shall be saved. It will mean then that the Jews, regathered to Palestine in unbelief, shall understand the Scriptures, receive the Lord's promises; and then, as the prophet has said, they will look upon Him whom they have pierced and mourn for Him.

The greatest event with Christians has been, and is, the second coming of the Lord, the end of the world, and the inauguration of His kingdom. His disciples asked Him what would be the proof of these things and He answered that there would be a world war, famines, pestilences and revolutions in various parts of the earth; that this would mark the beginning of sorrows upon the things of the earth. Then He added that Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled. Then, says the Lord, when you see these things come to pass, look up, and lift up your heads, for the time of deliverance draweth nigh.—Luke 21: 28.

We therefore see that the return of Israel to Palestine and the rebuilding of their homeland is one of the strongest proofs that the old world has ended; that Christ the Messiah is present; that the kingdom of heaven is at hand; and that the inauguration of the new covenant is just at the door. For these reasons the Christian should have the keenest interest in the restoration of Israel.

For 1900 years Christians have been the special witnesses of the Lord in the earth. Now they have a special obligation laid upon them concerning the Jews. God's prophet Isaiah, looking down to the conclusion of their "double" when their suffering should begin to pass away, says: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned: for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."—Isaiah 40: 1, 2.

Thus the obligation devolves upon the Christians now, not only to know about the Jews returning to Palestine but to tell them that the day of their deliverance is at hand; that Christ is the Messiah, and that the time of His kingdom is here.

Jesus describes the disturbed conditions at the end of the world, which we now see, and in harmony therewith God's prophet wrote concerning this, in Daniel 2: 44: "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." Again the prophet Daniel wrote: "And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people."

Now, says the Apostle Paul, concerning the restoration of Israel: "For if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be, but life from the dead?" (Romans 11: 15) What he really means is this: If the casting away of Israel in A. D. 33 marked the beginning of the development of the seed of Abraham for the blessing of the world, now when that work is completed and God's favor is returned to Israel, it gives evidence that soon the dead shall live again; that those on earth who are alive and obey the Lord shall never die; and this is a further proof that millions now living will never die.

Let the Christians, then with gladness proclaim the message of the King and His kingdom. Let them say with the Prophet Isaiah "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."—Isa. 9: 6, 7.

Hail to the brightness of Zion's glad morning! The glory of the Lord has risen upon her. As Satan's empire of darkness crumbles before the rising Sun of Righteousness the true Christians, as witnesses for the Lord, confidently and joyfully sing out: The kingdom of heaven has come! Let Jew and Gentile be glad and rejoice! The day of deliverance is at hand!

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 place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.

469 This new creation had its beginning with Jesus Christ at the time of His baptism in Jordan when He was begotten to the divine nature and anointed with the holy spirit without limitation. As a man, He was pure, blameless, holy. At the age of thirty years, He was qualified under the law to be a priest, and there He consecrated Himself and at that time was baptized and begotten to the divine nature, hence became a new creature there from the divine standpoint. As a new creature He was made perfect by the things which He suffered.—Hebrews 5:8.

470 From the time of His baptism He was opposed by Satan the Devil, who sought to destroy Him. The reason for this opposition lay in the fact that when God sentenced Adam to death He had said unto Satan: "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 here symbolized or typified the Abrahamic-Sarah covenant, from which the seed of promise springs. As Isaac was the son of promise, so the church was typified by Isaac. (Galatians 4:25-29) The seed of promise is therefore the new creation. The seed of the serpent consists of those agencies visible and invisible which are his offspring, and which are used by him for his wicked work. In Jesus' day the scribes and Pharisees and doctors of the law were classed as the offspring of Satan, his seed (John 8:44); and it has been true at all times that many who have pretended to be Christians are really the seed of Satan and engage in persecuting others who love the Lord.

471 Immediately after the baptism of Jesus He went up into a mountain in the wilderness to study God's plan and to meditate upon it, that He might be instructed in the way that Jehovah would have Him go; and when this season of forty days was ended and He came forth, He was subjected to a great temptation by the Devil. Jesus resisted all of these efforts of Satan. (Luke 4:1-13) Jesus, the Head of the seed of promise, was the target of Satan's instruments. For three and a half years He suffered daily at the hands of Satan and those who represented him; namely, those human beings who possessed the devilish spirit. During that period of three and a half years He was indeed a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; but all this suffering was necessary for His perfection as a new creature. (Hebrews 5:8, 9) Because of His faithfulness, His fidelity and loyalty to God even unto death, He won the great victory, became an overcomer. Hence we read: "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 2:9-11) The members of the body of Christ, the members of the church, must follow in His footsteps.—1 Peter 2:21.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

When did the new creation have its beginning? ¶ 469.
What occurred with reference to Jesus when He was thirty years of age? ¶ 469.
How was He perfected as a new creature? ¶ 469.
Who opposed Jesus from the time of His baptism? ¶ 470.
Why this opposition? ¶ 470.
In the sentence by Jehovah, as set forth in Genesis 3:15, what is symbolized by the woman? ¶ 470.
Whom did Isaac typify? ¶ 470.
Of what does the seed of the serpent consist? Give some Scriptural proof. ¶ 470.
What is the disposition of the seed of the serpent? ¶ 470.
Where did Jesus go immediately following His baptism, and for what purpose? ¶ 471.
To what temptation was He subjected shortly thereafter? Give the Scriptural account. ¶ 471.
How long did He suffer at the hands of Satan and his representatives? ¶ 471.
How did He gain the victory? ¶ 471.
How did Jehovah reward Jesus for His faithful devotion to the divine arrangement even unto death? ¶ 471.
What Scriptures indicate that the body members must follow in His steps? ¶ 471.

"A bright new year and a sunny track
Along an upward way;
And a song of praise on looking back,
When the year has passed away,
Amid golden sheaves, nor small, nor few:
This is my new year's wish for you."

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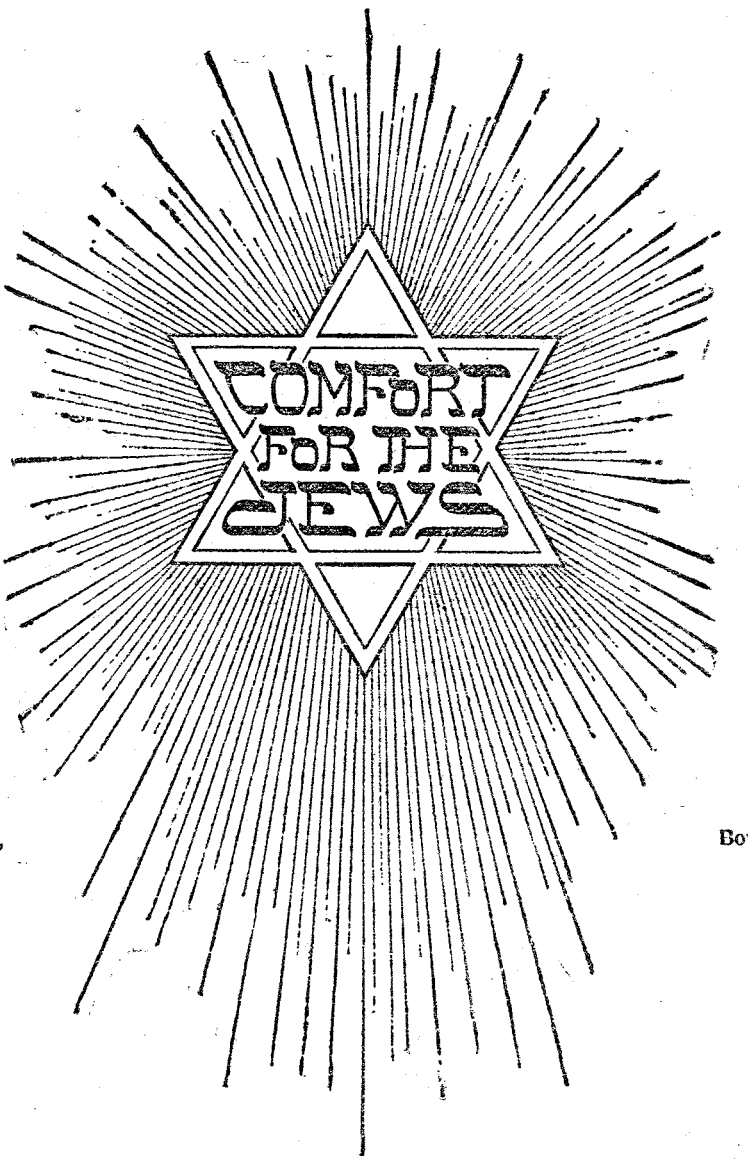

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