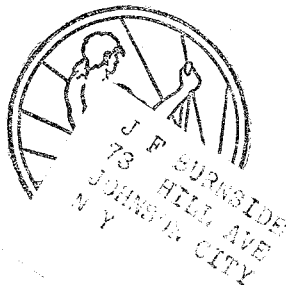


The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE



in this issue

THE EMERALD ISLE

DRIFTWOOD

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES

REMOVING DISEASE WITH DIET

PROPHECY CONCERNING
REDEMPTION

Full text of an address by Judge Rutherford, broadcast
in WATCHTOWER national chain program

every other
WEDNESDAY

five cents a copy
one dollar a year
Canada & Foreign 1.25

Vol. XII - No. 292

November 26, 1930

CONTENTS

LABOR AND ECONOMICS		Prosperity in Jacksonville . . . 148
Victorian Unemployment Relief 143		Wise Farmers of Modesto and
England's Idle Land . . . 143		Turlock 148
One-Fourth of Railroaders Jobless 144		
Starvation Coming this Winter 145		SCIENCE AND INVENTION
The Law of Separate Cells . . 145		Quartz Lamp Fly Traps . . . 144
Chain Store Journalism . . . 145		Great Sydney Harbor Bridge . . 144
League is Studying Farmers' Problems 146		Autogiro the Coming Home Plane 145
Uncle Sam's High-priced Scrubwomen 146		Increase in Canned Foods . . . 147
Consolidations Wreck Many Homes 148		TOO MANY CHEMICALS (?) . . . 152
THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES . . . 149		
SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL		HOME AND HEALTH
DRIFTWOOD 143		LAYING THE BLAME IN THE RIGHT PLACE 142
Twin Tunnels to Staten Island 143		CITIES OF VACCINATION MARTYRS 150
United States the Most Warlike 145		REMOVING DISEASE WITH DIET . . 151
Boston Schools Being Investigated 145		
Every Filling Station a Telegraph Office 146		TRAVEL AND MISCELLANY
FINANCE—COMMERCE—TRANSPORTATION		THE EMERALD ISLE 131
League of Nations and Opium 143		Aborigines of Australia . . . 146
Great Western Sugar Generosity 144		Rumania Still Attacking Jews . 147
POLITICAL—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN		THE ISLAND OF DOGS 150
Diplomatic Representatives at Vatican 146		RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY
Progress Toward Disarmament 146		Increase of Heathen Population 143
		WIFEY SAYS HOLY MAN FIBBED . 148
		PROPHECY CONCERNING REDEMPTION 153
		PASTOR BATTIN'S WARNING . . . 158

Published every other Wednesday at 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A., by
WOODWORTH, KNORR & MARTIN

Copartners and Proprietors Address: 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
CLAYTON J. WOODWORTH... Editor ROBERT J. MARTIN... Business Manager
NATHAN H. KNORR... Secretary and Treasurer

FIVE CENTS A COPY—\$1.00 A YEAR MAKE REMITTANCES TO *THE GOLDEN AGE*
Notice to Subscribers: For your own safety, remit by postal or express money order.
We do not, as a rule, send acknowledgment of a renewal or a new subscription.
Renewal blank (carrying notice of expiration) is sent with the journal one month
before the subscription expires. Change of address, when requested, may be expected
to appear on address label within one month.

Translations published in Finnish, German, Norwegian, Polish, and Swedish.

OFFICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

British 34 Craven Terrace, London, W. 2, England
Canadian 40 Irwin Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
Australasian 7 Beresford Rd., Strathfield, N. S. W., Australia
South Africa 6 Lelie Street, Cape Town, South Africa

Entered as second-class matter at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Golden Age

Volume XII

Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, November 26, 1930

Number 292

The Emerald Isle

IRELAND is about the size of the state of South Carolina. Its highlands are chiefly along the coast; the greater part of the interior is a plain. The highest mountain, Carrantuohill, in Kerry, near the Lakes of Killarney, is 3,414 feet. Most of the mountains have the appearance, not of peaks, but of rounded hills. On the western coast the Atlantic currents have worn away the land in many places, causing fiords such as exist on the coast of Norway and other places.

The rivers form excellent navigable channels. Vast sums have been expended in removing the rocky shoals from these and making artificial cuts for the purpose of avoiding them. Canals in Ireland, as elsewhere, have sunk to a condition of secondary importance.

The Giant's Causeway in the north is one of the geographical wonders of the world. In this grim headland there are 40,000 pillars of basalt, most of them as neatly polished as if the work had been done by human hands or the finest abrasive machinery.

Iron ore exists in nearly every county. There is copper of excellent quality in the western mountains; also gold and silver in small quantities. Anthracite coal exists, but not to any great extent. There are also marble, old red sandstone and carboniferous limestone.

The deer, bear, wildcat, wolf, beaver and cattle peculiar to the island which once roamed over the Emerald Isle have all disappeared, and there are no snakes or toads. Ireland is still a paradise for fishermen. The Dublin Horse Show (managed by an Englishman, by the way) is world famous.

Early History

Plutarch called Ireland by the name Ogygia, meaning "very ancient". Aristotle referred to it as Ierne. Pliny, Cæsar and other authors mention the Druids (demon-worshipers) whose philosophies and so-called "sciences" prevailed in

the reign of Eochy the First, more than a thousand years before the birth of Christ. Society was then classified into seven grades, each marked by the number of colors in its dress. Men of learning were, by law, privileged to rank next to royalty.

For many centuries Ireland was ruled over by the sons of Milesius, king of Spain, and by their descendants up to the time of the Norman-Welsh invasion in 1170. Hence the name "Milesians". England entered Ireland by decree of Adrian IV, who sold the country and its people to King Henry II of England fifteen years previous for fifteen cents a family.

The Round Towers of Ireland have created much discussion. There are 100 of them, 18 in perfect condition. Their average size is 100 feet in height, circumference at base 50 feet, walls $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The interior is divided into as many as eight stories. It is believed that these towers are of an age antedating the Christian era.

The king of Ireland from 1002 to 1014 was Brian Boru. The O'Briens and many other distinguished Irish families claim this man as their ancestor. The Celtic name of Ireland was Innis-fail, Isle of Destiny. The Greek name Eire or Ierne later evolved into Erin. The early Roman writers called it Hibernia. Tradition has it that with the sinking of Atlantis a great part of Ireland was swallowed up by the sea.

Later History

England made the fatal mistake of trying to rule the Irish by force. The penal laws were aimed at breaking the spirit of the Irish Catholics and reducing them to the position of a subject race. One who has ever tried to force an Irishman to do anything would instinctively know what happened, without ever taking the trouble to read the pages of history.

The Act of 1793, and especially the Act of 1829, modified the severity of English rule and

admitted Catholics into Parliament. Still later the breaking up of the holdings of the large land-owners, and their distribution among the peasant proprietors made conditions more livable.

Sinn Fein ("We Ourselves") arose in war time. In April, 1916, it seized the heart of Dublin and proclaimed Ireland a republic. But England still controlled, and arrested 3,400 men and 79 women. There were many executions and imprisonments, but peace refused to come. Disorder prevailed.

In December, 1918, the Sinn Fein won most of the Irish seats in the House of Commons and, instead of proceeding to Westminster, met in Dublin as a Dail Eireann (Irish Assembly), adopted a formal declaration of independence and demanded admission to the Peace Conference at Paris, which was refused.

There followed tragic burnings in Cork, Balbriggan, Belfast, Lisburn and other cities: the wreckage of creameries, factories and private houses. Over two thousand houses were utterly destroyed and about fifteen hundred more were partially wrecked, so that some three thousand families were rendered homeless. In Belfast, for a time, ten thousand workers were forcibly prevented from earning their living. When Cork was burned five thousand people had to be relieved. The land was in anarchy and a change was inevitable.

The Division Occurs

By the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 as amended by the Free State Act of 1922 Ireland was divided politically into two parts, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. On December 6, 1922, the Free State was established by royal proclamation, the swearing in of Timothy M. Healy as governor-general and the meeting of the Parliament (Oireachtas).

The constitution which was adopted declares the Free State a coequal member of the community of nations forming the British Commonwealth, and deriving its authority from the people of Ireland. The northern part of the island, commonly known as Ulster, was separated from the rest of the country and made a self-governing province. Only local matters are considered by the latter parliament, imperial questions being handled in London.

It was hard for the people of Southern Ireland to agree to having Ulster cut off. The new government in the south followed only after an interminable debate, and even so the vote of

acceptance showed the narrow majority of 64 to 57. Without doubt, to this day, the majority of Irish people regret the conditions that seemed to make division expedient.

The historical origin of the Ulster problem, and of the term Scotch-Irish, is that in 1609, six years after the accession of James VI of Scotland as James I of England, there was a Scotch occupation of the North of Ireland. There had been previous implantations of Protestant settlers in the reign of Elizabeth. These settlements were accompanied by much cruelty to the Catholic population supplanted, and the bad feeling then engendered has been handed down from one generation to another.

The Irish Free State has a total area of 17,024,481 acres, and a population of three million. The capital and largest city, Dublin, had in 1926 a population of 418,931.

Ulster has a total area of 3,353,754 acres, and a population of a million and a quarter. The capital and largest city, Belfast, had in 1926 a population of 415,151, almost the same as Dublin.

Northern Ireland

In the area of the six counties, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Derry and Fermanagh, which, with the cities of Belfast and Derry, constitute the self-governing province of Northern Ireland, are to be found nine-tenths of the manufacturing industries of all Ireland.

In respect to agriculture it may be said that this is carried on more intensively here than in any other part of the country. Almost 90 percent of the total area is productive. It contains one-fourth of the total plowed land in all Ireland, half the entire fruit crop, and more than three-fourths of the flax crop. Ulster is of about the size of Connecticut.

There are no physical features to make for a division between Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland. Thus it seems too bad that two expensive administrations must be kept up. But there are economic and cultural barriers. Northern Ireland objects to the compulsory study of Gaelic in the schools, to the forbidding of divorce and to the protective tariff. Belfast makes linens and ships, and there is no market in Ireland for either. And then there is the ever-present problem of Calvinism and Catholicism. All these items make for division.

On the other hand, one cannot motor far in Northern Ireland in any direction without being

brought to the boundary and without realizing how much Ireland, like every other part of the world, needs the One Government now functioning, namely Christ's Government, the Kingdom of God in the earth. All the rest of these governments must go, and the time of their departure is at hand.

The Lovable Irish

It is a saying that, "If you meet a man that everybody loves and nobody respects, that is an Irishman: if you meet a man that everybody respects and nobody loves, that is a Scotchman: if you meet a man that nobody either loves or respects, that is an Englishman." The saying is pretty hard on the English, but it leaves the Irish in a delightful place, for everybody likes to be loved, and it goes without saying that many of the Irish are as worthy of respect as anybody.

The Irish are so full of fun that they do not mind putting themselves in a position to be laughed at. They like to see other people happy. They are full of sympathy. Who is so quick to show the kindness inherent in a benevolent soul as are the Irish when sorrow or trouble enters a home?

The Irish drink too much Irish whisky. No doubt. And the Scotch drink too much Scotch whisky. And others in other lands do the same. They do too much fighting. And so do the Italians and the Poles and others. They do too much bragging. And so do the Yankees, the Canadians and others. But they are nevertheless lovable. And so are all the others mentioned, if one looks at them with kindly eyes and wants to see their good traits.

Austin O'Malley described the Irish in one of his books by saying, "The Irishman is the human enthymeme—all extremes and no middle." That is merely another way of describing Irish enthusiasm. This enthusiasm manifests itself in everything into which they enter, religion, politics, etc., with a fervor and intensity of feeling which often make a calm discussion of issues impossible.

For denying that Ireland is poor, and for accusing her of being an incorrigible beggar, George Bernard Shaw, himself an Irishman, has become a prophet without honor in his own country. By quite a large majority, namely 25 to 8, the University of Dublin has refused to confer upon him an academic distinction.

The Blarney Stone

Ireland is a land of traditions, and the enthusiasm of the Irish people helps to keep these traditions alive. The gift of eloquence is supposed to come from kissing the Blarney stone. Almost every tourist to Southern Ireland goes at least to see it. To kiss it is another matter.

The true stone is triangular in shape. It bears the inscription, "Cormack MacCarthy Fortis Me Fieri Fecit, A.D. 1446." To kiss it one must bend his body through an opening, twist his head and shoulders, turn his neck and kiss the stone on the under side. Formerly, the only way it could be kissed was for one to be held by the heels through an opening in the parapet.

It is claimed by some that kissing the Blarney stone enables one to deviate from veracity whenever one desires, without betraying it by blushing. Be that as it may, it is also claimed that an attendant at the castle, encouraged with a sixpence, sometimes shows a bogus Blarney stone to seekers after notoriety who lack the courage to kiss the real one. It would seem that he himself must have kissed the original.

A Natural Garden Spot

The warm, moist winds from the Atlantic blowing over Ireland make its mean temperature from 20° to 30° F. higher than that of other places in the same latitude on the eastern coast of America or the interior of Europe. It is even a few degrees warmer than in places in the same latitude on the west coast of America. The humidity enables delicate plants to flourish with vigor in the open air.

The soil of Ireland will always be rich, on account of the constant erosion of limestone. There is also a large amount of vegetable mold, which forms one of the most important ingredients of the soil. The result is a vast extent of arable surface, covered with a deep friable loam of remarkable richness. The forest trees continue to retain their leaves after similiar trees in the warmest parts of England have lost all their foliage. Grass grows luxuriantly everywhere, making the Emerald Isle a joy to the eyes wherever it is seen. The lightness of the soil makes tillage easy.

The holdings or farms have been divided and subdivided until they have been reduced to the smallest patches. The bogs, useless for tillage, furnish peat for fuel. Mismanagement of the forests has made it one of the most poorly

forested areas in Europe; but reforestry is under way.

Agriculture the Principal Occupation

In a land such as Ireland it is inevitable that agriculture will always be the principal occupation. At the present time more than two-thirds of all occupied persons are directly engaged in it, or are employed in industries which depend mainly on agriculture for raw materials. Three-fourths of the wealth produced comes directly or indirectly from the land.

Ireland has turned away from the raising of cereal crops and is definitely committed to the production of beef, bacon, butter and eggs. She aims to give the British consumers the best values to be had in these. Irish prosperity depends wholly on British prosperity, for Britain is her natural and almost only market.

Privately owned creameries are rapidly disappearing, their places being taken by the co-operative creamery. There are now 1,040 co-operative farmers' societies, comprising creameries, credit banks, poultry associations, etc., with 100,000 members. State aid is afforded to persons engaged in agriculture by means of an Agricultural Credit Corporation with a capital of £500,000. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction supplies traveling lecturers who give instruction in all branches of agriculture, dairying, beekeeping and stockraising. Government inspection and grading of butter aims to improve the quality.

The departure of British troops from the island has not been wholly a good thing for Ireland. While they were there they originated a considerable market for horses, and for fodder and other agricultural products. Still, it is better not to have that kind of market than to have it. The withdrawal of the troops has cut off many visitors who used to come and spend considerable money. However, it would be hard to build up a great tourist trade in Ireland until the country is better supplied with good hotels.

While Ireland is still poor, there is evidence that her farmers are getting ahead. The Civic Guard, as the police are now called, are unarmed. They are recruited largely from the same class as the old Royal Irish Constabulary.

The Land Purchase Act of 1903, a very famous and wise act whereby the tenants may buy the farms and become independent of the landlords, is still functioning splendidly. The gov-

ernment guarantees the payment at the ruling rate of interest.

Irish Education

It is well known in American schools that the Irish boys and girls are able to hold their own with anybody, but in Ireland itself the constant intrusion of religion into public affairs has given Irish education a bad name. The trouble dates back hundreds of years.

The laws of the time of William II and Queen Anne made it a crime for Catholics to teach or to have their children taught by Catholics, or to send them abroad where they would be educated in Catholic schools. The rigid enforcement of these laws, and the attempt thus made to compel the people to abandon the Roman Catholic church, resulted in a large proportion of illiteracy, which has had its effect upon the people to this day.

Until the time of the establishment of the Free State, the management of each school, and the power of appointing and dismissing the teacher, was in the hands of the parish priest or the parish rector, according as the school was Catholic or Protestant. At present, in the Free State, most of the teaching is conducted by religious orders, and lay teachers can find employment only in an inferior capacity.

Primary education is at present administered by the two governments functioning in Ireland. The Northern government has its own education department, and the Free State has charge of primary education in its territory. Education in the primary grades is free and compulsory, but the attendance law is poorly enforced. The result is that many of the farmers' sons who come to hear the lectures of agricultural experts have not enough education to enable them to take full advantage of the instruction given.

Mr. Cosgrave, president of the Free State, modestly says: "Politically we suffer because so many of the electors are hardly emerged from the folk state of mind. Their fathers and grandfathers were fed on folk tales, legends of the King of Ireland's Son or the Finn Ma Cool and other errors of folk lore. We have to spend a great deal of money on education because we are so poor."

Progress is being made. The organization of the farmers into agricultural and credit societies is an educational work of first magnitude. Matters have also been helped by amalgamating all the railroad companies into one, though this

form of education is dearly bought in most instances.

The Telltown Fair has been revived. Established some three thousand years ago, and now lapsed for many centuries, this fair was once a center of legislation, poetry and the arts, as well as for merchandise, games and sports. The Irish name of the fair is Oenach Tailteann.

Of similar import is the Feis Ceoil, the equivalent in Ireland of the Eisteddfodd of Wales. In 1928 there were one thousand entrants at the Feis Ceoil held in Dublin. The ballad singers have almost disappeared from the Irish fairs. These ballad singers, in bygone years, had much to do with keeping Ireland in turmoil.

Religion in Ulster

The latest figures for Ulster are that there are 420,428 Roman Catholics, 338,724 Protestant Episcopalians, 393,374 Presbyterians, 49,554 Methodists, and 54,481 of other professions. The Presbyterian Church of Ireland, centered chiefly in the counties of Down and Antrim, is the dominant political force of Northern Ireland.

In 1798 the Presbyterians of Antrim were the leading spirits in an attempt to establish an Irish republic, but the British government of that day cleverly drove a wedge between the Presbyterians and all others, giving them preferential treatment, with the result that Ulster gradually became violently pro-empire and anti-home rule.

Relations between Catholics and Protestants in Ulster are much better now than in former years, despite the fact that there is almost no intercourse between the two, as respects education, and they are virtually forbidden to intermarry.

Most of the agricultural and industrial wealth of Northern Ireland is in Protestant hands, which complicates the matter of maintaining the happiest of relations. There is prejudice and bitterness on both sides, but the 12th of last July, the festival of Orange Ulster, came and went this year without the usual stone-throwing and fisticuffs, and for that everybody ought to be glad.

Religion in Free State

Religious professions in the Free State, according to the census of 1911 (later figures not available) showed 2,812,509 Roman Catholics, 249,535 Protestant Episcopalians, 45,486 Pres-

byterians, 16,440 Methodists, and 15,718 of other faiths.

Though Ireland is less than one-third the size of the state of Colorado, yet it has a Roman Catholic hierarchy of four archbishops, 1,087 parishes, and 3,688 priests. It has 543 convents, and many monasteries. It has more mitred prelates than has Germany, which has a population many times as large.

A Jesuit writer, having visited Ireland, on being asked how he found the priests in Ireland, replied: "The priests of Ireland? There is nobody but priests in Ireland. They are treading on one another's toes." Of course that was stretching it some, but there are so many that they exercise a predominant influence in every matter that comes up for consideration.

Though the Protestants are few (only about one in nine), they stand well in the communities in which they live. The *New York Times* says: "Roughly, 50 percent of the members of the learned professions and executive heads of business firms are Protestants, and the same figure applies to chartered accountants. Already in the Free State in two or three of the principal government departments at least half of the men of the staff were born on the northern side of the border."

Saint Patrick

Mr. Ripley, of cartoon fame, recently stirred things considerably by mentioning that "Saint Patrick" was not a Roman Catholic, that his name was not Patrick, and that he was not born in Ireland. These and other statements which he stoutly defended seem supported by the histories.

"Saint Patrick's" father was a Roman magistrate by the name of Calpornius, and lived in the village of Bannavem Taberniae, not far from Kilpatrick, Scotland. Where his father lived it is assumed "St. Patrick" was born. His mother, Conchessa, was French, and a superior woman. Patrick may have been born in France before Conchessa moved to Scotland. The facts on this are not known. History does not clear up for us why the 17th day of March is celebrated as "St. Patrick's birthday", as it is not certainly known that he was born on that day.

Patrick was born A.D. 389, and died at the age of 72. For six years he was held as a slave in Ireland, and years after voluntarily returned as a missionary to that people, and conducted

the most successful and aggressive work of the fifth century.

In Patrick's writings there is no mention of the pope, purgatory, confession, transubstantiation, or worship of the virgin. He said not a word about ever being in Rome or appointed by the pope. He was a devout, energetic Christian missionary.

Post Sargent thinks the story of Patrick's driving the snakes out of Ireland must have arisen from the fact that Patrick, after his escape from captivity, took refuge in the island cloister of Lerinus. In the beginning, Lerinus had been infested by snakes, so that no man could live there. Honoratus, a monk, took possession of it, drove out the snakes and reclaimed it for cultivation. Hence the confusion. Probably the snakes were all gone by the time Patrick reached there.

Making Gaelic Compulsory

The ancient Irish language, Gaelic, is spoken in the seaboard district on the south coast of Ireland and includes the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Kerry. This is the root language of the British Isles. A native of Cornwall, England, can understand one who speaks in Gaelic.

It was not until 1892 that the Gaelic League came into existence. It is doubtful if at that time the people who spoke only Irish numbered 20,000. The Gaelic League, by an appeal to Irish pride, is actually reviving a language that was virtually dead. Today the acquisition of a knowledge of Gaelic has become the badge of patriotism, and though the government may not approve all the effort and expense to turn an entire nation over to a new language, yet there seems to be no way out; for if the government lags in the work of change it incurs the wrath of the pro-Irish patriots and their intense opposition.

The Gaelic League does not intend that there shall be any let-down in the drive to make Ireland a Gaelic-speaking nation. Their intent is to make the language compulsory under heavy penalties in all spheres of life. Some of the Gaelic now being spoken in the Dail or parliament is pretty bad Gaelic, hardly understandable; nevertheless, although English is the universal tongue, it is under the ban of the patriot's displeasure.

Today the Irish child goes to school, learns Irish grammar and texts, and comes home rare-

ly to speak the language again. In youth, if he goes to the movies, which have now become the talkies, it is English that he sees and hears. When he matures, if he does any considerable business it must be with Britain, and the British talk his own tongue, English. Looks as if the revival of Gaelic had a hard road before it.

Irish is compulsory in the elementary schools, and is an essential subject for admittance to the Civil Service and other public employment. It is also compulsory for lawyers. But the disadvantage of learning Irish is that it is of no use at all in any other part of the world than Ireland and if a boy emigrates he has burdened his mind with a useless language.

There are no textbooks in Gaelic suitable to advanced students, and Gaelic equivalents must still be found for scientific and abstract terms. The cost of providing good university textbooks in Gaelic has been set at about \$10,000,000, which is far beyond the means of the Free State to pay.

Most Gaelic literature is in manuscript form and not published. This literature will now be collected and published, at the rate of one book a week. A small sum has been set aside for this purpose. Oddly enough, the greatest Gaelic scholar of the last generation was a German.

No great prosperity can come to Ireland while it is divided, yet there is no indication that the Northern Protestant population would ever accept Gaelic, and it is certain that the Ulster Protestant living in the Free State feels dissatisfied to send his children to schools in which the Gaelic language is compulsory.

A Few Political Notes

The Northern Irish parliament consists of a senate of two appointed and twenty-four elected members and a house of commons of 52 elected members, the latter continuing for five years. Northern Ireland also returns thirteen members to the imperial house of commons at Westminster. Matters of imperial concern, postal service, post office, savings banks, stamp designs, etc., are handled at Westminster.

Northern Ireland is finding it hard to carry the load of what might be called a useless government. When this government was started it was hoped to send £7,000,000 every year to the imperial treasury, but it cannot be done. Not even a seventh of it can be paid. Increases in pensions, unemployment insurance, costs of education and social service have all contributed to

make the government much trouble financially.

Turning now to the Free State: It is doubtful if any government in the world ever consulted as carefully about its constitution, and tried to get the best out of all constitutions, as it was done in this instance. Every country in the world was called upon for something.

The Drafting Committee went to the United States for its ideas upon ministerial control and responsibility, but as the machine of government has actually functioned it has approximated more and more closely to the British parliamentary model. All the ministers are members of parliament, though they need not be, and they are all members of one party. Numerous changes in the constitution have been necessary, as was to be expected.

The parliament of the Free State (Oireachtas) consists of the king and two houses, a senate (Seanad) and a chamber of deputies (Dail). All men and women over twenty-one years of age have a vote and may become candidates for the Dail. Members of the senate must be thirty years of age.

The Irish Free State is a coequal member of the British Commonwealth of nations, of the same status as Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The king of Britain is the king of all and the king of each. By a pleasant fiction every act of the state is esteemed to be the act of the king.

There is no such thing as president of the Irish Free State. The president of the executive council is elected by the Dail Eireann and holds that post by the votes of his fellow members, and not by popular suffrage. That explains why his resignation as president of the council does not involve a general election.

Liberty and the Censorship

It is a typically Irish "bull" that a people that love liberty as much as the Irish, and have fought so incessantly to obtain it, should maintain a censorship in time of peace. The censorship board contains a Protestant clergyman, a Catholic priest, and three others. The priest, Rev. Canon Boyland, of Maynooth College, is the chairman.

The Galway library committee, working sympathetically with the objectives of the censorship board, has ordered the burning of books of Arnold Bennett, Victor Hugo, Maeterlinck, Tolstoy and others. Other writers, including George Bernard Shaw, have been removed from

the shelves of the library, and the sanction of the committee must be obtained before they may be read.

In the first two months of its operation the Irish censorship law barred six newspapers and fifteen books. *The People* and *The Empire News*, both London publications, have printed special Irish editions, to enable them to sell their papers in the Emerald Isle.

In their desire to have a very Irish Ireland, a people of all one religion and all one tongue, and in their determination to curtail freedom and restrain liberty of the mind, the people of the Irish Free State have made a very great error, and one which has cost them many valuable citizens.

William T. Cosgrave

Liam T. MacCosgair (Gaelic for William T. Cosgrave) has remained in office since the birth of the Irish Free State, and is thus the dean of European premiers. Before the fighting that led up to the Free State he was a Dublin greengrocer and licensed victualer. At 29 years of age he was a member of the Dublin Corporation; at 35 he was chairman of its finance committee; and at 42 he was president of the executive council of the Irish Free State. He is now 50 years of age.

At age 36 he was one of the leaders of the 1,000 who took up arms against the British government in the Easter, 1916, gesture for independence. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and he was later released. Mr. Cosgrave has made a good man for the position he fills, and commands universal respect. His wit and common sense have made him a favorite among his colleagues.

De Valera, the Great Mischief-Maker

Eamonn de Valera was born in the United States. His mother was an Irish-American, and his father a Spaniard. As a result of his part in the Irish rebellion of 1916 he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. He was released under the amnesty of 1917. He became a member of parliament, but, in common with all Sinn Fein M.P.'s, refused to sit at Westminster, and in 1917 was elected president of the Irish republic.

Mr. de Valera is an orator of great ability. In 1920, largely as a result of his eloquent pleas, \$2,538,038 was collected from Irish sympathiz-

ers in the United States, with which he intended to partially finance the Irish republic. About 40 percent of this money was used, and with the dissipation of Mr. de Valera's dream, the remaining 60 percent has been returned.

Mr. de Valera and his friends are disesteemed by many because they solemnly swore true faith and allegiance to the constitution of the Irish Free State and to the king of Britain and thereby committed perjury, as their speeches plainly show. One of Mr. de Valera's friends boasted that when he took the oath he pushed the Bible as far away from him as he could, not wishing to have God too near him while he was signing the book.

Mr. de Valera and his associates make much political capital out of the fact that tenants may buy the farms and become independent of the landlords, yet this wise legislation, passed by the British away back in 1903, has done more for the Irish people than any single act ever passed.

Mr. de Valera would have the annual payments on these farms held for the use of the Irish Free State, instead of being sent to Westminster. This complete separation from Britain sounds well to many Irish ears, but means little in practice, because if these annuities are not paid to England in accordance with the treaty settlement, the British government could still recover them by taxing Irish products. Mr. de Valera's eloquence will never change the natural location of Ireland with respect to its market.

Many men who greatly admire Mr. de Valera's courage, and are impressed by his eloquence, are nevertheless fully convinced that his policy of complete separation from England could never be attained without bloodshed and economic ruin for Ireland. De Valera's extremist policies cause his frequent arrest. Not having the majority of the Irish with him he has had to succumb or fill the country with terror by lending open or secret support to movements calculated to plunge the whole country into disorder.

Where Extremism Leads

Extremism, as advocated by De Valera, leads to crime, whether he personally condones it or not. It has been responsible in the last two years for men's being shot in the stomach when opening the door at night in response to a knock. It has caused the stabbing of a woman in the

back and the threatening of jurors and the attacking of people by masked men in the public road for no other offense than being British subjects or tolerating Protestantism. The sad part of it is that in many of these cases the legitimate government itself does nothing about the crimes, no doubt fearing the stigma attaching to things British or Protestant.

A citizen not yet subdued writes to British friends that whenever he has been attacked and has applied for police protection, the police official promises to come every time, but never comes. He says: "I have known him after eight applications to explain that he was too busy, and I have seen him during official hours on the same day boating on a lake for pleasure."

President Cosgrave has on occasion caused the swift and sudden arrest of armed and criminal extremists, and he and his fellow officers of the government are guarded night and day to prevent assassination. Even then the assassinations occur, as witness the sad death of Kevin O'Higgins, vice president, shot down in cold blood on his way to church.

President Cosgrave is a calm-tempered and philosophically-minded man. He compares the present with the past and says hopefully: "The fact is that the Irish people in general are one of the most law-abiding peoples in the world. If you want proof of this you have only to compare the statistics of serious crime in Ireland with those of other countries, but not excluding England. It must be remembered, too, that the percentage of crime detection in this country is very high. It is quite true that a conspiracy exists to prevent the detection and punishment of a certain type of crime which masquerades under the cloak of politics. The numbers engaged in this conspiracy are very small. The majority of men are well known to the police and their movements are under constant surveillance."

Citizens of the United States, the crime center of the world, can obviously not have much to say about crime in Ireland, but most of the crimes in Ireland seem to be leveled at either the British or the Protestants, or at both, and to find expression in ways that are not pleasant to read. Thus the *New York Times* reports one of these crimes, as follows:

Thirty Londonderry girls en route to Leenan last night, where they were going to dance with British soldiers, were stopped by a band of armed and masked

men near Clonmany and stripped of their coats, hats and shoes. The bus in which the girls were riding was stopped and the girls' apparel was taken from them and burned. The men then compelled the bus driver to proceed, leaving the girls to walk home. [A dirty, low, Irish trick.]

The bitter prejudice against things British and things Protestant is constantly fanned by somebody. The present Irish police force does not carry arms of any kind, and does not need to do so, because, as respects Catholics and Irishmen, the country is safe enough for anybody. But the Protestants, the chief taxpayers, have come to feel that they are not well protected, and thousands of them have left the country, to its injury.

A hint of the situation is seen in the fact that the government has had to introduce a bill for the protection of juries, and that in county Monaghan a motion that applicants for work should not be discriminated against because of their religious faith failed to pass. Five Protestants voted for it, and seventeen Catholics against it. Nevertheless, the Irish minister of finance, Mr. Blythe, is a Presbyterian, born in Ulster.

Irish Emigration

In 1841 the population of Ireland numbered 8,000,000. Since then it has constantly declined. The Dublin Weekly *Irish Times* refers to the veritable processions to the emigrant ports as constituting a symbol of national suicide. More than 30,000 of the best men go away annually, about 26,000 of them to the United States.

The emigration has dropped off some, and in the year ending June 30, 1929, the Irish Free State was the only European country which did not send its full quota to the United States. The emigration is not only from the South, in which the number of Protestants has decreased by 106,000, but since the division in 1922 the emigration from the northern part of the country has amounted to 70,000.

The decrease of population is partly accounted for by the withdrawal of the British troops and their dependents, numbering about 34,000; more than 24,000 killed in the war; about the same number of officers and men who settled abroad after the war, and more than 8,000 members of the Irish constabulary that have left the country. These explanations, however, hardly account for the general decline of population since the middle of the last century, which de-

cline has been without a parallel in any country.

In 1921 there were 1,817,457 native-born Irishmen living in foreign countries. This is 43 percent of Ireland's population. Of them, 1,037,234 are in the United States, 367,174 in England and Wales, 159,020 in Scotland, 105,033 in Australia, 34,419 in New Zealand, 12,289 in the Union of South Africa, and 8,414 in India.

About 600 landlords have gone from Ireland for ever, but in their stead are 300,000 tenants who own their holdings. This ownership ought to keep the younger generation at home.

The Free State sets its income tax at two-thirds the British rate. This is done with the hope of luring some rich Britishers to live in the Emerald Isle, and seems a pretty good piece of statecraft.

Free State Cost of Government

Considering all the disadvantages under which they have had to labor, the administrators of the Free State government seem to have done remarkably well. Some British critics comment caustically on the fact that while the productive power of Free State taxpayers has fallen and is still falling, their cost of government has gone up from an average of £7,000,000 to one of £30,000,000 and their cost of living in a Connaught village is 14 percent higher than in Manchester, where the average family income is several times as much. The critic cited, namely, *The English Review*, says pessimistically:

The increase in their permanent taxation in excess of the estimates for normal years is now more than twice the total of the net revenue collected from the Free State area for an average of 20 years under the Union from 1894 to 1914. Though economizing this year, the Government have to find £25,000,000. They cannot find it. They must make up the deficit by borrowing. They have never balanced a budget yet and never will, unless by a drastic overhauling of the whole scheme for which no party seems prepared.

Against this pessimistic outlook a friendly critic makes some observations that ought properly to be considered. The *Quarterly Review* says:

They found themselves obliged to pay enormous sums in damages to the many people who had suffered injuries to property and person during the period of the Irish war against England, and they were only a short time in office when they had to foot the bill for a campaign of destruction by the opponents of the treaty which ran into millions of pounds. Competent authorities have placed it at over £40,000,000, nearly twice the total annual revenue of the Free

State. Not merely had money to be spent in making good the damage, but a large army had to be kept up at an enormous outlay to enforce order and secure respect for the law. That army has now been reduced but the Free State is only slowly recovering from the disasters of those early years.

The *Herald Tribune*, in a friendly review of the Free State's financial position, said:

Considering the fact that the Free State was born on the morrow of four years of civil warfare, during which trade and industry were largely paralyzed and millions of pounds in property destroyed, the present financial position of the country is remarkably sound. The first national loan was over-subscribed the day it was opened and is now quoted above par. A second loan for £15,000,000, a very large sum in a country with a total annual revenue of less than £25,000,000, was authorized two years ago. The first half was issued in Dublin and New York. The American quota of £4,000,000 was taken up within twenty-four hours, while Dublin absorbed its £3,000,000 in a day and a half.

The national debt for the Irish Free State was, on March 31, 1929, approximately \$144,057,450, or equivalent to \$47.50 per capita, as compared with \$818 for Great Britain, \$298 for Australia and \$146 for South Africa. One-eighth of the State's entire receipts from taxes goes to old-age pensions.

Northern Ireland Industries

Northern Ireland has six of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world. All the vessels of the White Star Line are built at Belfast. Twenty-one vessels were launched in 1914, with a gross tonnage of 239,819, not including warships. Later statistics are not available, but it is known that the Belfast yards employ 20,000 men and boys and are the largest in the world.

Ulster has also the largest flax and linen mills in the world, the largest thread spinning factory, the largest rope works and the largest single tobacco factory. The Belfast rope works employ over 3,500 persons and can produce 350 tons of ropes and twines a week. The less said about Ulster's twelve great distilleries, the better. Illicit distilling also flourishes.

In 1927 there were 2,348 persons employed in mining bauxite, chalk, clay, fire clay, flint, gravel, sand, gypsum, granite, igneous rock, limestone, salt and sandstone, and there are 102,446 farms of over an acre producing the national crops: wheat, oats, barley, bere, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, flax, fruit and hay. And

Irish handmade laces and embroideries are still popular.

The outstanding industry of Northern Ireland, however, as is well known, is the linen industry, which employs about 110,000 persons, not including those engaged in the growing of fiber. There are about a million spindles and 40,000 looms, and the annual value of the linens exported is over \$55,000,000.

The Irish linen industry, in a commercial sense, began in 1685, when 5,000 Huguenot refugees, mostly hand spinners and weavers of flax, left Picardy and settled in the counties of Antrim and Down, near Belfast. King William VIII employed Louis Crommelin, a prominent Huguenot, to organize these refugees as a linen manufacturing unit, and since his time the whirl of spinning wheels and the clicking of the shuttle have been familiar sounds in almost every Ulster home.

Of course the invention of the power loom (1787) and its introduction into linen manufacture in Northern Ireland (1804) have entirely changed conditions as they were in the days of Crommelin, and today the power loom is responsible for over 90 percent of Irish linen production.

Nevertheless the hand loom still remains in certain districts, used mostly for weaving extra fine table damasks. Within the past few months cloths have been produced showing over 430 threads to the square inch, and Northern Ireland has ever made and probably will make for long to come the finest damasks, cloths and napkins the world has seen.

Free State Industries

The Irish Free State is admittedly underdeveloped from the industrial point of view. For the moment the chief interest is agriculture, but the Free State hopes, by a careful protective tariff, to gradually develop more industries and to train operatives. There are now some £250,000,000 of Irish capital invested abroad, much of which could be used at home.

In bygone years it was hard for Irish industries to make headway, because of legislation so contrived at Westminster as to work against them and for the British industries. At least that is the Irish claim, and the woolen industries are cited as examples. Ireland was at one time making progress in woolen weaving, but legislation was enacted which stopped it.

In 1860 the sea fisheries of Ireland employed

13,483 boats and 55,630 hands. Sixty-five years later, in 1925, there were only 4,395 boats and 14,589 men and boys employed in this work. Meantime the Free State has lost the principal market, Russia, for Irish herring. Of late there is evidence of a gradual improvement in the fishing industry. The principal sea fisheries are those of herring and mackerel, amounting in 1928 to 46,641,000 pounds, valued at \$1,544,000. The annual catch of salmon is about 4,000,000 pounds.

Good roads have taken the place of the ruined thoroughfares of a few years ago. People are now building where a few years ago they were burning and tearing down. Public improvements are everywhere set in motion. The Ford tractor plant at Cork employs 4,000 workers. All the Ford tractors are made at the Cork plant. These American-Irish-made tractors are imported into the United States duty free. It is declared that in Kerry there is a copper mine which is likely to be one of the finest in the world.

Though in a sense isolated, being an island beyond an island, Ireland is nevertheless in a favored position with regard to transoceanic travel, whether it be by sea or air, and the time may come when it will be the terminus of the air trips of the aerial fleets sure to maintain schedules over the vast Atlantic between the Old World and the New.

President Cosgrave, always cheerful, points out that the place occupied by the Irish Free State in the list of Britain's customers is not sufficiently appreciated by British manufacturers. In the year 1928 the Free State stood fifth in the list of total values of purchases and with the exception of New Zealand the Free State imports per head from Great Britain were the highest of any country in the world.

A favorable sign is that there are today at least eight times as many Jews in Ireland as there were twenty years ago. The influx is attributed to the protection granted by the Free State government to the ready-made clothing industry. These Jews have established many flourishing clothing and furniture factories, both of which industries are protected in Southern Ireland.

In the Irish Free State men and women marry very late in life, probably due to the excessive caution of the small farmer, who fears to lose the title to his holdings. Between the ages of 25 and 30 the percentage of unmarried men is

80 percent. Between the ages of 35 and 40 it is 50 percent. Between the ages of 55 and 65 it is 26 percent. These figures are unparalleled in the world.

In the case of the women, between the ages of 25 and 30 the percentage of unmarried is 62 percent (as compared with 23 percent in the United States). Between the ages of 30 and 35 the percentage of unmarried women is 42 percent. Though Irish marriages are late, the fertility is high. The families are therefore of the same size as elsewhere, but the parents are older.

The good roads now traversing the country have led to such an increase of motor transportation that the railways have inaugurated their own bus service. The railways are now all in one system, constructed on a gauge of five feet three inches.

The Irish Free State has a new, complete and splendid currency, which has been previously described in our columns. The new Consolidated Bank notes are as interestingly and suggestively designed as the coins. On the front of the one-pound note is a representation of a sturdy-looking farmer with plow and team at work, while on the back is a representation of the beautiful custom house at Dublin, set afire during the troublous times, but now restored and occupied by a number of the government departments.

The Free State has 12,163,157 acres under crops and pasture, producing mostly hay, turnips, potatoes, oats, sugar beets, barley and wheat. There are 13,000 places licensed to sell intoxicants in the Free State, or one to every 230 persons, and the government is taking steps to cut the number in half.

The Shannon Electrification Scheme

The River Shannon, largest in the British Isles, rises near Sligo, on the west coast, and after flowing through numerous lakes and cutting off nearly a fourth of Ireland on its way, eventually enters the sea at Limerick.

Its watershed, 4,000 square miles, is one-sixth of the area of Ireland. This river, famous in Irish song and dear to Irish hearts, is the scene of Ireland's greatest industrial development. The whole length of this river is about 250 miles, 130 of which are navigable for large steamers.

The River Shannon project is primarily a power-generating scheme, but wisely takes into consideration the question of navigation, flood

control, and land drainage. The completion of the partial development alone makes arable 12,000 acres.

The great plant, first provided for in 1925, utilizes Derg Lough, Ree Lough and Allen Lough as reservoirs, with a storage capacity of 827,000,000 meters. The fall is 98 feet. The first installment generates 90,000 horsepower of the 165,000 horsepower contemplated.

The area to be supplied with power is over 25,000 square miles. The cost of the first step of the work was in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000, and the total will be about \$35,000,000. The intake gates, which control the passage of water into the seven-and-a-half-mile-long canal to the power house, were opened with ceremony by President Cosgrave on July 22, 1929. Technically and scientifically the enterprise is a success and will no doubt be such commercially and practically. A special postage stamp has been issued to commemorate the completion of the River Shannon scheme. The design represents the power house at Ardnacrusha.

Irish Friends and Neighbors

Ireland's neighbor on the east is Britain, and on the west, America. She cannot escape constant contact with these two countries, which have meant so much to her in the past and will mean so much in the future. England now knows and admits that she made a great mistake in not giving the Irish their freedom generations ago. She had many splendid opportunities to provide the present solution of Irish government, but always took the wrong course, the course of government by force, which could never succeed with a people like the Irish.

Ireland has fought back through America, with which, the historians now find, she has been connected for at least a thousand years. Indeed, the "Voyages of St. Brendan", translated into many languages, and known more or less throughout Europe, accredit him with having

voyaged to America in the sixth century and exploring the coast from Nova Scotia to Florida. Brendan called this country Ireland the Great.

When the Spaniards conquered Mexico they were told of a strange people, white, who came to them by sea in corraughs. Now it happens that the Irish name for a large boat is corraugh. It also happens that there are at least four Irish names in Mexico and Central America, which names were here before Columbus ever sailed from Spain. These names are Anahuac, Tulla, Tehuantepec and Nehuedafallen.

An Iceland, Ari Marson, great grandson of O'Carroll, king of Dublin, sailed from Iceland for Great Ireland and was wrecked on the coast of Florida in 983, and Prof. Rafn, of Copenhagen, states in his *American Antiquities* that people speaking the Irish language were found in Florida as far back as the eighth century.

It is not surprising to learn that the Irish were in America first, when one stops to consider that Ireland is the nearest European country to North America. Sixty-five years previous to the discovery of Iceland by the Northmen in the ninth century, Irish immigrants had settled on that island, showing that the Irish were used to taking long sea voyages.

It was from Irish traditions of the discovery of Great Ireland, early current in Scandinavian countries, that Eric the Red and later his son Leif were inspired to explore the Western seas, resulting in Leif's discovery of Vinland, the present New England, about the year 1000.

From a letter preserved by the son of Columbus it seems that that gentleman had visited Iceland, and it is a tradition among the Icelanders that he there came to know of the existence of Great Ireland, which afterward he was privileged to discover anew, and for which discovery he has received most of the glory until recently.

Laying the Blame in the Right Place By Mrs. Mabel Travis (Fla.)

FOR years I had used aluminum kitchen utensils, coffee pots and oatmeal boilers. From time to time I suffered much from numb hands and feet, headaches, and trembling spells and dizzy spells, for years. My husband also had bad spells of heart tremble, liver trouble, and rheumatism, also spells of indigestion and terrible bowel trouble. I have discarded all my

aluminum, and since then have had no trouble.

At one time I cooked a vegetable dinner with beef and left it in my pretty, bright kettle, to be warmed over for the next meal. The next day my husband had a terrible spell of bowel trouble and thought he would never recover. As I read your articles on aluminum from time to time, we both lay the trouble to aluminum.

Paintless Cars Soon, Maybe

PRESENT experiments suggest that it may not be long before we shall see paintless automobiles running up and down the streets. The hues will be obtained by alloys in the stainless steels used in construction, and lacquering and enameling can be dispensed with.

Gold Supply Vanishing

THE gold delegation of the League of Nations has reported that gold is vanishing so rapidly that it is probable that by the year 1934 there will be a shortage of new gold for monetary purposes. May be something to that free coinage of silver proposition after all, before all is said and done.

Twin Tunnels to Staten Island

THE War Department has approved the application of the Department of Plant and Structures of New York city for the construction of a twin vehicular tunnel from the foot of Ninety-seventh street, Brooklyn, to the foot of Lyman avenue, Staten Island. The city is given until 1937 to complete the job. Two methods of construction will be used, shield excavation and the trench form of construction.

Cone Cotton Mills

EMployees of the Cone Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., have been notified that if they read trade union literature or the *Raleigh News and Observer* they will be discharged. That is rich, for "the land of the free and the home of the brave". We hope the cotton mills do not shut down on reading the Bible, but maybe they will even do that before they get through.

League of Nations and Opium

THE League of Nations continues to get nowhere on the opium question. After ten years it is still unable to arrive at a yardstick by which the world's medicinal requirements of narcotics can be determined. In a late report, without mentioning Turkey, France, Switzerland and Germany by name it timidly says: "Certain countries have been permitted to pile up excessive stocks of narcotics, which are being smuggled into victim countries the world over."

Ex-Kaiser Still a Rich Man

THE ex-Kaiser is still a rich man, his holdings in Germany in real property being valued at \$6,476,633, according to recent reports. The German people as a whole have now no interest in him, nor even in the monarchy of which he was at one time such a conspicuous figure.

Scranton's Clock-eyed Boy

BOTH eyes of Harold Maconegh, Scranton, Pa., have the iris circled by the Roman numerals from I to XII, as in a clock. The marking was occasioned by prenatal influence. Similar markings have been infrequently met with. A French boy had in one eye the perfect likeness of a 20-franc gold piece.

Victorian Unemployment Relief

FOR relief of unemployment in Victoria the new law provides for a tax of 2-cents on a wage of \$5 a week, with a larger tax on higher wages. The tax on incomes ranges from \$8.45 on a yearly income of \$1,750 to \$320 on an income of \$25,000. The \$5,000,000 thus raised will be used for public works and for providing sustenance for persons for whom employment cannot be found.

England's Idle Land

ENGLAND has over twelve million acres of arable land held out of use. She also has two million unemployed who have to have something to do. One would think the logical thing to do would be to put the idle men on the idle land and help them to produce something, at least for their own personal needs. If the world is now safe for democracy what would it look like if it should be unsafe for it?

Increase of Heathen Population

ASOUTHERN Presbyterian church paper calls attention to the fact that the increase of the heathen population in twenty years is greater than the membership of all existing Christian churches. At that rate the 210 odd denominations of Christians have about as much chance of getting the world up to the "high standard of Christianity" held by Britain, America and Germany in 1914 as the kaiser has of being a part of the bride of Christ.

One-Fourth of Railroaders Jobless

ONE-FOURTH of the railroaders of 1920 are now jobless, that is, the total of employees of Class I railways is now only 1,550,000, a reduction of 443,000 in ten years. Locomotives are larger, requiring fewer men to haul the same trains. Bus and truck lines have cut into railroad transportation.

Many Prominent Ones Now Needy

AMONG the applicants for poor relief, when New York's Old Age Pension system went into effect, were a prominent artist, an eminent consulting engineer, three formerly prominent actresses, many formerly affluent business men, brokers and realty men, and the dressmaker who designed Mrs. Taft's inaugural gown.

Great Western Sugar Generosity

THE Great Western Sugar Company is generous. Their average worker in 1927 had an output of \$3,500. In 1929 this output was increased to \$4,834, but instead of pocketing the whole \$1,334 the company actually let \$14 (one sixty-fourth) of the amount be added to the worker's pay envelope, and kept for itself only \$1,320, out of the \$1,334.

The Injunction Judge

THE *Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders' Journal* has a good cartoon in four parts entitled "The Injunction Judge". In the first section the judge is writing the law, contrary to Congress and the Constitution itself, thus appearing in his first act as lawmaker. As the judge he orders the accused brought forth. As the prosecutor he forbids the accused to explain. And, finally, as the jury he finds the accused guilty and orders him sent to jail.

In San Juan Province, Argentina

IN SAN JUAN province, Argentina, as a result of failure of crops and high mortality among the herds of cattle, there is today an entire populace starving and unshod, many of them walking about with expensive revolvers in their pockets. The government bank or pawnshop keeps its doors wide open, but it has no money to lend; jails are overcrowded, and assassinations are frequent. The entire province has been placed under intervention, which, in America, is the equivalent of martial law.

Bandits of Nicaragua

THE *Arbitrator* is disturbed because American marines in Nicaragua killed or wounded eighty-eight Nicaraguan patriots, during June and July. It admits that in the dispatches these patriots are called bandits, and wonders why no American airplanes are sent to drop bombs on Chicago, where there are many more.

Goat's Milk as a Food

GOAT'S milk is alkaline, cow's milk acid, in reaction. Goat's milk is digested in thirty minutes; to digest cow's milk requires two hours. Goat's milk contains iron; cow's milk contains practically none. Goat's milk will often save a delicate baby. Don't turn up your nose at goat's milk.

Quartz Lamp Fly Traps

THE accidental discovery that insects are attracted to the violet rays may serve eventually to rid every home of summer pests. A new invention consists of a vertical pipe surmounted by a quartz lamp. The insects fly to the lamp and are caught by air currents artificially produced and are held in captivity till they can be destroyed.

Great Sydney Harbor Bridge

THE two halves of the great Sydney harbor bridge have been closed. The junction of the 1,600-foot span was calculated with such accuracy that the two fifteen-hundred-ton sections necessary to finish the job were lowered into position with marvelous exactitude. The arch of this bridge rises 410 feet, allowing a clearance of 170 feet at high water. Sydney is to be congratulated on having one of the finest bridges in the world.

That Texas Tree-climbing Cow

PROBABLY you think cows cannot climb trees; but don't forget that we live in the twentieth century. A Texas cow, disappointed because all the grass was dried up, walked leisurely up a tree trunk, nibbling as she went. When she got up near the top she tried to back down and could not make it. After three days aloft her owner had to lift her down. Next time you see a cow climbing a tree reprove her kindly but firmly and insist that she do no such rash and improper thing.

United States the Most Warlike

COMPARED with the military outlays for 1913 the United States military estimates for 1930 show an increase of 161.4 percent, Japan shows an increase of 151.1 percent, Italy an increase of 67.7 percent, France an increase of 57.3 percent, United Kingdom an increase of 43.2 percent, and Germany a decrease of 67.2 percent. It is good to know that there is one country that is not more militaristic than before the war, anyway.

Boston Schools Being Investigated

A HIGH school graduate in Boston has upset the mayor, the superintendent of schools and others. In her examinations the girl thought that Abraham Lincoln had something to do with slavery, but, not finishing the job, had turned it over to George Washington. Another girl thought Daniel Webster was Washington's secretary of state. And now the mayor has the headmasters of five suburban high schools on the carpet and wants to know how come.

Starvation Coming This Winter

THE Labor Bureau, Inc., which makes a business of studying labor conditions, believes we are in for a hard winter in which hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, may have to be fed as an alternative to literal starvation. It says that "what makes this prospect truly alarming is that many of the unemployed persons will be entering their second winter without regular means of support". By now savings are gone, and relatives have helped all they are able. There is no adequate machinery able to take care of a situation such as is foreseen.

The Law of Separate Cells

NEW YORK state has a law that every prisoner must be provided with a separate cell. Along come the hard times, with the result that prisoners multiply much faster than was expected, and the state law has to be disobeyed. In the heart of New York city, in The Tombs, there are 804 inmates where there are supposed to be but 446 according to the state law. All the other prisons in the city are overcrowded, too. And they would be still more overcrowded if the persons responsible for violation of the New York state laws regarding overcrowding of prisons had to be crowded in too.

Cornstalk Insulation Board

CORNSTALK insulation board, known by the trade name of Maizewood, but made out of cornstalks, is now finding its way into the market. The plant is located at Dubuque, Iowa, and requires 20,000 tons of cornstalks a year to operate to capacity. The maizewood plant has recently received an order for 460,000 square feet of half-inch-thick insulation board, for use in the roofing of the first two buildings of the Chicago Centennial.

Autogiro the Coming Home Plane

IT CERTAINLY looks as if the autogiro, now made in Philadelphia by the Piteairn-Cieva corporation, will prove to be the plane of the future for the average man who wants to fly his own plane and yet be safe. This plane is now flying at speeds up to 125 miles an hour, can take off in a field 400 feet by 400 feet, instead of requiring a runway of 4,000 feet, and comes down to the earth only about half as fast as a parachute.

Steffens says, "Cut Out the Bunk"

DENYING that France would give up Algeria or Morocco, that England would give up India or Egypt, and that the United States would give up the Philippines, the West Indies and Central and South America, and therefore denying that any one of these three countries really wants peace, Lincoln Steffens, in a brilliant address before the American Club at Paris, has advised Americans to cut out the peace bunk and at least not be hypocrites. And we have to admit that even that much real honesty would be a definite start toward peace.

Chain Store Journalism

THE merchants are all becoming clerks to a few New York magnates who operate the chain stores. Now the same thing is at hand in journalism. The teletypesetter is now operating seven newspapers in Westchester county, New York, with only one actual typesetter on the job. The typesetting in each of these offices is from a perforated ribbon which could be used on a thousand newspapers as well as on seven. The work is done perfectly, and there is no doubt that it will be done and that soon there will be thousands of typesetters walking the streets looking for work.

Every Filling Station a Telegraph Office

EVERY filling station a telegraph office. That is what we are coming to, and coming to it with a rush. By October 15 the Postal Telegraph Company was expected to have in operation in 6,000 filling stations an arrangement by which automobilists can send telegrams without getting out of the car. The idea originated in New England.

Snapping Turtles in Back Seat

A MASSACHUSETTS man caught a twenty-pound snapping turtle, wrapped it in a coat, and put it in the back seat of his car. Not satisfied with the way he was driving, the turtle worked his way to the front and peevishly bit the Bay State man in the leg. The result was that the car was wrecked, and two others. Many automobilists have thought for some time that this back seat driving by snapping turtles is all wrong, and now we have the proof of it.

Diplomatic Representatives at Vatican

COUNTRIES now having diplomatic representatives at the vatican are Argentina, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Prussia, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Domingo, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. This is three times the number of representatives of fifteen years ago.

Aborigines of Australia

THE *Manchester Guardian* quotes a responsible Australian as saying that "in no part of the world has a native population been more evilly treated than in Australia". "In Tasmania, massacre, combined with the white man's drink and the white man's diseases, exterminated the entire native population more than fifty years ago; in Australia there are still 60,000 aborigines left. They are the most primitive people on earth, nomads who know nothing of agriculture, and live on anything they can pick up, from wild honey to snakes. When cut off from their elaborately organized tribal life and employed by the white men they are entirely helpless."

Practical Uses of Surgical Ant

IN PARTS of South America the surgical ant is really used in surgery. When one of the natives gets a bad cut he causes several of the ants to bite through the edges of the wound in such a way as to hold the edges together. The bodies of the ants are then severed, and as the scar forms the heads of the ants are included in it and eventually slough off.

League Is Studying Farmers' Problems

WITH a world's surplus stock of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, and prices cut to a place where millions of farmers cannot buy the necessities of life, and are keeping 12,000,000 industrial workers unemployed because of it, the League of Nations is having a study made of world economics, to see what is the matter. The answer is that the Devil is the matter. He has the world by the throat, and only the Lord Himself can and will grant deliverance.

Progress Toward Disarmament

THE League of Nations was organized to promote disarmament, and the chief powers that called it into being were pledged to that very thing. After functioning for eleven years the League has shown that it is powerless to do anything. Instead of decreased expenditures for war the expense account is the other way. All thinking people see conditions just right for another world war, and the militarists all admit that when it starts all the important cities that can be reached will be immediately bombed, gassed and set on fire, and their inhabitants will die like rats in a trap.

Andree Probably Suffocated

IT IS a relief to know that Andree and his party probably passed out of this life painlessly, having been suffocated. At least that is the opinion of the explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, and he gives good reasons for the belief. There was plenty of food with the party when they all perished, and as others have suffocated from the gases of their Primus stoves when their camps were located as was Andree's, next to a cliff, it seems likely that that was the fate of his party. A sudden storm covering the tent would be all that would be needed, and in mid-October sudden storms in the Arctic are to be expected.

Rumania Still Attacking Jews

RUMANIA maintains her bad reputation by repeated attacks upon the Jews, wholly uncalled for and wholly indefensible. In the city of Borsa, on the night of July 4, houses were fired at four different points and 138 homesteads were burned to the ground, rendering some 1,500 Jews entirely homeless. At last reports hundreds of these were living in the cellars and amid the ruins of their burnt homes in utter destitution. The troops arrived more than a week after the incendiarisms took place.

New York's Zoning Restrictions

NEW YORK has some excellent zoning restrictions. Theoretically, garages or filling stations are forbidden within certain areas. But it seems there is a man who can be seen about this, one Dr. W. F. Doyle, whose opinions are final. Dr. Doyle has been such a potent factor in placing garages and filling stations that he is said to have received in one day \$77,145 in what might be called horseless carriage veterinary fees. As soon as the fee was paid the garages and filling stations could be placed almost anywhere. An official city veterinary would, of course, know better where to place these buildings than anybody else, provided he was given adequate fees. And it seems that on the day above mentioned the fees were not inadequate.

Rare Chance for Experts

PROBABLY not since time began has there been such a rare opportunity for expert bookkeepers, corporation lawyers, blindfold editors, Teapot Dome statesmen and Ali Baba bankers to show their love for the American people (among whom they are the admittedly outstanding patriots) as is afforded by the present situation, where electricity can be manufactured for around three-tenths of a cent a kilowatt hour and be marketed for sometimes as much as sixty times that sum, and usually around thirty times. We are moved to this burst of eloquence by the discovery that in the lump sum of \$37,620,748.94 charged to the plant and securities account of the Minnesota Power & Light Company there is an item of some \$20,000,000 which is designated as "writeup". The public is expected to pay immense profits on this sum forever. The patriots wish to have it so.

Salvation for Fifty Cents

THE *Pueblo Star Journal* contains an announcement that while there will be no admission to the grounds, yet if you want to sit in the grand stand and hear Billy Sunday from that vantage point the price is fifty cents. Not sure if there is any salvation for those that have to stand out on the grounds; that is, not sure if they can come and shake Billy's hand, which is considered by some as equivalent to that great desideratum. Presumably, however, anybody who has the fifty cents, and is willing to part with it, can get the salvation, cumulative, first preferred, non-voting, non-assessable, and non-inflammable.

Uncle Sam's High-Priced Scrubwomen

IT SEEMS that at Washington Uncle Sam has been paying too much money to his scrubwomen. At least that is inferred from the government order that the pay of scrubwomen in the Federal buildings there must be cut \$1.25 a week. Uncle Sam wants to save this \$1.25 out of the scrubwomen's wages, so that he can have it to spend elsewhere. Just how it will be spent is not known at this time, but nobody doubts that it will be spent. It will get back into circulation, but the scrubwomen will not have the fun of circulating it. Somebody must have blundered when the richest country in the world paid its scrubwomen too much.

Increase in Canned Foods

WHEN the people can get them the fresh fruits and vegetables are to be greatly preferred to the canned ones, and the people in general seem to appreciate this. But there is a great and growing market for canned foods, as is evidenced by the fact that the American people now consume about 200,000,000 cases a year. Taking 36 cans to the case, this makes each of us responsible for a little better than a can a week the year round. Practically every human food may now be purchased in cans. The canners are working industriously to perfect their foods and methods of canning, and succeeding very well indeed. They are anticipating, shortly, a serious competition from the development of the frozen foods business. The canning business has practically all grown up in the past twenty-five years.

Consolidations Wreck Many Homes

AN ITEM in the press tells us that the Big Four shops will be consolidated at Cleveland and hundreds of men will be laid off at Bucyrus, Ohio, and Elkhart, Indiana, or else transferred to Cleveland. It is impossible for a family not affected by one of these sudden merger orders to realize the havoc that will be caused in Bucyrus and Elkhart by this single order. It means the breaking up of homes, the destruction of parental hopes of educating their children, the failure of merchants and perhaps even of banks, and an amount of misery that cannot be computed. Yet there is no help for it. The mergers will go on, because it is profit that capital wants, not sentiment.

Prosperity in Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, is prosperous today because its municipally owned electric light plant offers electricity cheaper than any other steam-operated plant in the United States. This plant, by the way, showed net earnings of \$920,143.08 for the first six months of 1930. Think how many college professors, newspapers and politicians that would have kept in comfort and luxury, to say nothing of the rakeoffs for bankers and lawyers, if that plant had been privately owned. Jacksonville also owns her own water department and municipal docks, and in the same period made net earnings on the two of about a third of a million dollars more. You will be told that this is un-American, but Jacksonville is satisfied, and you would be satisfied too, if you lived in Jacksonville. Don't swallow everything you see and hear about public ownership of public utilities being a bad thing. It is not a bad thing; it is a good thing. The only people that denounce public ownership are the grabbers themselves, who want it all and would for ever have the people under their thumb if they had their way. God's kingdom will change all that.

Tormenting the Famous

THERE are disadvantages in being famous, at least in America. Before Charles A. Lindbergh flew the Atlantic several New York newspapers referred to him as "the flying fool". As soon as he became famous they switched about and began groveling at his feet. When he was on his honeymoon, for eight straight hours a group of reporters who had followed him circled about the boat at anchor in a New England harbor, occasionally calling out that if he and his wife would pose for one picture they would go away. Now he has refused to have anything more to do with five New York newspapers, and it jolly well serves them right. One reporter offered a servant \$2,000 to betray the secrets of the household.

Wise Farmers of Modesto and Turlock

TEN years ago the Power Trust had not yet bought all the college professors and newspapers that were for sale, and so, not knowing they were doing anything wrong, the wise farmers of Modesto and Turlock, California, built the Don Pedro dam on the Tuolumne river. Now they are taking in \$3,000 a day, all the women in the community do their cooking, washing, sweeping, churning and home illuminating by electricity, and the farmers are looking forward confidently to the day when they will have paid for their dam and system and thereafter have free water and power. It is all very sad that the Power Trust did not get their hooks on this property first, but, even when you are in the business of grabbing, it is impossible to grab everything at once, and this was one of the things that got away. In California there is much sorrow in financial and political and educational circles that the farmers of Modesto and Turlock should have strayed so far away from the American way of doing things, and be getting all these good things so easily.

Wifey Says Holy Man Fibbed

OUT in Kansas City the wife of the Rev. Carl Walker, healing evangelist, is suing him for divorce, and telling things about him:

"He said that liquor found in his tabernacle last Tuesday was my own. That is untrue. It was his. He said he never touched a drop.

"He used to drink two-thirds of a tumbler of whis-

ky before he went into the pulpit. It is true he preached a good sermon under its influence; he said it gave him vigor.

"Yes, sir; he would get up and damn alcohol to the congregation while my electric ice box was full of it. He used to try to make me drink. I wouldn't touch it. Oh, I've protected that man too long. He

went out to Lake Lotawana Christmas with two suitcases full of liquor. 'Let's have another snort,' he would say.

"One of the women of the congregation was his

source of supply. When he ran out of liquor, he would call her up and say, 'I'm out of cough syrup, Auntie; bring over some more.' She brought it to him in a market basket."

The Cause of Hard Times

WE CLIP a few paragraphs from an interesting little book on this subject by Paul B. Swanson of San Diego:

We are proud of our machinery, but we do not stop to consider that it is our modern machinery that is destroying the economic prosperity of the nation.

As modern machinery is taking the place of the wage earner, the consuming power of the nation is diminishing and the producing power is increasing. The prosperity of any nation is dependent on the consuming power of the wage earner, for it is the wage earner who must consume the products of the farm and factory to make the farmer and business man consumers. Our people must always consume food and wear clothing, and the difference between their maximum and minimum consuming power is the difference between prosperity and hard times.

The farmer is the victim of our modern machinery and he has felt the effects more keenly than the wage earner. Consider the vast amounts of hay and grain that were consumed by the horse in the cities and towns before the days of the automobile and the auto truck. These products of our farms have been replaced by the products of the oil derrick and the refinery.

The machine that takes the place of twenty men, such as the new cigar making machine which has recently been put in successful operation by the large manufacturers of nationally used brands, consumes nothing but a small amount of power, but it destroys the consuming power of twenty American families. It also forces out of business, by the reduction in the cost of manufacture, the small manufacturers employing hand labor, and in time means the installation of more machines.

The modern ditch digging machine does the work of one hundred men. The new billing machine used by large corporations does the work of sixteen persons. Machines now dig the coal in the mines. The concrete mixer used on highways and large buildings takes a truckload to a mouthful. Not only in manufacturing, but in every other line of human endeavor today, machinery is fast supplanting labor.

Concerning the building of automobile frames Mr. Swanson quotes a frame manufacturer, L. R. Smith, as saying:

"Think of it! We started out to build 7,200 frames a day with 180 men. (That was our original objective.) We now know that we can build 8,000 frames a day

with 120 men. I'd say that was a mighty fine job!"

Sometimes I share the amazement of a none-the-less sophisticated visitor as we watch a completed frame leave the conveyor-end, brushed and cleansed for the paint line, every ten seconds of the production shift. New drives are being installed which will make the future production at the rate of *one frame every six seconds*.

Seconds had to be uppermost in our consideration as we sought to answer our question and the way to our final objective. Our thinking had to begin with the frame itself and with every part of that frame. *For instance, there are 552 operations required on an ordinary frame as we build it.* Our production goal was 7,200 frames a day—or over 4,000,000 operations.

Concerning other evidences of the cause of hard times Mr. Swanson continues:

With every avenue of employment rapidly closing against him, what is the wage earner to do? Heretofore, during dull times when shops were closed or factories cut down production, the advice to the unemployed was: "Go out in the country and get jobs on the farms." This advice may still be good in fruit growing districts, where hand labor has not yet been entirely eliminated, but in a grain growing district it would be useless, for, employing the "Montana Plan," one man with a three-tractor outfit can grow 800 acres of wheat. With a four-plow tractor and implements scaled up to fit, he can grow 1,100 acres; with a six-plow tractor, 1,800 acres. The hired man on the farm will soon be a memory only. (See the *Country Gentleman* for May, 1929, page 22.)

Three Televoxes are used by the government now in Washington, D. C., to regulate the flow of water from the reservoirs that supply the capital city. Every half hour the city engineer calls these 'men' to ascertain the level of water in the reservoirs. There is a 'man' on each reservoir. Formerly two men worked in 12-hour shifts on each reservoir; or six men in all. Three Televoxes replace the six men, reducing the expense about \$900 a month.

The cigar making machine is also a mechanical man, a super-cigar maker; the linotype and automatic presses, the super-printer; the steam shovel and ditch digger, the super-workman; the auto truck, the super-horse. The mechanical clerk is replacing the clerk. In the past our vending machines were confined to gum, but now the field has been enlarged to such articles as pie, sandwiches, sodas, cigarettes, and many others.

In the stores, mills, mines, factories, in fact in every walk of life where wage earners are employed, mechanical men are taking their place; the producer is taking the place of the producer-consumer.

So swiftly have we progressed mechanically since the war that the people generally do not realize it, nor do they realize that these changed conditions are the direct cause of the present economic depression.

The Island of Dogs *By Ruth Farrer*

THE island of Juan de Nova is approximately midway between Madagascar and Mozambique. It is one of the most amazing islands of the seven seas because no other is so queerly populated.

Prior to the time when steam altered the sea routes, vessels in the Indian and Asiatic trade occasionally touched at Juan de Nova for fresh water, fruit, and turtles. Behind them they often left dogs of different breeds. As the environment was suitable and food was abundant, they soon increased to thousands.

They are descended from all sorts of European breeds, bulldog, bull terrier, Pomeranian, spaniel, mastiff, hound. The animals are of all crosses or interbreeds and colors, except, odd though it may seem, pure white and also brindled. Some of them drop their tails, like the wolf.

The dogs hunt in packs, and each pack keeps within its own bounds. With singular aptitude they detect the hidden turtles' eggs along the sandy beaches and on the reefs. These dogs stalk with all the cunning that the fox shows in gaining a young turtle or an egg.

They hate human creatures, and packs combine against visitors. Some years ago a French vessel, running short of water, stopped off Juan de Nova and sent a boat ashore. So fierce were the packs that the men could not land, and another boat's crew had to convoy them to the nearby spring, keeping up a sharp fusillade both going and coming, or the party would have been torn to pieces.

The dogs wage war on man in silent ruthlessness, for these canine hordes are now dumb dogs literally. They have lost their bark. Along the lonely moonlit beaches their voices resound only in long, unearthly quaverings. Such is the "Island of Dogs", or Juan de Nova.

At one time, when the island of Juan Fernandez was overrun with goats, the Spaniards turned loose there several cargoes of dogs. In time the dogs thinned out the goats, being forced to hunt through hunger. This island, too, was rapidly becoming a dogdom. A virulent attack of mange cleared this island of its hordes of dogs.

Cities of Vaccination Martyrs

THE following is a partial list of cities in which children have died from lockjaw or other disturbances set up in the system by vaccination or serumization:

Allentown, Pa.
Bronx, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bundaberg, Queensland
Castleford, Yorkshire
Dallas, Texas
Dover, Pa.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Greenfield, Mass.

Hollis, N. H.
Johnstown, Pa.
Kingston on Thames, England
Lansing, Ill.
Muddy Creek Forks, Pa.
Newark, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
New York, N. Y.
Orleans, Ind.
Salisbury, Md.
Sheridan, Pa.
Whiting, Ind.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Windsor, Ont.
York, Pa.

Removing Disease with Diet

By Dr. G. R. Clements (Oklahoma)

WHEN the late Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, said, "The future is with the vegetarians," he knew by experience that he was stating a truth.

During the late world war Denmark faced a condition of starvation. Denmark was not in the war, but the country was too small to grow food for its 3,000,000 people, who depended on importations from other countries for a large portion of what they ate. These importations were stopped by the blockade in March, 1917, and by October of that year the food shortage produced a grave situation.

Dr. M. Hindhede was director of the Danish State Laboratory for Nutritional Research, at Copenhagen. He had long been known as one of the world's leading nutritional experts. The war strategy board of Denmark appointed him to take charge of the food problem.

Hindhede held that man did not need meat, milk, eggs, cheese, fish, and butter. He contended that man is a vegetarian; that his diet consists of plant products, as does that today of the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, and gibbon, man's nearest resemblances in the animal world. He reached this conclusion as the result of his extensive work in diet. Now he had an opportunity to test the case on a nation.

When Hindhede took charge of the situation, much of the food in Denmark consisted of cereals and tubers that were stored for the live stock. There was not enough for both man and beast; so he ordered that the live stock be disposed of, and the order was executed.

For twelve months, from October, 1917, the people of Denmark subsisted on a strict vegetarian diet, consisting of whole grains, potatoes, leafy vegetables, and fruits. What was the result? It is not told by the medical world in long articles in the daily press. Why? Yes, why?

In these twelve months, the death rate dropped from more than 100 per thousand to 66 per thousand. Intestinal disorders disappeared. Disorders of the vital organs, such as liver, kidneys, and heart, greatly declined. The general health of the nation was the best in its history; the death rate was the lowest ever recorded in any civilized country. Statistics proved these facts. Why does the medical world keep these facts hidden from the public?

The results of this nation-wide experiment showed the intimate relation existing between diet and disease. It showed what should be omit-

ted from man's diet; it showed the deadly effect of his eating meat, milk, eggs, cheese, fish, and butter. It showed that there is no such thing as "fat and protein minimum". It showed that man can obtain from fruits and vegetables all the protein and fat that his body needs. Why not? Where do cows, deer, elephants, and horses get their fat and protein?

Since the World War there has been a noticeable trend in this country away from flesh food. In fact, the consumption of flesh has steadily declined for the last thirty years, and the decline quickened right after the war. The flesh packers have felt the effect of it, and put on their intensive campaign to persuade people to "eat more meat".

There is one other vital point in the story that the reader must not miss. He is told by medical institutions, in their cleverly prepared propaganda, that the medical world is engaged in the work of trying to stamp out disease and improve human health. To put the tale before the people more effectively, the great press of the land freely opens its pages to the pens of medical doctors. But not one word appears regarding the marvelous results of the nation-wide food experiment of Hindhede in Denmark. Why? Yes, why?

Staggering sums of money are donated by the wealthy to establish and maintain medical institutions, and to conduct research, in the hope that means will be discovered of improving human health and of lengthening the life-span. But not one dollar of this money is used to carry on the work of food-experimentation, as conducted by Hindhede. Why? Yes, why?

1. Scan the pages of the big dailies, dear reader. Notice in particular the many patent medicine advertisements. Think of the vast sum of money these advertisements bring the owners of the papers. If people knew that faulty food builds disease, and that proper food builds health, what would become of the patent medicine makers? They would be thrown into bankruptcy, and the newspapers would lose the vast revenue now derived from the advertising received from patent medicine makers. Does this answer your question of Why?

2. Contemplate the huge sums expended annually by deceived people for medical advice, medical attention, and for medicine. The medical trust and the drug trust would lose this vast sum if people knew that faulty food builds dis-

ease and that proper food builds health. Does this answer your question of Why?

3. Contemplate the huge sums invested in drug and serum plants. Contemplate the huge sums derived from the sale of these products. These plants would be thrown into bankruptcy in less than six months if people knew that faulty food builds disease and that proper food builds health. Does this answer your question of Why?

4. Contemplate the barrels of filthy, disease-building serums and substances that are injected into the blood-stream of adults and children, under the false pretense that this superstitious practice will protect people from demon disease. This would be stopped, and medical doctors would lose yearly hundreds of thousands of dollars, if people knew that faulty food builds disease and that proper food builds health. Does this answer your question of Why?

5. Contemplate the large sums donated annually by deceived people during the Christmas Seals campaigns, conducted yearly to raise money to be used to "combat tuberculosis". Who gets this money? Who uses this money? Who

profits from these campaigns? "The medical trust," is the answer. The medical trust would lose this vast sum if people knew that faulty food builds disease and that proper food builds health. Does this answer your question of Why?

You have another Why to ask. You ask: Why does the government not take a hand in the game, and help the people to learn the truth? You forget that the branch of our government, both state and national, which controls and directs these matters is the Public Health departments, and that these are manned by medical doctors, who, in every instance, receive their political appointments, offices, and jobs upon the recommendation of the American Medical Association, and who must live true to the machine that controls their service and destiny, or else be damned and degraded.

In conclusion, we urge that the reader conduct a little investigation into these matters. He will be shocked by his findings. He will learn that medical institutions are one of the most deadly and deceiving menaces that ever waxed fat and grew great on the blood of deceived man.

Too Many Chemicals (?)

WE ARE all happy to be living in what may be called the chemical era. We owe more to the chemists than we can begin to imagine, because they are now touching life at every point, from the cradle to the grave.

Without moving from the spot, we see the hand of the chemist in the dyes used in this typewriter ribbon, the ink in the fountain pen, the paper on which we write, the rubber eraser, the various colored leads in the pencils, the glass in the paper weight, the paints and shellacs on table and machine, and liquid paste, so superior to the mucilages of a bygone era.

When we shift our position and look farther afield we see the hand of the chemist everywhere. If it were not for him there would be no gasoline with which to get about and nothing much to see after we got there, at least as far as the works of man are concerned; and yet somehow we feel that there is a limit to the chemicals which should go down our necks.

It is all right for the automobiles. It may even be necessary, or thought necessary, for poison gas or for formaldehyde wherewith the funeral

director assists us to a graceful exit from this mundane sphere, but we do not want too much of it in our drinking water. Or at least we think we don't; and if we think we don't, then we don't. That is the way we mortals are made.

The occasion for this is the following item taken from the *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*. It seems that some of the citizens of western Pennsylvania feel uneasy about taking into their stomachs water which is so heavily laden with chemicals that it will eat holes in a linen cloth. But maybe those who dosed the water believe that perforations of linens or even of stomachs are inconsequential, only so the rates are kept right. Perhaps they do not drink the water themselves, but have other potations.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—(AP)—Water supplied to the borough of Leechburg, Armstrong County, is dosed so heavily with chemicals that it has a bad taste and eats holes in linens washed in it, the burgess and town council of the borough declared in a complaint filed here today with the Public Service Commission. The complaint is directed against the Pennsylvania State Water Corporation with district offices in Washington, Pa.

Prophecy Concerning Redemption

An address by Judge Rutherford, broadcast August 24

WATCHTOWER national chain program

THE people suffer much in this life and they desire to know what the future holds for them. They have the right to know the real cause of their suffering and what is the basis for a hope of better things in the future. The time has come when the people desire the truth; and the truth is found only in the Bible, because it is God's Word.

Let it be clearly understood that I have no fight with any clergyman as a man; but that I am positively and uncompromisingly against what they teach, because they do not teach the truth. It is the privilege of any man to believe what he wants to, but when he holds himself out before the people as a teacher of the Bible and misrepresents God and His Word, then it becomes necessary to speak that which the Bible really contains. The people need the truth, and they want it regardless of any man or class of men, and no one should permit personalities to interfere with gaining a knowledge of the truth. Let all prejudice be laid aside and the study approached with an unbiased mind; then good will result.

As a sample of what modern clergymen teach I quote the language of two, as follows: (1) The bishop of Birmingham says: "Stories of Adam and Eve, their primal innocence and their fall, have become mere folklore. Darwin's evolution has destroyed the whole theological scheme." (2) Doctor McAfee, another distinguished clergyman, says: "The god of evolution is a more potent factor in life than the God of the Bible." I submit that these men should no longer deceive the people by posing as and claiming to be ministers of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The great fundamental truths, upon which rests the hope of the human race, are these: That God created man perfect; that by reason of disobedience to God's law man lost his life and the right thereto, and that God made provision through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ for the redemption and restoration of man. If these truths are discredited there is absolutely nothing upon which to base a hope for the human race. Their vital importance at once appears, and hence the necessity for speaking plainly. The modernist clergymen would destroy these great fundamental truths entirely. I appeal to the people to stand by the Bible and hold to the

sure foundation of God's Word for their hope of eternal life and endless blessings.

Jesus declares that the Bible is the truth. With safety the people can believe and rely upon the words of Jesus. It is not safe to believe a clergyman who disputes God's Word. The Bible says God made man perfect and that by reason of sin he lost life and the right thereto, and that God through Jesus Christ has made provision for man's redemption and deliverance. This great doctrine of redemption God foretold by His holy prophets.

The fact that God created the perfect man and woman and gave them the power to multiply and fill the earth is at least presumptive proof that Jehovah purposed that in some future day that perfect pair should be surrounded by a multitude of perfect children, all dwelling together upon the earth in happiness and giving glory to the great Almighty Creator. Doubtless He had revealed His purpose to the Logos and Lucifer at the time of the laying of the foundation of the world. (Job 38:7) The rebellious Lucifer attempted to spoil the purpose of Jehovah and to obtain the service and worship of man for himself.

Necessarily the issue at once arose, to wit, Would Jehovah maintain His good name and make good His word, or would He be compelled to destroy His creature for ever and thereby admit that His purpose in the creation of the earth and man upon it had failed? Satan would reason like this: "If God does carry out the announced penalty of His law by causing Adam to die, that will be an admission that God cannot make a man who will maintain his integrity and his allegiance to Jehovah, and will therefore prove that God's efforts at creation have failed. If God does not kill Adam according to the announced penalty of His law, then God proves Himself a liar and no one of His creatures will have confidence in God. In either event God's creatures, lacking confidence in Him, will turn away from Him, and I shall receive the worship of man and probably other creatures [which Satan so much coveted]."

It was Satan's desire and probably his belief that God would not kill Adam; hence he boldly concocted and told the first lie: "Ye shall not surely die." He not only made God out a liar,

but challenged God to carry out the penalty of His law, reasoning that by so doing God would prove His own weakness. Therefore the rebellion of Lucifer and the fall of man at once involved the word and name of the great Creator. What would God do in vindication thereof?

God did pronounce the sentence of death on man, but did not carry it into immediate execution. He expelled Adam from Eden and turned His face away from man. If those conditions should continue forever, with man completely alienated from God, and man should continue to live, man would therein suffer mental torment. Probably the doctrine of eternal torment originated at that time with Satan, and from the time that Adam was expelled from the presence of God till now Satan has kept that defamatory doctrine alive. If God should have compassion upon Adam and set aside His judgment and ignore it thereafter, what would be the effect on His creatures? Man would conclude that he could sin again and continue to violate God's law with impunity. The angels of heaven would also conclude that they could do likewise. The fact that God did not put Adam to death immediately was doubtless used by Satan to turn many of the angels of heaven away from Jehovah and to cause them to follow Satan. Satan would therefore prove to himself, and have some tangible evidence for others, that God's not having put man to death made God a liar and destroyed the reason for confidence of His creatures in Him. Doubtless this was the reason why many of the angels turned away from Jehovah and followed after Satan.

Men have insisted that God should have forgiven Adam and extended mercy toward him and not enforced the penalty of His law. In support of their conclusion they cite the words of Jesus when addressing Peter. Peter asked Jesus how often he should forgive his brother if he sinned against him. Jesus answered: "Until seventy times seven." (Matt. 18:21, 22) Those who use this as an argument in support of the contention that God should have forgiven Adam do not recognize that the relationship between two men who are brothers is very different from that of God toward His perfect creature. The creature Adam was perfect and deliberately violated his Maker's law. The words of Jesus related to brothers, both of whom are imperfect and therefore sinners, and who should have due consideration for the weaknesses of each other.

Adam was a perfect man; and his obligation was to obey God's law. The statement of that law was plain and explicit. (Gen. 2:16, 17) There was at least an implied covenant on the part of Adam to keep that law, and he was able to do so; therefore the question of repentance and forgiveness could not be taken into consideration.

From the very day of the expulsion of Adam from Eden God began to utter prophecy relating to the restitution of man. While God knew the end from the beginning, Satan was not wise enough to know that. In pronouncing the judgment Jehovah foretold of "the seed" that would come in some future day, but not from Adam, which "seed" should be the complete conqueror of Satan and should destroy death and its power. No one was wise enough to know when and how the "seed" and conqueror would come. God made the statement of the fact, and that is all-sufficient.—Gen. 3:15.

Covering

God prepared the skins of animals, and with these made a covering for Adam and Eve. That was a prophetic act. Necessarily one or more animals must die in order to provide such covering of skins. The covering was provided because of sin. Thus God prophetically indicated that the sin of man could be covered and hid from His sight, but only by and through the death of another. The death of the one furnishing a cover must be a substitute for Adam's life. That prophetic act of Jehovah pointed to the further fact that He would provide a substitute for man to redeem man; that the Redeemer must become such at a great cost; and that He must be strong and overcome the enemy. From time to time God continued to put things before man which pointed to the future Redeemer. It remained for the latter day, when men are provided with the Bible and have the spirit of the Lord, for them to understand these things by the grace of God. Now, thanks be unto God, the time has come for man to understand and appreciate to at least some degree God's wisdom, love and power.

Jehovah gave respect to the sacrifice of animals. The offering of animals as sacrifices prophetically pointed to what God would require for the release of man from bondage. Abel and Cain each brought an offering for sacrifice unto the Lord. The sacrifice of Abel

was the firstling of his flock, and God had respect to that sacrifice. The act of giving respect to that sacrifice by Jehovah must have prophetically pointed to what would be required for man's release from bondage, because 2500 years thereafter God commanded the Israelites to make a similar sacrifice. (Gen. 4:4; Num. 18:17) The sacrifice of Cain was not acceptable unto the Lord. The reason is now apparent to the careful student, to wit, that Cain's sacrifice was only the fruit of the ground and did not require the giving up of life; whereas the sacrifice that Abel brought required the shedding of blood. "By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain." (Heb. 11:4) This does not mean that God took pleasure in the slaying of animals. It does mean that it prophetically pointed forward to the time when God would accept a life as a substitute for that which Adam had forfeited, and that such life would be the price of redemption.

There is no Scriptural evidence that men in early times had any knowledge of the real purpose of sacrifice, but faithful men learned that the sacrifice of life had respect by Jehovah and that this had something to do with man's future blessing. Their faith in God was pleasing to Him. By receiving such sacrifice the Lord was making prophecy. Jehovah had no real pleasure or satisfaction in the sacrifice of animals, but such was His method of prophesying concerning His purpose of providing redemption for man. In His due time He would reveal to the faithful ones the meaning thereof, and thereby their faith and confidence in Him would be made strong. (Heb. 10:6) That men had such faith in Jehovah God is proven by what followed.

When Noah came out of the ark he slew animals and offered them in sacrifice unto God, and the Lord had respect to such sacrifice. (Gen. 8:20) That time was far removed from the time of Eden, but undoubtedly the sacrifice offered by Noah was a remembrance of sin and of the necessity for a substitute for the sinners; hence the sacrifice was a prophetic act.

Abraham was justified by faith and he manifested his faith in God by offering up animals in sacrifice. This he did as soon as he reached the land of Canaan. (Gen. 12:7) It is not to be understood that Abraham knew God's purpose of redemption, but he had faith in God that whatever God did was right; and God directed Abraham's action, and his sacrifice of animals

unto God was a silent prophecy pointing to something better in the future. Then God subsequently directed Abraham in making a sacrifice that spoke with prophetic eloquence of the great sacrifice to be made in the future for man's redemption. God commanded Abraham to take his only son Isaac, whom he loved, and offer him for a burnt offering. (Gen. 22:1-18) Abraham proceeded to do as he was commanded; and when he had gone to the very point of slaying his only beloved son, God stayed his hand. Immediately Jehovah provided an animal for sacrifice in the place of Isaac. By the acts there performed a great prophecy had been uttered with just as much force as if the son had been actually killed. Here was not only a prophecy of what God would require as the price for man's redemption, but an interpretation of the meaning of the sacrifice of animals. It showed that the sacrifice of animals was merely a prophetic picture saying in substance that in some future day there must be a sacrifice of life that will furnish the great cost price for the redemption of man, and that that life must be a substitute for Adam and therefore a perfect life.

In that prophetic picture Abraham represented God, while Isaac, Abraham's only son, represented God's only beloved Son Christ Jesus. Offering up his only son was a great cost to Abraham and prophetically said: 'Jehovah God is the Redeemer of man by reason of the fact that He makes provision for redemption, and that provision is made with great cost to Jehovah.' There was nothing in what Abraham did in connection with the sacrifice to interpret the prophetic picture. But today the student of the Scriptures can well see that God did thereby foretell how the Redeemer would be found and provided, and that in order to be the redeemer of man such Redeemer must die sacrificially.

When God was about to deliver His people from the bondage of Egypt, which bondage represented the bondage of mankind to their oppressor, the enemy Satan, He caused the Israelites to offer a male lamb without blemish. Its blood was sprinkled over the doorpost of each residence, and where that blood was sprinkled the first-born were protected from death. The Passover lamb was sacrificed, and then Moses, as the active deliverer, led the Israelites out of bondage. (Ex. 12:1-51) Primarily the slain lamb stood for Moses, who could not die and still lead the Israelites out; and therefore the

lamb prophetically foretold the Greater than Moses and the One whom Moses represented, and that He should die as a sacrifice.

When God gave the Israelites His law at Mount Sinai He provided for the tabernacle and prescribed the ceremonies to be performed in the use thereof. (Ex. 25:1-40) The tenth day of the seventh month of each year was the one day of the year on which the Israelites were to afflict themselves because of their shortcomings and transgressions. That was their annual atonement day. On that day animals must be slain and the priest must take the blood of those animals and carry it into the Most Holy of the tabernacle and sprinkle the blood upon the mercy seat. First the blood of the bullock, and then the blood of the Lord's goat, was thus sprinkled. That ceremony made atonement for the sins of the people for the year. Doubtless that is all the Jews could see about what was done. They could not understand the real meaning of these sacrifices. There again, however, a great prophecy was uttered. That prophecy showed that one must be found to be offered up as a sacrifice for mankind, and how atonement should be accomplished. The court that surrounded the tabernacle was the place where the animals were slain, and represented the earth where the great sacrifice must be made. The Most Holy represented heaven itself, and there the blood must be sprinkled; saying in effect that the great redemptive price for the release of man must be paid in heaven and that that price must be a life poured out in sacrifice.

Jehovah caused His chosen people by their very course of action to utter prophecy relating to the future. He showed that the Redeemer must also be the Deliverer. Egypt was holding the Israelites in restraint, with Pharaoh as the ruler thereof representing Satan and his organized power holding mankind in restraint. Moses, strong in the Lord and in the power of His might, delivered the Israelites, thereby uttering a prophecy which said: 'The day will come when the Greater than Moses shall arise who will redeem and deliver the human race from the bondage of the enemy.' Likewise David, in rescuing the Israelites from the enemies, representatively prophesied that God would send a Mighty One who would rescue the people and deliver them from their enemies.

Then God caused men who were really devoted to Him to speak words of prophecy con-

cerning the Redeemer. It is not to be expected that those men would understand the meaning of the words they uttered concerning the Redeemer, but they spoke or wrote as the power of God moved them.

In his great suffering and tribulation Job represented, among other things, humankind suffering and desiring to be delivered. Job first speaks of the goodness of God and the insignificance of man, and how impossible it is for imperfect man to bring himself into harmony with his Creator. Then he adds: "There is no umpire [mediator] betwixt us that might lay his hand upon us both." (Job 9:33, *R. V.*, margin) This prophecy said in substance: 'There must be one to go between God and man, which mediator God will provide for the deliverance of man.' Then Job gave utterance to these prophetic words: "But I know that my redeemer liveth, and as the Last over my dust will he arise; and though after my skin is struck off this followeth, yet apart from my flesh shall I see God."—Job 19:25, 26, *Roth*.

Jehovah caused His prophet to utter these words (Hos. 13:14): "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death." The word "redeem" in this text means to buy back with a price, and the word "ransom" employed in the same text means to rescue, make free and deliver. The prophecies therefore mean that some day in His appointed way God would buy back the right of man to life, and buy this right with a price, and would rescue, deliver and set men free from the power of death and the grave.

Relating to the same matter God caused His prophet to write: "They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches; none of them can by any means redeem [deliver and make free] his brother, nor give to God a ransom [provide the covering or redemptive price] for him: . . . that he should still live for ever, and not see corruption." (Ps. 49:6-9) Regardless of all the riches a man might possess, he could not provide the price required to make himself or his brother or the human family free. God must make the provision. Then the prophecy is uttered that God will do that very thing for man. (Ps. 49:14, 15) "Like sheep they are laid in the grave; death shall feed on them; and the upright shall have dominion over them in the morning; and their beauty shall consume in the grave from their dwelling. But God

will redeem my soul from the power of the grave: for he shall receive me."

Gradually God, by words and the actions taken by His people under His direction, disclosed His purpose to provide redemption by the sacrifice of a life as a substitute for Adam. Then through His prophets He tells more specifically of His purposes. He foretells the coming of a man entirely pure and free from sin; that he would be offered as a sacrifice and would willingly submit to death; that he would pour out his being in death and in his death would provide the great cost price that would redeem man from death and the grave; that the perfect man would die as though he were a sinner, yet being without sin, and his life would be made an offering for sin; that God would raise him up again, that Jehovah's purpose would prosper in his hand and that he should not only be the Redeemer of man by his own life-blood, but be a great Conqueror and triumph over the enemy. Among other things in this wonderful prophecy He uses these words: "Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted. But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth. He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgression of my people was he stricken. And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth. Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief; when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand. He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied; by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities. Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his

soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors." —Isa. 53: 4-12.

The Test

How shall we know that these prophecies are true? The answer is, Because they completely meet the divinely-provided test. Every prophet that spoke the truth spoke in the name of Jehovah; therefore the prophecy is Jehovah's Word. Jehovah provided the test by which the people might know the truth or falsity of such prophecy. All the prophecy herein set forth exactly complies with those requirements; namely, all were spoken in the name of Jehovah, all tend to turn the people to Jehovah and teach them that He is the Almighty God, and many of the prophecies have been fulfilled or are in course of fulfilment, thereby proving that the prophets who spoke were God's prophets and spoke His Word of truth. If some of the prophecies thus spoken have already been fulfilled, then with absolute confidence we may expect the other portions of the prophecy to be fulfilled.

Fulfilment

Jesus was born exactly at the place foretold by God's prophet. (Mic. 5: 2) He was begotten, not by man, but by the power of Jehovah God, and was therefore pure and without defilement. (Matt. 1: 18; Heb. 7: 26) He was brought into the world to speak, and did speak, in the name of Jehovah God. (John 6: 38, 57) He was born a Jew under the law, and was therefore raised up from among His brethren, even as Moses had prophesied. (Deut. 18: 15, 18; Gal. 4: 4) When He appeared to begin His work on earth as a man, John the Baptist, one of the greatest of the prophets, pointing toward Jesus said: "Behold the Lamb of God [Jesus, foretold as the sacrificial or Paschal Lamb], which taketh away the sin of the world." (John 1: 29) Jesus had come to be offered up as a sacrifice even as the lamb was offered by the Israelites, and the life of Jesus would be poured out for the sin of the world. The prophet of Jehovah had foretold that He would come 'to comfort those that mourn'. (Isa. 61: 1, 2) Jesus went about doing good and comforting those who did mourn, healing the sick and opening the eyes of the blind. (Luke 4: 18; Matt. 11: 28) All mankind was in bondage to death and in need of life, and

Jesus said: "I am come that they might have life." (John 10:10) He further said that He came to give His life a ransom, the purchase price, for man.—Matt. 20:28; John 6:51.

Jesus was persecuted and oppressed; He was assaulted and wrongfully charged with crime; He was tried and convicted as though He were a wicked person, and was crucified between two thieves, all of which had been foretold of and concerning Him by God's prophet. He was raised from death by the power of Jehovah. (Acts 10:38-40) He was raised, and ascended into heaven, the great Conqueror over death, and is alive for evermore, and still leads on, the Conqueror over all opposition. (Rev. 1:18; 6:2) As to why His life-blood was poured out in death God's inspired witness testified, to wit: "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."—Heb. 2:9.

"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) "Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot; who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you."—1 Pet. 1:18-20.

As a climax of this argument I quote John 3:16, to wit: "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." There is no other means of salvation for man. God made this provision because of His unselfishness. His provision is complete. Let the people choose as to whether they will accept the unsupported statement of modern clergymen or will rely upon the inspired Word of God.

Next Sunday consideration will be given to the Scriptural proof concerning the great Prophet, Priest and King.

Pastor Battin's Warning

ONE of our subscribers passed the Barclay church the other day and photographed the following announcement:

WARNING

You are warned against reading, or allowing to be read, any book published by the INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

These books are not Scriptural.

They say there is no hell.

They say the soul is annihilated, or sleeps, after death.

They say Christ's second coming has all ready occurred, and not to look for His coming. They are confusing.

They are neither scientific nor Scriptural on the creation.

They were purchased innocently, and the best remedy for the error of buying them, is their prompt destruction.

Oscar L. Battin

Pastor Barclay Church.

Ladies and gentlemen, right this way. You now see before you the grand high religious Mogul of America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the

islands of the sea, duly qualified to tell everybody what to read, and also what not to read.

Ladies and gentlemen, the books of the INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION "are not Scriptural". (?) We do not know why they are not, but they "are not"! They are packed so full of the Bible from end to end that it seems just like reading the Bible itself, yet the "Pahstah" says they are not Scriptural. He must know, for that is what he is paid to know, and all he is paid to know. If he knows it, that is what he knows and nothing else but, and if he doesn't know it (and he doesn't), then he doesn't know it and nothing else but. A glance at the Scriptures cited in Judge Rutherford's books and the comments thereon, especially in the chapter in *Light* on "Hypocrisy Exposed", will show why the "Pahstah" wishes these books unread.

These books say "there is no hell". (?) Here is a fine chance to earn some money. Send us in one of the books marked to prove that it says there is no hell, and get a check for \$100 right back in the next mail.

"They say the soul is annihilated, or sleeps, after death." (?) Well, which will you have, Pahstah? You can't have both. If a thing is asleep it is not annihilated, is it? The Scriptures show that the dead are asleep. But some of them will be annihilated, Pahstah. Maybe you will be one of them. So you score both ways.

"They say Christ's coming has 'all ready' occurred." Righto! But, Pahstah, when you use the word 'already', it should not be split up into two words. If all are ready for a thing, then it might be said that they are "all ready". But if a thing has already come to pass, it is not necessarily of such a nature that all are ready to see it. Apparently you are not ready for the great truth you have brushed lightly aside. But some of us are all ready, already.

"They are confusing." (?) Certainly! Nothing has ever so confused the Devil and his crowd as these books. That is part of their mission. Such as go to make up the Devil's crowd have no faith in God or His Word, and therefore when they read the literature of the Bible Stu-

dents they read with a film over their eyes and do not know what it is all about.

"They are neither scientific nor Scriptural on the creation." (?) All right! We waited a lifetime for *you* to tell us what is scientific and what is Scriptural. Go to it, Pahstah. The world wiggles its ears to hear.

"They were purchased innocently." (?) Oh! Were they? Well, you know you were not one of the innocent ones. You would know better. Catch you buying books to help you understand the Bible! Not much! It is all you can do to keep read up on the ever-shifting foolishness of Evolution, without trying to keep abreast of the unfoldings of what you esteem Jewish folklore.

Yes, Pahstah, we know you want the books destroyed, and also the man who wrote them, and the men and women who take them around from door to door. They bring so many questions from the flock that it disturbs you in your slumbers. But we have to give you credit for barking this time, even if you did bark up the wrong tree.

S
u
b
s
c
r
i
b
e

t
o
d
a
y

b
y

u
s
i
n
g


Why Not The Golden Age

as a birthday gift to a friend or relative? It will be a reminder every two weeks that they were remembered by you, and that you wanted them to have something worth while as a token of your friendship and affection.

You have read *The Golden Age* long enough to know that it is the most optimistic little magazine one could possibly subscribe for, and that it gives a real reason for a hopeful outlook. Why not share this good thing with others?

\$1.00 in the U. S.

\$1.25 elsewhere.

the coupon 

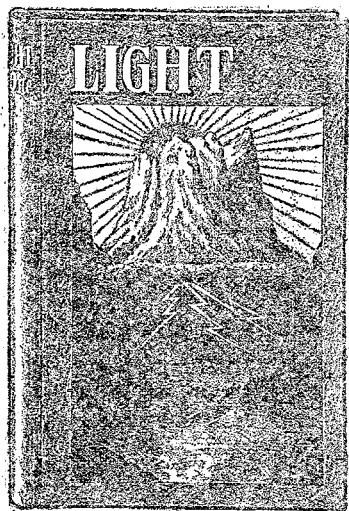
THE GOLDEN AGE: 117 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please send *The Golden Age* for one year to

Name

Street and No.

City and State

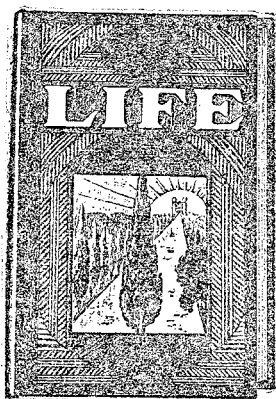
I enclose money order for \$1.00 herewith. (Canada, and Foreign \$1.25)



Judge Rutherford's Latest *Light*

Book I, Book II

A commentary on the last book of the Bible, The Revelation, showing that its extraordinary mysterious descriptions picture events that the readers have seen with their own eyes, and others about to take place very soon, and that the destiny to which they are leading is the end of Satan's dominion over the earth, and the establishment of Christ's kingdom among men.



Life

An unusual book setting forth the many assurances of the Bible that it is God's purpose to give everlasting life to mankind. It links the return of the Jews to Palestine with the approaching reconstruction of the world upon the foundation of righteousness. It also takes up the subject of the evil in the world and gives a simple, in fact the only reasonable explanation of why God has not hindered evil, pointing to the time, not far distant, when evil shall be for ever abolished.



Prophecy

Points out some of the striking prophetic references to the hypocritical conditions existing in the so-called "Christian" world today. There is a table of the armies of the world, showing that there are more men under arms today than before the World War, while the professedly Christian nations make loud claims of establishing peace on earth. *Prophecy* points to the only remedy for the world's distress and perplexity.

All Four for \$1.60

The WATCH TOWER

BROOKLYN • NEW YORK

Enclosed find money order for \$1.60, for which send me at once Judge Rutherford's 4 latest books.

Name Street and Number

City and State