

Desert Blossom
The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE



in this issue

THE HERALD OF PEACE

reviewing the cause and the horrors
of war

GOOD HEALTH

care of the human body and the ac-
tual cause of disease

COURTESIES OF MIDIANITES

as expressed in their verbal attacks
upon each other

PROVISION FOR

RECONCILIATION

conflicting doctrines of churchianity
contrasted with Jehovah God's rea-
sonable plan for man's salvation,
broadcast by Judge Rutherford

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The Herald of Peace

AN ISSUE of the *Herald of Peace*, Lemoore, California, is before us, and we have read it with interest and satisfaction. Its object is to abolish war. It has no set program, but it has ideas, lots of them, and information in great quantities. We copy some of it.

In his opening editorial the editor, E. L. Pratt, says of the causes of war:

Bismarck admitted that cupidity is the prime cause of war. But Bismarck was not honest enough to present the reverse side of the situation by calling attention to the fact that in the satisfaction of its hunger, the stronger nation took away from the weaker one all of these things: life and the materials with which to support home and country, all that helped to make its own civilization worth while; and that in the end only a few of the very wealthy profited.

Civilization acknowledges life as sacred, and the common law declares that the killing of a human being is a capital crime. If the taking of a single life constitutes the greatest felony, by what words shall we designate the acts of any nation that deliberately destroys human life en masse, destroys it with no reason or excuse other than a desire to gain the possession of the vanquished nation in order to add to the surety and comfort of its own existence?

It is the same act, motivated in the same manner, and differing only in scale, that we find recorded in our daily newspaper's account of individual sordid crime. The desire of one man for the money carried by another, this money evidencing potentially better conditions of living, comfortable housing, good clothing, palatable and nutritious foods, the lessening of strenuous effort for existence, leads him to attack the more fortunate man, and results in the despoiling and perhaps the death of the victim.

Multiply this incident by a thousand, by ten thousand, by a million, and we name it war, instead of robbery or murder.

But there is this difference between the two acts. There is no assured immunity from punishment for the individual criminal. He is aware that, however successful he may be in committing the crime, he faces the possibility of immediate and drastic retribution at the

hands of an outraged community. But the nation that instigates war, and brings that war to a successful conclusion in the furtherance of its own selfish aims, is not punished; is not even arraigned and judged at the bar of public opinion, as represented by other nations. The aggressor, if victorious, is permitted to retain and to enjoy his pirated plunder.

One of his contributors, Wade R. Parks, attorney at law, Plains, Montana, gives some further ideas along the same lines, saying in part:

That wars are promoted and supported for the same reasons that other enterprises are generally promoted, should by now be a common-place idea. All enterprises of wide-reaching consequences are promoted and conducted to produce profits. Did not President Wilson, in a noted address, declare that the building of the Bagdad railroad was the straw that broke the camel's back in 1914 and caused the war? In other words, Germany's enterprise to get her wares on to the world's market at some points theretofore a practical monopoly of some of her commercial competitors was very offensive, injurious, and objectionable to some of her commercial rivals, and the war that resulted put Germany out of the race for commercial supremacy.

And did not all who were pecuniarily interested in the war babies want war in 1917? Moreover, did not the Declaration of War in 1917 make business good for some time? Did not enterprising Americans in all lines of industry make unprecedented profits? And when the Hon. Robert M. La Follette, in the United States Senate, proposed a financial measure which would tax into the United States Treasury all the profits made out of the enterprises that waxed fat on the war, did not the spokesman of the profiteers spread broadcast the poison-gas to the effect that La Follette was a pro-German, and otherwise assassinate his good name and character? And did not The Associated Press broadcast a 100% lie concerning a statement of the late Senator La Follette regarding a speech he made in a mid-West metropolis during the war, all to glorify war and damnify the peace-makers?

A modest little news squib puts considerable into thirty-six words when it says:

The Nation calls appropriate attention to the fact

that when a revolution broke out, recently, in Portugal, endangering American life and property, the administration sent no marines there to protect either. Evidently no oil in Portugal!

General Tasker H. Bliss, of the United States Army, is quoted as authority for the following:

If nations are armed to the limit against each other, and each knows that the armament of the other has no use against any other than himself, can we not all see that when one approaches its limit, and believes the other to be capable of further expansion, war, without warning, is inevitable?

Pax International is given credit for an item that should bring to an end an international disgrace:

On the handsome facade of the United States post-office are carved these striking words:

"Carrier of News and Knowledge, Instrument of Trade and Industry, Promoter of Mutual Acquaintance, of Peace, and of Goodwill Among Men and Nations."

This is a splendid sentiment—a fine standard for over the doorway of the main postoffice of this great country, but letters going out of these same doorways are not carrying out the spirit of this banner. The cancellation stamp, "Let's Go—Citizens' Military Training Camps," bears no such ideals as "Peace and Goodwill Among Men and Nations". It flaunts the junker spirit of the military party before all the high-minded, peace-loving citizens of the nation, and, what is more to be deplored, this very postoffice, with its high-sounding phrases, denies them a thousand times a day as United States letters go into foreign lands, advertising the new jingoism of America.

So much for the causes of war; and now something about some phases of

The World War Itself

THE first is an extract from "The War Myth in United States History", by C. H. Hamlin, which tells us all about the Government's official and duly accredited first-class A Number One liars and deceivers extraordinary, with a good idea of just what to expect when more liars are needed for the same kind of work. Mr. Hamlin said:

After the United States entered the war in April, 1917, we immediately created a government propaganda bureau, which was employed to arouse popular hatred; an official daily newspaper known as the "Committee on Public Information", with George Creel as chairman. Since the war, Mr. Creel has given us an account of the propaganda activities in his book, *How We Advertised America*.

No effort was made to present the truth. Allied propaganda was accepted and to it we added ours. This

"Committee on Public Information" issued 75,099,023 pamphlets and books to encourage the public "morale". They hired the services of 75,000 speakers who operated in 5,200 communities.

Altogether, about 755,190 speeches were made by these people known as the "Four Minute Men". Exhibits were given at fairs, and war films were prepared for the cinema, from which the "Committee on Public Information" received a royalty. A total of 1,438 drawings was issued which had a circulation of 100,000 copies.

A propaganda bureau was established by the United States in the capitals of every nation in the world except those of the central powers. The total expenditure by the United States for propaganda was \$6,738,223. (See George Creel, *How We Advertised America*, chapter one.) This was the greatest fraud ever sold to the public in the name of patriotism and religion. The Espionage act was passed making it illegal to spread "false" reports that would hinder recruiting. Every report was false which did not harmonize with the propaganda released by this "Committee on Public Information". The best we can now say for Mr. Wilson and the American public is that they were the victims of allied propaganda, and contributed to the wrecking of European civilization through deception.

As to the sinking of the *Lusitania* Mr. Pratt himself lets us in for the following interesting item:

The sale of one automatic six-shooter may mean the death of one citizen; the sale of a quantity of munitions of war may mean the slaughter of thousands. It is said that the *Lusitania* undertook to carry to the theatre of war, eleven hundred cases of ammunition. If that is true, each case cost the sacrifice of one life, when the ship, with its precious cargo of human freight, was sent to the bottom of the sea.

As to what a battle-field looks like, he quotes from Winston Churchill's pen a description of what Churchill himself saw:

The anatomy of the battles of Verdun and the Somme were the same. A battlefield had been selected. Around this battlefield walls were built—double, triple, quadruple—of enormous cannon. Behind these railways were constructed to feed them, and mountains of shells were built up. All this was the work of months.

Thus the battlefield was completely encircled by thousands of guns of all sizes, and a wide oval space prepared in their midst. Through this awful arena all the divisions of each army, battered ceaselessly by the enveloping artillery, were made to pass in succession, as if they were the teeth of interlocking cog-wheels grinding each other.

For month after month the ceaseless cannonade continued at its utmost intensity, and month after month the gallant divisions of heroic human beings were torn

to pieces in this terrible rotation. Then came the winter, pouring down rain from the sky to clog the feet of men, and drawing veils of mist before the hawk eyes of their artillery. The arena, as used to happen in the Coliseum in those miniature Roman days, was flooded with water. A vast sea of ensanguined mud, churned by thousands of vehicles, by hundreds of thousands of men and millions of shells, replaced the blasted dust.

Still the struggle continued. Still the remorseless wheels revolved. Still the auditorium of artillery roared. At last the legs of men could no longer move; they wallowed and floundered helplessly in the slime. Their food, their ammunition lagged behind them along the smashed and choked roadways.

The Results of the War

AS TO the results of the war nothing much need be added to what U. S. Senator George W. Norris said of it, except that we were all told that this war would purify mankind, make the world safe for democracy and give our children a better place in which to live. Senator Norris tells what we actually got:

The real heritage of the war is to be found here at home. It was here that the soul of America was to have been purified. The millions of our youth who went into that orgy of murder were promised a new and better order of things. For the thousands of our young men killed and maimed, for our billions spent, for the countless millions of heartaches, we have what? We have political corruption such as was never dreamed of before, we have a new crop of millionaires such as the world has never before witnessed, we have a crime wave that staggers the imagination of the world, we have gigantic, war-grown combinations of trade and money that are squeezing billions annually out of the people who "gave till it hurt", and they are doing it under the fawning and paternalistic eye of the government. We have a national avariciousness, and sense of grab, grab, grab, that can not be eradicated from the national consciousness for generations to come. This we have. Why? Because the war did what a few of us believed it would do—it stupified and paralyzed the moral consciousness of the American people as nothing else could have done, and because it was a war of gigantic commercial interests from beginning to end.

War is a great civilizer! O yes! It is necessary for Christian nations to go to war with the heathen so as to teach them the principles of true Christianity! Is it? Well:

During the Maori War of 1860, rumor reached the native chiefs that the British commander's forces, waiting for the river steamships, were short of food. Under a flag of truce the chiefs sent down a fleet of boats laden with milch cows and other food, with a communi-

cation saying "there was no glory in fighting hungry men".

But surely the people get something out of a great war, do they not? Yes, they do not! Here is what they get. We find this in Mr. Pratt's new paper from the pen of one of our old contributors, H. E. Branch:

Our public has been paying interest for sixty years on \$346,000,000 Civil War debt, and the interest paid by the public without valuable consideration—something for nothing—now amounts to more than thirty times the face of the original debt. Our banking institutions owe their depositors and stockholders about \$60,000,000,000. Our government debt, counting greenbacks, federal reserve notes, emergency currency, short time notes, \$13,000,000,000 to Europe, treasury notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, national bank notes, subsidiary coinage, thrift stamps, baby bonds and Liberty Bonds, aggregate at least \$50,000,000,000. The public paid their face value of bogus government debts in cash, met its demands with the real goods (money wrung from widows and orphans and farmers), the cash resources that performed our part in the World War without debt, \$50,000,000,000 in actual service, the only means of ultimate payment.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, ex-president of Stanford University, enlivens the paper by a paragraph which says:

Our country, which so many people pretend now is so very rich, is not so wealthy as it was before the war. Our farmers and various other classes are bled to death to make the wealth of the comparatively few that sold armament and other things to the allies to be paid for by the extra cost which the Liberty bonds and other devices forced upon the common people of America.

What We Learned from the War

WHAT the peoples of the earth learned from the World War can be summed up in one sentence, with only one word in the sentence: Nothing.

Secretary Mellon, in his annual report for 1925, admitted that seventy cents of every dollar raised by taxation goes to wars past and future. Other students of such matters put the percentage very much higher. Imagine the head of a family wasting seventy percent of his income in buying fire arms with which to kill the head of some other family!

Napoleon once said that a great soldier like himself cared nothing for the lives of a million men. He once said that he would not hesitate to tell a lie to gain a point. His last child was born to a servant to whom he was unmarried.

Napoleon was a murderer, a liar, a thief and an adulterer. Who wants to be like Napoleon? Napoleon was honest enough to say that if he gave liberty to the press his power could not last three days.

The coffins of the eleven million men killed in the World War, placed side by side, and touching one another, would reach from Vladivostok to Paris. Placed endwise and five feet apart they would reach around the earth at the equator. But experience has taught us that we learn not one thing from experience except how to make bigger fools of ourselves the next time we get a chance.

Preparing for the Next War

AS TO preparation for the last war Edward Berwick is quoted from the *Peninsula Review* as saying:

In 1918 our Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for the expenses of our chemical warfare (gas) service, and allotted 48,000 men thereto.

Sixty-three poison gases were used in the war, of which twenty-six were classed as lethal (deadly). Our Edgewood Arsenal was turning out weekly 815 tons of gas-producing compounds against 410 tons made in Britain, 285 tons in France and only 210 tons in Germany. Edgewood and auxiliaries were almost ready to produce 13,000 tons monthly. One of the Edgewood staff told me the stuff was so hurtful that for only six actual workers in the "mustard" gas section there were ninety in hospital, gas-disabled. At the time of the Armistice the G. W. service was engaged in sixty-five "major research problems", including eight gases more deadly than any already in use.

One airplane can carry enough material to destroy all life in a strip of territory 100 feet wide and seven miles long. A few dozen such could wipe out any metropolis, regardless of entrenchments, fortresses, or a million armed men.

An article by R. P. Benjamin outlines some of the features of the next war. It says:

A chemical conflict in which cradles will be no safer than the trenches; in which hundreds of planes will sweep through fire-devastated regions, dropping bombs filled with a gas that will completely annihilate every vestige of life which may be left, even down to the birds and the insects; a war involving entire noncombatant populations in its fury, destroying the infants and the aged in their beds in the same impersonal manner as the soldiers in the trenches—this is what another great war will mean!

Gas in the last war proved more effective in killing people than rifle bullets. It burns, suffocates and blinds—puts people out of action quickly. Furthermore, it is terrifying and likewise difficult to guard against since

gas masks now require careful adjustment. An old person or a child would find themselves defenseless. Perhaps ability to put a mask on quickly wouldn't make much difference anyway, because masks now are valuable only against the known gases. A new kind of gas would penetrate them as though they were non-existent! It is to be presumed that government chemists are working on such gases now.

What of our women and children, expectant mothers, infants and our old people, our sick and our poor helpless insane? Blinded, burned, maimed, killed! Our peaceful countryside destroyed by fire; crops—the great wheatfields—ruined by poisonous chemicals dropped in bombs from enemy planes. A hideous, horrible prospect?

Then we have some of the cold-blooded statements of those who believe in war and want it, with all its accessories. One of those, apparently, is Ernest McCullough. Writing in the *New-York Times* he says:

The chief object of fighting is not to kill. The creation of casualties is of far greater importance. Morale is hurt by the sight of suffering men waiting for ambulances, and ambulances choke the roads needed for advancing troops and munition trains. Each dead man is one man removed from the ranks of fighters, but a casualty means several men out of fighting. Warfare gas is the cheapest ammunition: it creates casualties by wholesale.

Then there is an official statement on lethal rays and germ warfare. This is a summary by Editor Pratt:

Major-General E. D. Swinton, a British expert, states that progress is being made in the development of rays for lethal purposes. "We have X-rays," he says. "We have light rays. We have heat rays. We may not be so very far from the development of some kind of lethal ray which will shrivel up or paralyze or poison human beings."

General Swinton prophesies the coming of germ warfare. "I think it will come to that," he says, "and so far as I can see there is no reason why it should not. We must envisage these new forms of warfare and as far as possible expend energy, time and money in encouraging our inventors and scientists to study the waging of war on a wholesale scale instead of . . . thinking so much about methods which will kill a few individuals only at a time."

Trying to Prevent Another War

J. N. McCARTER, attorney and counselor at law, Stanton, N. D., tells what he thinks of the chances of legally preventing another war:

It would require legislation to prevent war, and that we could never get through the Congress of the United States. We might get it through the States, but not through the corrupt, rotten government as made and

constituted today. If we could get legislation to the effect that no war could be declared until the matter had been taken up with, and voted on by the people, then there would be no more war. Or if we could compel those who stir it up, to do their part of the fighting, then, again, there would be no war.

If we could dethrone money—put it back to its primitive position as a medium of exchange only instead of being used as it now is as a means of oppression—and cease to loan it for interest, so that no one could afford to hoard it up, and hold it for hire, then, too, this would have its effect on the war problem; but, as it is today, the moneyed lords of this country can raise hell and cause a war at any time they want to. If they can force our boys to go to foreign countries, as they did in the last war, they can do anything else they want to do.

The men who profit by war are the ones who stir it up, and they are so intimately associated with our U. S. senators and congressmen that all they have to do is to get the subsidized press to yowling about how we are being abused by some other nation of people, and in a very short time they will have most of the "soft boiled" straining at their leashes to get to cut some pacifist's throat.

The moneyed gods have the money, arsenals, arms, men and the big press to back them up; and as long as they have, and as long as about eighty-five percent of the people are so gullible, about every fifty years (it requires about that long for fools to forget) we will have war. It reminds me of how near we came just recently to trouble with Mexico, because some of our multi-millionaires were bound to ignore the laws of Mexico and do as they please in that country.

Leroy L. Reading says:

When the late President Harding, standing on the docks at Hoboken, surrounded by 6,000 caskets containing the bodies of men who had given their lives in that great world struggle, declared "This must not be again",

his words found an echo in the hearts of millions of his countrymen.

Editor Pratt thinks enough of a sentiment of President Coolidge to quote it twice in his paper:

If this generation fails to devise means for preventing war, it will deserve the disaster which surely will be visited upon it. Later generations will not be likely to act if we fail.

Justice Clark of the U. S. Supreme Court is quoted as saying:

Either civilization must destroy war, or war will destroy civilization.

The *Herald of Peace* has started on a good errand. When it sees that the clergy are the blessers and sanctifiers of war it will take another long stride ahead. In due time it may get to see Judge Rutherford's true position that the only way to oust the Devil's organization, his politicians, his press, his plutocrats and his preachers, is for the common people to withdraw their support, when they will surely go down. Something like this true solution of the problem is vaguely seen from one angle by one of the *Herald's* contributors, Leroy L. Reading, when he says:

And America has another powerful weapon. Let the world know that America will not finance a war. Let it be understood that this rich nation has billions for promoting the progress of peace, but not one cent for war, and there would be sudden cooling of the passions of Europe. Make no mistake about this: the common people can readily force their beliefs upon the men of money. It is not individual money which goes to purchase foreign bonds: it is the money deposited in banks by the people. If the people resolutely set their faces against the lending of their money for warfare, the bankers will promptly bow to their wishes.

The Pasadena Ostrich Farms

AT SOUTH PASADENA, California, one of the show sights is the Cawston ostrich farm, where are to be found great numbers of the descendants of the original flock of fifty birds brought from Africa thirty-five years ago.

In size the ostrich reaches a height of eight feet or more, often weighing as much as three hundred pounds. The eggs are ivory in color, of huge proportions and frequently weigh as high as five pounds.

No pains are spared in the handling of these eggs. They are hatched by the incubator process or by the mates, which take turns on the nest, the males at night and the females during the day.

For four days after hatching the baby ostrich goes without food. At the end of this time it begins to eat gravel, alfalfa, grain, oranges, vegetables, and from time to time, small rocks and other hard substances as an aid to digestion.

Plumage is first clipped approximately three months after the young ostrich has reached its maturity.

The ostrich is driven into a corner and a hood is drawn over its head. This renders it docile and easily handled, and while one attendant holds it, another clips its plumes.

In no case are plumes plucked. They are clipped close to the skin by an absolutely harmless process. Only the wing and tail feathers from the male birds are taken.

Caught in Passing

Aluminum Poisoning in Texas

BEANS cooked in aluminum, and left to stand in the aluminum vessel until thoroughly poisoned, caused the death at Crowell, Texas, of the father of the family and a five-year-old daughter, and the serious illness of five others. The only one in the family not poisoned was a two-year-old baby that went to bed supperless. If you want to die, keep on eating food cooked in aluminum.

Reforestation in Jersey

NEW JERSEY is going after the reforestation problem in earnest and is now planting over a million new trees each year. This is not much, but it is something; and a generation from now everybody will be glad it was done.

An Opinion on Revivals

COMMERCE AND FINANCE says: "A revival is really a blight and murrain to its community. If there is a town in the United States that can look back and honestly say that it has been bettered by the ministrations of a revival we should like to know of it."

Reverences the Creator

NORMAN KRASE, one of the world's greatest chemists, is the discoverer of a method of making synthetic grain alcohol which it is believed will save American industry forty million dollars a year. Professor Krase, a great physicist as well as chemist, says: "There is as much reason to believe that the arrangement of atoms, the beautifully interrelated system in which they appear, is a matter of chance as to believe that the pouring of materials from a bag in the sky would produce a building."

Chinese Textile Mills Affect British Trade

SO SERIOUS have been the effects of the opening of new textile mills in China and India that the British textile industries now export only four yards to every seven exported before the World War. Textile mills in the United States are also feeling the pinch. Western textile workers could not possibly live at all on the wages paid Asiatic mill workers, and can not compete in the Asiatic market for textiles which Asiatic labor can produce. There is plenty of Western money back of these Eastern mills.

Sopranos Unsited to Radio

THE official declaration is made that sopranos are unsited to the radio. It is true that a few soprano voices are of such quality that the tones carry well by radio, but for the most part only altos and contraltos can be used for broadcasting. This seems unfortunate. Some remedy may ultimately be found.

Anything to Fill the Church

ONE of the church bulletins, published in Dallas, Texas, made the following interesting declaration: "The ladies of this church have cast off clothing of all kinds. They may be seen in the basement of the church any afternoon this week." No particulars were given as to the attendance.

Americans Eating Less

OWING to the great increase in machinery the American people are eating much less than they did a few years ago. Studies show that meat consumption has fallen off more than ten percent and wheat flour consumption more than twenty percent, owing to the lighter work now required of human hands.

Must Accept Bible or Chaos

DR. D. W. SWANN, of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in an address before the American Chemical Society Institute at Chicago said: "Either one accepts the view of creation handed down by the Bible, or else the scientist nods his head and says he can not answer. Science has been able to see the workings of life, but as for getting any clear conception of the beginnings we are at a loss."

Excavations at Kirjath-Sepher

KIRJATH-SEEPHER, captured from the Canaanites by Othniel, who later became one of the judges of Israel, is now being excavated, after having lain desolate and uninhabited for 2500 years. The archaeologists say that it proves that in the time of Jewish occupation the houses of this city were all provided with at least two stories, were well built, well plastered and contained much more wood in their construction than is now possible in modern Palestine, where the ancient forests no longer exist.

Ultra-Violet Rays on the Farm

ULTRA-violet rays are now being used in Britain, and perhaps in the United States, to improve the condition of race-horses and improve the quantity and quality of dairy products. It is claimed that ultra-violet rays in poultry houses will increase the egg supply fifty percent.

Cuba Insists on Education

CUBA plans compulsory military service for all illiterates more than twenty-one years of age. The period of service required will be that necessary to enable the individual to master the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. Several hours will be devoted to study each day.

Political Prisoners in Russia

THE heartlessness of the Russian dictatorship is disclosed in the fact that ten years after the Russian Revolution there are still more than a hundred men and women in prison or in exile who actually helped to bring that revolution about but, for one reason or another, have differed with the administration at Moscow.

Russia Waives Duty on Tools

THE Soviet government has entered into a contract to receive American tools and machinery free of duty for the next five years. The object of the contract is to assist 1,000,000 declassed Jews, former small tradesmen, who have been deprived of making a livelihood at their former occupations and are now endeavoring to make a living from the soil.

Mastoiditis and the Knife

A LITTLE girl named Ruth had acute mastoiditis with a noxious exudate from the ear. For eight weeks she had screamed with the pain. At length the specialists said she must have an operation at once or death would result. In desperation the parents sent for a chiropractor. The first adjustment stopped the pain and stopped the exudate from the ear. In a week the child was as well as ever. What the chiropractor did was illegal. If the child had been operated on she would probably have died. But it would have been legal.

Thirty-one Years Ago

THIRTY-ONE years ago a newspaper said: "The automobile can not possibly succeed because of two inherent defects: First, its engine will always be so unreliable that the average citizen will not tolerate the delay and inconvenience sure to arise; second, there will never be sufficient funds to build level roads permitting travel at high speed."

A New Railroad for Peru

PERU is to have a new railroad, expected to cost \$300,000,000. It will be a seven-hundred-mile trunk line from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the headwaters of navigation of the Amazon River on the east and will tap one of the richest mineral regions of the world. It will be constructed by New York and Pittsburgh financiers.

The Canadian Wheat Pool

IN FIVE years, largely as the result of the efforts of one man, 140,000 Canadian farmers have come to own outright or are now buying or building 936 grain elevators, and are now selling 175,000,000 bushels of grain a year. When they organized they were paid \$1 a bushel; the pool has averaged to pay them more than \$1.40.

The Dying Newspapers

THE daily newspapers of the country are dying off rapidly. There are now only four cities in the United States that have more than two morning newspapers, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Los Angeles. Twenty-nine Sunday newspapers have given up the ghost in the last eighteen months, along with twenty-four morning newspapers and forty-five evening newspapers.

Saved \$5 Apiece in Half a Century

IT IS interesting to know that in the United States, where everybody is supposed to be on an equal footing, the twelve million Negroes have succeeded in saving and putting into their 70,000 businesses the sum of sixty million dollars. That is a saving of \$5 apiece for these faithful workers in the sixty-five years in which they have had their liberty, and tells more plainly than anything else could that they have not been given a square deal.

The Expectations for Haifa

IT IS expected that the population of Haifa, Palestine, will soon increase from 35,000, its present number, to 200,000. The reason for this is that Haifa will become the principal seaport of Palestine and the terminus of the route to Bagdad. Work on the harbor will commence in September. The piers will be able to accommodate the largest ships in the world, with the sole exception of the Leviathan.

The Air Mail To Mexico

THE new air mail service to Mexico takes only a little over twenty-four hours to carry the mail from Boston to Mexico City. Leaving Boston at 6:15 p. m. the mail is due at Laredo, Texas, at 2:30 p. m. the next day, and at Mexico City about 9:30 p. m. The route is via Washington, Atlanta and New Orleans. By rail it takes five days to make this trip.

Who Rules Philadelphia?

WHEN five hundred men attempted to hold a meeting in a private hall in Philadelphia the police refused to grant a permit; and when the men, standing on their rights as American citizens, went ahead with the meeting, six were arrested and fined \$10 each, and the meeting was suppressed. It would be interesting to know who gave or had the right to give authority to these servants of the people to prevent the people themselves from exercising their constitutional privileges. The fines have been appealed to the Superior Court.

Where the Nicaragua Trouble Started

AT THE Williamstown Institute of Politics Mercer G. Johnston, Secretary of the National Citizens Committee on Relations with Latin America, made the statement that the first threat of intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua was made at a meeting of the board of directors of the Wall Street concern controlling the Nicaraguan National Railway and National Bank, when the attempt was made to return their control to Nicaraguans. He said further that this threat was executed by Jeremiah Jenks, who used the private code of the secretary of state to send a threatening telegram to the president of Nicaragua.

Hope of Overcoming Chinese Illiteracy

CHINESE scholars now have great hope of overcoming Chinese illiteracy. The 40,000 characters of Chinese writing have been carefully studied and an absolutely fundamental list of 1,300 characters has been selected. These have been divided into ninety-six groups, each representing one hour of work. As a result five million students have been enrolled in all parts of China and millions of the illiterate are now being taught to read.

Mother Superior Desires Execution

SISTER CONCEPCION ACEVEDO DE LA LATA, the bobbed-hair mother superior of the convent in which Leon Toral received his inspiration to slay General Obregon, told reporters at police headquarters in Mexico City on July 31 that she hopes soon to be executed and wants to be punished. However, this present desire on her part will not bring Obregon back to life, and as women can get but twenty years in prison for any crime she is not likely to have her desire for execution fulfilled.

French and British Spoil Kellogg Treaty

AT THE American Institute of Politics Professor E. M. Borchard, of Yale, declared that the French and British reservations of wars of self-defense, wars under the League Covenant, under the Locarno treaty and under the French treaty of alliance, have ruined the Kellogg treaty for outlawing war. He said: "Far from constituting an outlawry of war, they [the French and British exceptions] constitute the most solemn sanction of specific wars that has ever been given to the world."

Mute Regains His Voice

DEFENDING the name of Almighty God against the charges of two atheists, a mute in the employ of a Long Branch (N. J.) hotel suddenly regained his speech and was able to continue orally a defense which he had begun in writing. What a grand reward, and who can say that it was not heaven sent?

God's prophet Isaiah tells of the time coming when divine power will bring a similar blessing to afflicted ones throughout the earth. "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, . . . and the tongue of the dumb sing."—Isa. 35:5, 6.

World Catching Up on Rubber

THE world is catching up on its use of rubber. So rapidly have the Dutch East Indies increased their rubber plantings that it is estimated the crop for 1928 will be nearly equal to the production of the British possessions, approximating 400,000 tons a year.

The Ford Venture in Brazil

THE Ford venture in Brazil means much for that country and for the world. Henry Ford proposes to develop five million acres of land in the heart of the most productive region in the world. Ultimately it is expected that this territory will yield enough rubber every year to make one billion Ford tires. The mere surveying and planting of this vast area will be one of the greatest enterprises of all time.

Mail Catapulted from Steamer

THE first combined steamer and airplane mail from Europe arrived in New York Monday, August 13. It came on the Ile de France to a point three hundred miles east of Nantucket. At that point an airplane loaded with mail and with three men aboard was catapulted into the air. The mail reached New York fifteen hours ahead of the steamer and was delivered in San Francisco a few hours after the vessel reached port.

The Boeing Transport Planes

THE Boeing Air Transport is putting into operation between Chicago and San Francisco commodious triple-engined biplanes that will carry two pilots, twelve passengers with their supplies and baggage, and make 128 miles an hour. The planes contain a small buffet for serving coffee and light lunches and a large and well-appointed toilet room. The Boeing Company has ordered twenty-five new planes to take care of the deluge of business which came with the cutting in half of the air mail postal rate.

Goodbye to the Hoe

NINETY percent of the planters of Hawaii are now securing weedless crops and quicker development of plants through papering their gardens. The mulch paper keeps the moisture in, and keeps the heat in. The weeds can not come up through it. The papering of

gardens has been tried in the United States and works so successfully that the fate of the hoe is now foreseen. By this means sweet potatoes were grown in Vermont, something never before possible. Particulars are to be had from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington.

Television in Colors Now Possible

THE perfection by the Eastman Company of apparatus for taking and reproducing amateur motion pictures in colors now suggests to radio engineers the possibility of television in colors, accompanied by all the sounds that accompany the spectacles photographed. In other words it would seem that feeble man, with the instruments placed in his hands by the Creator, is being made to see that every word of the Bible is true, and that when the statement is made that all things are naked and open before Him with whom we have to do, it means just that. God's television arrangements are perfect. Nothing more need be said. In due time every crooked and evil thing that has ever transpired in the world will be shown in its true colors before the eyes of all men. Goodness will be rewarded and evil will get its just recompense, and all will approve.

In Ridley College, Melbourne

AT RIDLEY College, Melbourne, several hundred young men are in training for the Anglican ministry. Their ages are not known to us, but they seem to be about on a level with the small boy in knee pants, except that they are not so well-behaved. Just why the seniors in such a school should seize the freshmen at 2.00 a.m., take them out of their beds, and forcibly feed them with mustard until they screamed with pain, we do not know. It seems that it is an annual custom. It was carried on in the immediate neighborhood of a hospital in which a man lay dying, until the hospital authorities invoked the aid of the police, and they put a stop to it. These young men are mentally some hundreds of years behind the times. They live back in the dark ages and will make a fine lot of preachers of the doctrines that belong to that ungodly and beastly epoch.

IT IS a real education to come in contact with hundreds of new people every week and to note their response to the message of *The Golden Age* as to the outcome of the present transition in human affairs.

An ordinary salesman is more interested in the financial standing of his prospect than in his qualities of heart and intellect; but, with one presenting the good news of the kingdom, his immediate interest is in the man, in his religious sympathies, and in his heart attitude to the world-wide distress, whether it has touched him lightly or roughly.

The tremendous upheavals that have rocked the structure of society have affected every member in it, have jolted humanity out of the pre-war rut; and now one can speak to the inhabitants of inland towns and find a keen interest in the prospects of the solution of the world's problems, social, economic, political, financial and religious. A message that boldly declares God's certain remedy, independent of human enterprise, is received with a mixed feeling of hope and fear. (Some seem to feel that the affairs of the nations are not in a condition to bear the scrutiny of a righteous God.) Those who have a goodly share of the world's wealth often oppose the suggestion of a radical change in the present order, notwithstanding the assurance that the true values of life, liberty, health, happiness, peace and prosperity everlasting for all of good-will shall obtain in the incoming kingdom. This, of course, is done thoughtlessly, and a little patient endeavor to bring it home to the individual demonstrates the universal appeal of the message of the kingdom.

I spent a strenuous ten minutes at one comfortable large home, vainly trying to impress one mother with the importance of understanding the outcome of present events. My eyes wan-

dered around the sumptuous living rooms; the well-kept garden outside dispatched a fragrance through the open door. On every hand, evidence of culture and taste. Could I blame her that her vision did not reach out over the world? These things I spoke of had not penetrated through the protection of her comfort and security. I turned to go, to press on with the witness, to find those with "ears".

Two chubby boys came tumbling in from play and the mother's eyes lit up with pride. Turning quickly I asked, Have you any assurance that your two babies will not be dragged off to the trenches in a few years? Have the nations learnt anything from the last war? Instantly the apathy left her and a fear that had evidently been kept buried sprang into her eyes and drove the color from her cheeks. Quietly I restated the message of the Bible to the present generation; of the dawn of universal peace after the destruction of the systems of militarism and oppression in impending Armageddon. I had touched the spot; eagerly she took the literature that showed the hope that her babes would grow up into a happier world, freed from the scourge of militarism.

As Sarah Gamp might observe, "Humanity, high and low, is just folks." No matter what the difference be in quality of dress, surroundings, interests and diversions, humans are humans and they want just what the first man failed to give them when the drama of ages began with tragedy—life, liberty, health, love, security and assurance of perpetual enjoyment of these.

The more one really understands just how much like himself the other twenty thousand million humans who have lived are, the deeper is his appreciation of Jehovah, His plan and the satisfactory consummation.

Pinchot's Analysis of Imperialism

(Reprinted from the *Forum* magazine)

IT IS all perfectly right and proper for me to take my dollar to Mexico or any other place and get all I can out of it by every decent means (or leave it there and come home as most investors do). But for me, after subjecting my dollar to the larger and fully anticipated risk for the sake of the larger and fully anticipated return, to come running to the American taxpayer the moment the risk materializes and the

return does not, demanding that he, the taxpayer, who has never invested a cent in Mexico and probably never will, shall send his son and his money southward to get my adventurous and deliberately hazarded dollar out of trouble, is obviously a performance that requires diplomatic description, lest the public should see it in its true light and call it by its correct and by no means agreeable name.

Contentment on a Small Income (Contributed)

I AM an ardent Bible Student and read *The Golden Age* and believe it to be one of the best little papers published. In the issue of July 11 I read a piece entitled, "The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor." Believing that you desire to hear and print all sides of each subject at issue, I should like to see this contribution in your valuable paper, as I believe it would be helpful to many who are in perplexity of mind regarding present conditions in the industrial world today.

I wish to state that I have been married for six years. My husband is employed as a common laborer in one of our leading industries, working nine hours a day at forty-two cents an hour, which is \$3.78 a day. Sometimes they are slack and he is laid off; and then again when busy they work considerable overtime, which makes it about steady work the year around at \$3.78, not over \$4.00 a day.

We have two lovely children and I want to say that we are a happy family. When we married we did not have a cent. We went in debt for three rooms of medium-priced furniture, which we have paid for. Later we bought a second-hand player piano for \$350, and have it all paid for but \$40.00. Two months ago we bought a second-hand Essex coach in fine condition, and expect to get it paid for, too. We borrowed the money from my brother to buy the car and will pay him back as we can spare it, and as my husband understands a great deal about repairing machines it will not prove so expensive to run.

Many of my friends wonder how we do manage, so I will try to tell you in my crude way, as I am not a writer. We rent three nice large rooms for \$15.00 a month, and our gas, water and electric bills seldom run over meter rent, as we use these things very carefully. I am handy with the needle, so do all my own sewing and make my own hats. Our children are always dressed nice and kept clean, but as they

do not have many clothes I must wash some out each day. I do not allow my children to wear their Sunday clothes or shoes for everyday wear. I buy our foodstuffs from the cash-and-carry stores, and it is remarkable how much you can save this way. We do not use expensive canned goods or tea or coffee, but have three wholesome meals a day, with some fruit but no knickknacks. Each Saturday night the children look forward to their sack of candy and bag of peanuts, which we purchase from the five-and-ten-cent store.

People also complain about the high cost of babies. I made all my babies' clothes and I did not go to a high-priced hospital either. They cost exactly \$25.00 apiece, which was the doctor's fee, and my mother took care of me and did the household chores.

Of course I do not have money for such foolishness as permanent waves, which, after all, are not so permanent. I curl my own hair. Neither do we spend money on trashy moving-picture shows, with their sensual love scenes, which are not fit for children to see. We have found out that the best things in life are free, such as our beautiful parks and open-air band concerts; and I enjoy the Bible lectures above all else.

Of course there are a great many things which I should like to have (I think it is so with every normal human being), but I do not make myself unhappy because I can not possess them. Indeed we have learned that "godliness with contentment is great gain".

Now in closing let me say that I think the workers should have more money, and the wealthy class are very selfish, and I know they could afford to pay more money if they would. But, dear friends, let us try to do the best we can and pray all the harder for the Lord to soon establish His kingdom on earth as it is in heaven.

Did Not Change His Vest

WE HAVE a New Zealand paper containing a dispatch of 181 words reassuring us that Dean Barnett, of Hamilton, did not change his vest. It says by way of explanation: "The chasuble is not a pulpit vestment, and can be worn in the pulpit only when the pulpit is situated within the sanctuary rails."

We laugh over this flapdoodle until we cry and wonder how anybody else can avoid doing the same thing. We expect this to be followed by a 200-word dispatch that the bishop has not had his trousers off for a week and that the archbishop has had on the same pair of socks since last spring.

GOOD health is worth all it costs. No technical or scientific knowledge is necessary to understand it. Common sense will tell you that it is Truth. Truth is sometimes so simple that we ignore it. For instance, salt water is one of the best washes for the nose and throat, but because it lacks mystery people do not often use it, even when a doctor recommends it.

The importance of diet to health is being better understood every day and can be readily seen in what follows. The way to correct errors in diet is plain. Food will take on new meaning and importance.

Your Home

YOUR body is your home—the only home you will have in this life. It pays to take care of this dwelling the best you know how until you must move out for ever.

You are the manager and you can blame no one else if your home is not as you want it. Even if you inherited weakness, you can increase or decrease it, and if your weakness is greater and greater, you are responsible.

Your home needs four things—heat, energy, repair, and elimination. Millions of little workers (cells) help keep your home running right and they are always *willing* to do their part if they are furnished the proper materials to work with. Sixteen of the primary chemical elements are needed—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, sodium, iron, calcium, potassium, magnesium, manganese, silicon, chlorine, fluorine and iodine. The food we eat contains these elements in many different combinations, but if any are left out disease results.

Heat

THE body must be kept at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit—no more, no less. Clothing and housing have little to do with this temperature; the food we eat does. Many books and articles have been written on heat and energy units (calories) in food. The funny thing about it is that any one who eats food at all generally gets enough or too much of the heat-producing foods. They are the most common foods and form the largest part of our diet. You need not worry about getting enough heat units, but you should see that you are not getting too many.

SOURCES OF HEAT

<i>Food Classes</i>	<i>Chemical Elements</i>	<i>Foods</i>
Starches and Dextrines	Carbon	Inner white part of cereals
	Oxygen	Starchy vegetables (pota- toes, roots, etc.)
	Hydrogen	Bananas
Sugars	Carbon	Sweet vegetables (melons, beets, etc.)
	Oxygen	Sweet fruits (dates, figs, etc.)
	Hydrogen	Natural sugars
Fats and Oils	Carbon	Olives
	Oxygen	Cream, butter, cheese
	Hydrogen	Nuts Cooking oils Animal fats

It is true that the fats and oils can be stored in the body, but too many starches and sugars often cause disease.

Energy

ENERGY must be supplied for the work of the body. The body must be moved, the muscles flexed; the heart, lungs, brain, etc., are constantly at work. This comes from the starches, dextrines, fats, and oils which also furnish heat, and also from what are called proteids (eggs, lean meat, peas, beans, lentils, etc.)

The problem here is not to get enough but not to get too much, especially of the proteids which also contain much waste matter which must be thrown off.

Repair

THE little cells of the body are constantly breaking down and must be replaced. If the cells are not rebuilt, our home will finally collapse. If they are rebuilt better, you will be stronger and happier. Here lies danger and also opportunity.

Many people do not eat enough food containing repair materials. Would you expect a carpenter to build without lumber and nails? What would masons do without bricks and mortar? Would you horsewhip the plasterers

if they could not make the repairs without plaster? Then why expect more of the workers in your body whose duty it is to rebuild your physical home? Isn't it true that many people want to take stimulating medicines to whip the helpless cells into activity? Remember the workers are *willing* but haven't the tools.

REPAIR MATERIALS FOR CELLS AND TISSUES

<i>Food Class</i>	<i>Chemical Elements</i>	<i>Foods</i>
Proteids	Carbon	Outer parts of cereals
	Oxygen	Vegetables—peas, beans,
	Hydrogen	lentils
	Nitrogen	Nuts
	Phosphorus	Milk and cheese
	Sulphur	Lean parts of animals, fish and fowls

You will notice that hulled cereals (wheat, corn, rye, oats, etc.) have been robbed of repair materials.

Elimination

LIFE depends upon our ability to throw off waste materials of foods, dead cells, etc. If this waste remains in the body it attracts the germs of disease. It overworks the body and is the primary cause of most diseases. Smallpox and other contagious diseases can be resisted by the healthy body. The run-down body invites the bacteria in.

The workers of the body whose duty it is to "clean house" need materials to work with and they *can not work* without them. Would you expect the housekeeper to do anything without brooms, mops, dusters, vacuum cleaners, water, soap, etc.? That is just what happens when you do not supply certain elements in your diet; and you have to pay by shorter life, full of pain and unhappiness.

Another mistake we often make is to clean

our physical home by powerful physics, kidney stimulants, etc., and then expect the home to stay clean. Filth will collect again just as fast as ever until you furnish the "brooms, mops, soap, etc." to the workers. These little workers have the necessary wisdom to do their work better than man can plan it for them. Don't worry about the methods they use—just give them the tools. Notice this table carefully:

ELIMINATORS, BLOOD, BONE AND NERVE BUILDERS, "NATURE'S MEDICINES"

<i>Food Class</i>	<i>Chemical Elements</i>	<i>Foods</i>
Mineral	Sodium	Hulls and outer layers of
Elements	Iron	cereals
	Calcium	Leafy, green and above-
	Potassium	ground vegetables
	Magnesium	Root vegetables not
	Manganese	starchy
	Silicon	Fruits and berries
	Chlorine	Milk
	Fluorine	Cocoanuts
	Iodine	

You will readily see that people eat the least of the most necessary elements. The old pioneers who built up our country in spite of many hardships and who gave us wonderful vitality had more life-giving food than we have with snowy white bread, cakes, polished rice, candies, and other devitalized foods.

When we have been eating incorrectly for years and years, we can not expect to eat one or two correctly balanced meals and expect to step out mental and physical giants. The filth is literally caked in our systems. Our joints are stiff, our arteries are clogged so that blood travels slowly, the kidneys are filled with deposits so that they can not work. The workers have been "laid off" or overworked so long that they must be given time to "pep up" again.

Debauching the Doctors

ONE of the great tobacco companies has undertaken the debauching of the doctors, so as to persuade them to recommend cigarette smoking to the men and women under their care. An elaborate booklet is prepared. It is

given a high-sounding name, as if it were some important finding of a board of reputable experts; and then, bound in a nice cover, it has printed on the cover "Prepared for and submitted to Dr. So-and-So", giving his name.

The Courtesies of the Midianites

AMONG themselves there is but one item on which Catholics and Protestants are in full agreement, and that is in their hatred of the truths of God's Word as set forth by the In-



Hindrances—

ternational Bible Students Association. As to their opinions of each other it is illuminating to read the following digest which has been compiled by *The Inquiry*:

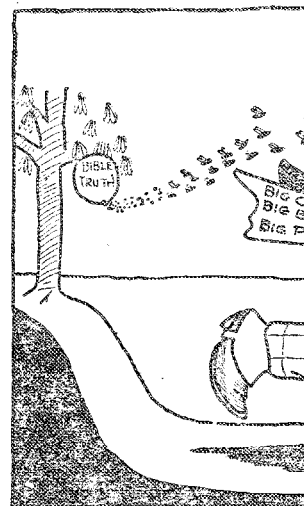
Catholics say of Protestants that they discriminate against Catholics in a political way. They attempt to proselytize among poor Catholics, particularly Italians and Mexicans. They support all manner of outrageous publications against Catholics, such as the old *Menace*. They form bitterly unfair anti-Catholic organizations, such as the Know-Nothings, A. P. A., Guardians of Liberty, Ku Klux Klan. They are puritanical and attempt to regulate other people's business by law, for instance, prohibition and Sunday observance. They profess the American principle of separation of Church and State, yet speak of this country as Protestant. They look upon the public schools, supported by the taxes of Catholics as well as their own taxes, as belonging exclusively to themselves. They attempt to make the public schools Protestant by having a distinctly Protestant translation of the Bible read in class. They discriminate against Catholics in business. They have attempted to keep Catholics out of the United States through legislation directed at the European Catholic countries. They bring political and economic pressure to bear upon Catholics to contribute to distinct-

ly Protestant undertakings, such as the Y. M. C. A. They seem to imply that Catholics are not Christians. They are intolerant of Protestants who become Catholics. They control the press of the country and do not give a reasonable amount of space to Catholics and Catholic activities. They look upon Catholics as socially inferior. They do not accept the whole Bible. They undermine the real authority of the Scripture. They deliberately use terms offensive to Catholics, such as Romanist and Papist. They have no fixed body of religious or moral belief. By 'letting conscience be their guide' they can reason conscience into making anything seem right. While remaining political constitutionalists they are religious anarchists; supposedly for freedom, but notoriously intolerant; by supporting divorce with right to remarry are really believers in legalized free love.

Statements of Protestants

PROTESTANTS say of Catholics that in politics they are seeking a political strangle-hold on the country. They are clannish and stick together against Protestants in politics. When once in power they will not give "heretics" a look-in. They talk "toleration" when Protestants are in a majority and "intolerance" when Catholics are in a majority. They are mostly wets and seek to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment. They hope to establish the Pope in Washington. They are seeking to get control of the public schools. They deny the validity of marriages between Protestants and Catholics, though legally contracted. They believe in the infallible authority of the Pope, even though he may be notoriously wicked or immoral. They are torn by a dual allegiance and can not be loyal to America and to the Pope. Their church cellars are full of rifles. Their whole system is autocratic and fundamentally opposed to democracy and Americanism. Roman Catholicism is essentially the product of Italian culture, and hence unfitted to American needs.

Economically, Catholic countries are less prosperous than Protestant nations. Catholics are clannish and stick together in business against Protestants. It is often impossible for a capable Protestant to get a job where Catholics are in control. They wring money out of the poor to support their various institutions. They are always begging money, even from Protestants. They sell the consolations of re-



On the

ligion (e. g. indulgences) at a fixed price. The Catholic Church tends to keep the people poor.

In educational and intellectual matters they are too superstitious. They are generally low in intelligence. They believe everything priests tell them. They are kept in ignorance by the priests. Priests are usually ignorant. They have no real liberty as to what they can read or think. Everything is censored. Their policy of indoctrinating the young children makes against the fullest intellectual and spiritual development of the latter. As the Catholic service is mostly in Latin the people do not for the most part know what is going on. The Catholic Church is usually opposed to new scientific theories. Catholic leaders are afraid to let Catholics mingle with non-Catholics, since they might be led away from the faith by the greater intelligence of the latter. Catholics furnish much more than their quota of insane. They are opposed to all progressive measures making for popular liberty and enlightenment.

Morally, they tend to be deceitful and tricky and can not be trusted. They do not believe it wrong to lie to Protestants. They consider celibacy a higher state than marriage. Priests and nuns are often immoral. Catholic celibate priests are always urging large families for other people, even when the latter can not afford them. They take an unreasonable attitude against birth control. They allow Protestant Missions and Community Houses to support and help

their uncared-for young. Catholics furnish much more than their quota of criminals. Their confessional system makes them less scrupulous about wronging any one. Catholic institutions are scandalously administered. They put the will of the Pope above conscience. They extol the sanctity of marriage in theory, but willingly annul marriages when it serves their purposes to do so. In Latin countries they contribute to illegitimacy through high marriage fees. They believe that the end justifies the means.

Religiously, they are tawdry in their church decorations. They do not admit the direct approach of the believer to God. They are not allowed to read the Bible. They are idolators and worship images and pictures. They believe that Protestants will go to hell. When they have been to mass on Sunday they can do anything they like the rest of the day.

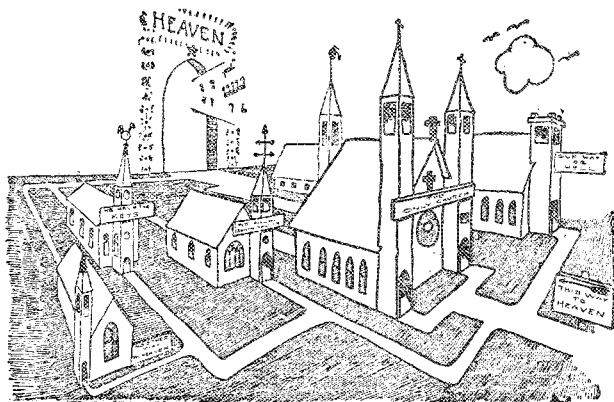
Too many fake miracles, bleeding tongues, liquefactions, "showers from Saint Teresa," etc. Catholicism encourages too much formalism and "hocus-pocus".

Responsibility for World War

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, speaking in a Welsh church in London, said:

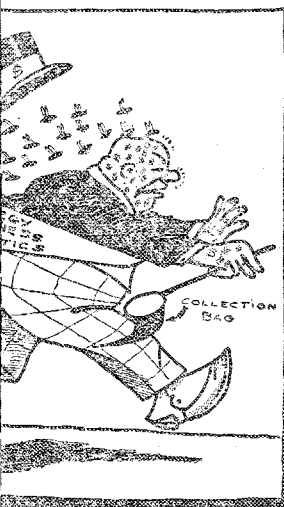
"Christian monarchs, statesmen, soldiers and ministers were responsible for the World War, not atheists, pagans, infidels and agnostics. Look at Europe today. After that last terrible lesson, there are more youths in the prime of vigor and life being taught and trained to kill each other than at any time since the foundations of the earth were laid. I say, as British minister of war when the World War broke out, that if all the churches of Christendom had said in 1914, 'Halt! This murder must not begin,' not a monarch nor minister in Christendom would have dared to start it.

"You now have the declaration of one Christian country to other Christian countries on the outlawry of war. They are all going to sign. And the same people who are going to sign will attend meetings of cabinets in America, Great Britain and throughout the World to determine how to spend many millions of dollars on the mechanism of slaughter.



—To Heaven

"It is said the church is not responsible. I say it is. If the church does not contain a majority of the population, it contains a majority of the people who matter, who govern, who rule, who dominate everywhere. If they all stood together for the Prince of Peace, His cause would be irresistible in the world."



Way—

IF WE jump too high in a room we bump our heads on the ceiling. Our further progress in that direction is stopped. Just so with an ascending airplane. Something eventually halts its upward course. It bumps into its ceiling, too. The ceiling that prevents our jumping out of a room is very real and tangible; but the ceiling that stops a flying machine from attaining greater height is a lack of these qualities. The propeller must have air to thrust against, just as a ship's propeller must have water; and, since increasing altitude means decreasing density, an elevation is inevitably reached where the lessened efficiency of the mechanism just balances the downward pull of gravity. The machine has reached its ceiling.

Orthodox religion, the nominal Christian church, bases its beliefs upon certain premises or doctrines and creates about itself a corresponding atmosphere. Down at doctrinal sea-level this atmosphere is very dense. Thought wings its way about with great freedom of motion, though, like the airplane, with a vast expenditure of energy. But up above the Great Beyond beckons. Toward it orthodox reasoning boldly turns. Swiftly it mounts and is presently lost to sight of the watchers below. But though it meets its ceiling, the watchers do not know it. They are not encouraged to fly thought machines of their own, being taught to rely implicitly upon the word of their professional airmen. But of all these salaried flyers of orthodox thought-craft, no two return with tallying accounts, though all claim to have visited the very seat of the universe and to carry first-hand knowledge of the attributes of God. The resulting confusion should prove to the watchers that something is wrong; but they are notably a gullible race.

The airplane brings back no answer to the question, "Is Mars inhabited?" nor does Orthodoxy's excursion upward ever bring back any light to shed upon the obscure things of the spiritual realm. The airplane is of the earth, earthy. It is bound to the earth. It can not escape it. It draws its very life from the soil, and in failure finds itself dashed in pieces upon that very body from which it had drawn sustenance. Just so with nominal Christianity. It is of the earth, earthy. By the limitations of its own finite atmosphere it is bound to the world. It can not escape it. Yet it finds flight not a

difficult undertaking in the lower reaches where density is great enough for it to overcome the constant downward pull called Love of Power. But it never realizes that its very existence is dependent upon the credulity of duped mortals and that the farther away from this credulity it gets, the rarer does the atmosphere that sustains it become.

But what of this atmosphere? Why is it not of God and therefore a medium that stretches to infinity? Because Orthodoxy's thoughts are the thoughts of men interested primarily in the doings of men. Its reasonings are the reasonings of finite minds not molded to fit God's holy Word, but to which God's Word has been itself made to conform. Its deductions are based upon the experiences and practices of men. Its weapons and its methods of warfare are absolutely and entirely carnal. It looks about it and sees a world full of saints and sinners. Some one, some time, must make some sort of disposition of this material. Orthodoxy says, "This is how *I* would do it"; and signs God's name to the certificate.

Everything we know of aeronautics is based upon the physical properties of air. Therefore we can not fly beyond the range of that substance; and, until another system is devised not dependent upon so limited a medium as is air, our ceiling will remain the very real and very effective quantity that it is, shutting us out from the Great Beyond quite as completely as though it were a mile-thick vault of steel.

And just such a limitation is placed upon all who depend, for an understanding of God's ultimate purpose, upon the theories of Orthodoxy. They can not understand, because their faculties seek to travel upon a medium that thins away to nothing and leaves the gulf unbridged. In the physical realm, no new system has as yet been proven practical for seeking out the mysteries of interplanetary space. But such is not the case in the spiritual realm. The Bible's hidden meanings have been revealed and, instead of a mass of mysticisms and senseless contradictions, the Book of books stands forth as a unified entirety and discloses the divine plan as of a wonderfully symmetrical and complete design.

The exploring mind now finds no limits upon either the accuracy or the extent of its powers of flight. It has attained perfect freedom through

a more perfect understanding. The medium upon which it now rises is as all-pervading as are God's own attributes of wisdom, justice, love

and power, for a knowledge of things as they will be answers all questions as to the necessity of things' being as they are.

Where the Desert Blossoms *(Contributed)*

IN THE southern part of Idaho where many years ago nothing grew except sagebrush, and the only inhabitants were coyotes and jackrabbits, there is now a fertile land known as the Boise Valley. Here is God's promise indeed fulfilled, that the desert shall blossom as the rose. The valley consists of about a million acres and is bounded on the east by the Sawtooth Mountains and on the south by the Owyhee Mountains.

The Government considers that forty acres irrigated and well tended will produce as much as a quarter section under dry-farming methods. On the Boise River in the mountains above the valley is the famous Arrowrock Dam, concrete insurance of abundance of water each year for irrigation, which is crop insurance for our farmers. Arrowrock Dam is the highest in the world, being 258 feet above foundations. It is 1100 feet long on the crest and is built on a curve for additional safety.

The climate of this valley has much to do with the health, contentment and general prosperity of its people. The winters are just severe enough to make us appreciate spring with its bright sunshine.

The summers are delightful, with cool refreshing nights. Severe storms and damaging winds are things unknown. Those who have always lived here have no idea what a cyclone is like.

There are no large cities, but several industrious towns. Boise, which is the capital of the state, is a beautiful town of about 25,000 inhabitants. This is a most delightful place to live, with its wonderful climate.

Nampa, which is the hub of the valley, is a modern, fast-growing town of about 10,000 population. Here is situated the second largest condensery in the world, and also two large creameries. There are about 70,000 pounds of milk received at this condensery daily. From this valley last year were shipped 547 carloads of fancy butter and canned milk.

This is an ideal place for dairying on ac-

count of the mild winters and fine blue-grass pastures. There is also an abundance of alfalfa hay, which is the supreme feed for dairy cattle. The industrious bees plunder the alfalfa fields and orchards and last year were shipped 15 cars of honey which is unexcelled anywhere. This is truly a land flowing with milk and honey.

Small grains and certified seeds yield good returns here by planting on ground which has been enriched by alfalfa. By rotating with alfalfa the ground is kept enriched without any fertilizer. Last year there were 1748 cars of grains and seeds shipped out.

This is an ideal place for poultry-raising of all kinds. Of late years it has been found that the turkey thrives very well. Last year there were 277 cars of dressed poultry and eggs shipped from here.

The vegetables grown are unexcelled anywhere. The famous Idaho spud is grown here, and no doubt many of our eastern readers have eaten some of these. They are often sold in New York city wrapped separately in paper. Of potatoes last year there were shipped 1144 cars.

Head lettuce of the finest quality is also grown commercially here.

The principal fruit crop is apples, and all of the standard varieties are grown to perfection. They are shipped in boxes and baskets to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. The Idaho Delicious apple is the standard of quality wherever it is grown. Of apples last year there were shipped 6189 cars.

The famous Idaho prune comes next in importance and is grown very successfully. Last year there were 1665 cars shipped. Other fruits grown successfully are apricot, pears, cherries, peaches and small berries of all kinds.

Of the beauties of nature we have our share, with all kinds of flowers and always the mountains in the distance, sometimes white and sometimes purple; and who that has seen a mountain sunrise or sunset can ask for more?

THE usual residence of the British sovereigns is Windsor Castle, one of the largest and most magnificent royal palaces in the world. The castle is on the Thames, about twenty-one miles west of London, and has been a favorite residence of the British sovereigns since the days of William the Conqueror.

The original royal palace, where the Saxon kings lived before the Conquest, was about two miles distant from the present one, which was built by William on a site purchased from the monks of Westminster Abbey, and added to by some of the Plantagenets. During the reign of Edward III the castle was torn down and rebuilt by the Bishop of Winchester. The new castle received various additions by order of succeeding monarchs until the time of Queen Victoria, who brought it to its present state of beauty.

The town of Windsor is said to have a population of 34,000, and practically forms one town with Eton, from which it is separated only by the Thames. Eton is the site of the famous college of the same name, the most aristocratic school in England, with an attendance of about 1,000 students. These students are the sons of the gentry and the nobility; and it is said that so numerous are the applicants that usually the names are entered at birth, to insure admittance at the age of twelve or fourteen.

Windsor is a quaint old town with narrow, irregular streets paved with cobblestones. Many of the buildings are historical, especially those in the vicinity of the castle. From the castle wall an old inn, The Red Lion, is pointed out, where tradition asserts that Henry VIII was prone to spend an evening, dressed like a working man, in order to hear what the townsmen who congregated there might have to say about him and his doings.

It is said also that a butcher whose home was in the immediate vicinity was so indiscreet as to criticize publicly Henry's domestic infelicities; and that the king had him hanged from the castle tower in full sight of his weeping family, as a forceful reminder of the old adage, "The king can do no wrong!"

Stoke Pogis, where the poet Gray lies buried in the "country churchyard", is about twelve miles from Windsor. It is said that the curfew which tolled "the knell of parting day" was rung

from the tower in Windsor Castle, and sounded out sweetly over the adjacent countryside, reaching even to Stoke Pogis. Ascot, famous for its races, is also in the vicinity of Windsor; and during the racing season the royal family come to the castle in order to enjoy the races in the nearby town.

As the train from London approaches Windsor the quiet beauty of the Thames appeals to every artistic nature. Soon the cold gray stone walls of the castle appear above the tops of the trees fringing the river. In a few minutes after the station has been reached the visitor is at the castle gate.

The castles of Europe were constructed to serve as forts, and everything about them is suggestive of cruelty and oppression. In the days of yore the cold gray stone walls were covered with tapestry, velvet hangings, etc., so as to be more or less comfortable for the lords and ladies who frequented them.

Like all medieval castles, Windsor consists of a pile of buildings, quadrangles, terraces, open courts, etc., occupying in all twelve acres, and extending along the crest of an eminence rising over forty feet above the Thames. Beyond this Little Park, as it is called, is the Great Park, adjoining Windsor Forest, the whole occupying an area of 13,000 acres, fifty-six miles in circumference.

The walls of the castle are strong, as if originally designed to withstand the attacks of an army. From the battlements the tower, eighty feet in height, a charming view of Eton and the surrounding country may be had. On entering from the town the first building one passes on the left is the prison. A long flight of rickety old stairs leads to the belfry, where the visitor is shown the great works of the clock the bells of which sound the hour. The clockworks are made of iron which does not rust, and are said to be the workmanship of a blacksmith named John Davies, who lived during the reign of Charles II.

The blacksmith and Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, disagreed as to the clockworks; and as a result Davies never disclosed the secret of making rustless iron. The clock is wound every thirty hours by means of a huge iron key. The weights are attached to rope cables, and are three in number. The clock strikes the quarter hours,

as well as the hours. Every three hours a hymn tune is played on an instrument connected to the clock by means of heavy wires. One of the bells is said to have been brought from Sebastopol.

The ground floor of the tower is the place where prisoners were kept in the olden days of "Merrie England". In one corner is the remains of the tiny cell in which Anne Boleyn was confined for forty-eight hours prior to her beheading in 1536. There are secret passages leading from the dungeons, through which favored prisoners could come and go without being detected. In one corner of the underground floor is a pair of stocks, by which punishment was inflicted for divers offenses.

Much of the inside of this tower was built in the fourteenth century. The original tower was merely a circular wall with a roof, and sheltered the castle guard. The wood used inside of the tower is of some unknown species and is never infested with insects. Even spiders will not spin their webs there.

At the time of our visit the church within the castle walls was undergoing repairs, and was therefore not open to visitors. The adjoining little chapel of St. George is well worth a visit. On the right side of the chapel, and nearer the altar than are the ordinary pews, are the seats occupied by the king and the queen when they are present at the services. Except for the canopy above them, these seats are not unusual in appearance. On the opposite side of the chapel is an exquisitely carved pulpit.

Leaving the chapel we pass out into a corridor, at the left end of which is a small alcove containing a striking piece of sculpture representing the death of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III, who died in childbirth. The background of the monument represents an open window through which an angel is floating, with arm uplifted as if in the act of blessing the little company of mourners kneeling around the bier in the foreground. On either side of the angel kneels another angel, the one at the right holding a babe, the one at the left with hands folded. At the feet of the angels is the extended form of Queen Charlotte, her right arm drooping over the side of the bier, with the fingers extending below the pall, which covers the entire figure.

At the head is the figure of a veiled mourner

whose attitude represents abject grief. At the feet is the figure of another mourner. In front of them, but at a lower level, are two other women, also heavily veiled. The attitude of the four is expressive of intense grief. Each figure is a study in itself.

The beauty of the monument is beyond words to describe. The open window through which the death angel and his companions have come is draped with curtains and lambrequin, so cut in the marble as to appear like cloth. It is hard to realize that what seem to be soft folds of clinging material are lines cut in solid marble.

At the other end of the corridor, and opposite the entrance of the chapel, is an oil painting representing the Last Supper. The picture is worthy of a better position. The expression of each face in the group is remarkable, that of Judas being almost fiendish.

At the time of our visit the Ascot races were on, and the royal family was "in residence" in the state apartments of the castle proper. As no visitors are permitted to enter the royal residence during the presence of the king or his family, we were not able to see the state apartments. We strolled about the grounds, which are guarded by sentinels in their sentry-boxes. The red coats and the large black head-coverings, familiarly known as "busbies", aroused our curiosity; and the mischievous member of our party could not restrain the desire to tease the sentinels whom he passed on our way to the gate.

After leaving the castle grounds, we walked through the quaint old town, with its streets paved with cobblestones, down to the home of the dear friends who had made our visit so delightful. There we spent a pleasant hour or so in fellowship, listening to verbal sketches of life in different European countries, drawn by one well able to entertain along this line. Then we went to the railway station for our return trip to London.

When we reached the station we found crowds gathering from the Ascot races. Among these were several well-known members of the British aristocracy, who rode in from the races in a tallyho coach. When the train pulled in, the entire party boarded it; and in a short time we found ourselves in Paddington Station. Thus ended a delightful trip to Windsor Castle.

THERE is in the language no word more abused than "liberty". Politicians have found it a useful catchword in their claims to safeguard the interests of the people. Its sanction has been sought when refractory members of society have acted contrary to the will of the majority.

Liberty has been the boast of the free, the hope of the oppressed; and some have been ignorant of their privileges. Liberty has covered a multitude of sins; but, unlike love, it has been used for self and not for others, providing a fair mask for evil schemes. It has been truly said that "words are counters to the wise but money to the fool".

Natural Rights

LIBERTY is defined as being the unrestrained enjoyment of certain rights. Many have wanted to make it the doing as one pleases. Rights are of various kinds: there are legal rights and natural rights. Natural rights are those that belong to us by virtue of possessing life, and appertain to the opportunity of obtaining the things that are necessary, and also of ministering to one's own welfare.

Every one has the right to the gifts of nature, whether he be king or peasant, ruler or ruled. The opportunity to enjoy sunshine, air, food and clothing should be open to all. Legal rights are those which are ours because we are members of society, and refer to protection and security, and in some cases to a voice as to who shall govern.

All like to have their own way; and this is allowable unless our actions affect the interests of others. So complicated is the world today that there is scarcely a word or an action but that affects some one else. Freedom is desired by all, but man is bound: bound by the customs, the popular thought and the interests of others.

Many who think themselves free do not realize that they are slaves to self, to the powers of this world and to him who rules it; whether consciously or unconsciously does not alter the fact. However loud they may proclaim their liberty, they can not free themselves.

If true liberty is the unrestrained enjoyment of certain natural rights, then few are free. The great cities of the world are crowded with

people who are suffering for lack of fresh air, sunshine, good food, proper shelter, and clothing. Many can not, even if they wished, get these essentials for a happy life.

Rights of the Mind

THERE are other things which it is generally held belong to all: the right to worship God in a way conscience dictates; the right to believe and teach the things which are true, and the right to investigate for oneself: to try the spirits and to hold fast that which is good. Yet how shackled with error and superstition are the majority of our fellows! How few even try to ascertain what is right concerning God, and what claims, if any, He has upon them!

The people are caught and held in bondage, and are forced to bow before a hideous man-made idol, the unholy trinity which controls their work, their social outlook, and their religious life. The leaders of the world, like Nebuchadnezzar of old, demand the obeisance of all the people to this modern Baal.

In the name of liberty and democracy this colossal forgery has been imposed on the masses. Cast in the mold of 'divine right of the rulers', held in position by the claim of 'divine right of the clergy', and supported on the pedestal of accumulated wealth, it stands out as an unexampled case of human arrogance.

Free? It is mockery to speak of it! Men are bound with chains more compelling than if of iron. They are led forth like galley-slaves to serve the interests of their masters, and, like them, are not released until set free by death; when, wearied by continuous unnatural effort, they let go and disappear, being laid to rest where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Will this continue for ever? Is there no one wise enough and strong enough to break the shackles and set the prisoners free? Yes! For the great time clock has struck, the hour of deliverance is here and the Emancipator is ready.

The people are to be led forth into the liberties and blessings of the kingdom of God. The people must wait a little before these blessings come, for the oppressors must first be vanquished. The idol which blocks the path to freedom must be destroyed.

The Free

ALTHOUGH it is true that all are more or less in bondage to the powers of this world, yet in God's sight there is a certain class who are free. Jesus said, 'If the Son make you free, ye are free indeed.' All are slaves to selfishness, sin and Satan; and the Master has opened a way whereby we may be free. Not that we can be perfect, but we can have a right spirit in our hearts and serve God instead of serving Satan.

Those who come to God through Christ, devoting themselves to do His will, are received into the family of God and as sons have rights and privileges which others have not, just as a son in an earthly house has rights and privileges which the servants and outsiders have not. They are the only ones who have a proper right to come to God as their Father. These, and no others, have the right to speak for God.

There are many who have passed through an ordination and a human laying-on of hands who have no more right to take the Word of God into their mouth to preach than the most ignorant idol-worshiper in heathendom.

There is but one true ordination. It is the anointing of the holy spirit of God, and all receiving this anointing have the right to preach. "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach."—Isaiah 61:1.

Some have criticized the Bible Students because they dare to preach without a particular brand of man-arranged ordination. The Christian is free: free to bear to others the good news of the kingdom, free in God's sight to exercise the rights which belong to him by virtue of the fact that he is a son of God.

A Notable Miracle

AFTER our Lord's resurrection and the giving of the holy spirit, the Apostles Peter and John went up to the temple, and on their

way healed, in the name of Jesus, a man forty years of age who had been lame from birth. He was a well-known personage, and when the people saw what a great miracle had been wrought they came together in great numbers and listened to the message of truth these men had to give.

This so aroused the indignation of the rulers that they had Peter and John arrested and brought before the chief council. Then these men testified to the leaders that the great work had been done by the very One whom they had crucified, but whom God had raised from the dead.

The facts could not be disputed. "That indeed a notable miracle hath been done by them is manifest to all them that dwell in Jerusalem, and we can not deny it," they said. Ah, that was the pinch: they 'could not deny it'. They would if they could. They would rather have the people ignorant of the truth, so long as their position was maintained.

What did they do but call the apostles before them and command them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus. The people had a right to know the truth. These leaders, financial, political and religious, would keep it from them.

The apostles knew their mission, realized their responsibility, and determined to exercise their God-given rights as His representatives. Their answer is our answer to all who would oppose the truth today. "Judge ye whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God."

They went home, and in the company of the other Christians prayed to God that He would help them "that with all boldness they might speak his word". The Lord's people have special rights; and by the law of God, which is greater than the law of man, they have liberty to proclaim the truth of God's kingdom.

It Happens in America

(Reprinted from the New York Times)

"To settle a quarrel by sending our sons
To perish as fodder for slaughterous guns
Is highly," she said, "idiotic.

There ought to be wiser and kindlier ways—"

"Sit down!" cried her hearers, their faces ablaze

"You're unpatriotic!"

"In matters of national moment," quoth she,
"Discussion should always be candid and free,

As plainly our forefathers said.

In muzzling our speakers, I feel we do wrong—"

"It's easy to see," said the shuddering throng,

"The woman's a Red!"

Provision for Reconciliation

[Broadcast from Station WBBR, New York, by Judge Rutherford.]

ON THIS occasion we will examine the evidence concerning the provision made for man's reconciliation to God. Selfishness has so long been magnified before the mind of man that it is almost impossible for the people to understand that any other motive prompts one's actions than that of selfishness. Many have gone to the point of charging Jehovah with selfishness. The truth is that the motive of God in every instance is that of unselfishness and therefore He is love. God alone has made provision for the reconciliation of man to Himself. Therefore love provides.

God has been grossly misrepresented by the clergy. If this statement is true, then that alone is proof conclusive that the clergy do not in fact represent God and Christ but do represent God's enemy, the Devil. Let it be conceded that the clergy have been conscientious in the positions taken by them and in the doctrines they have taught. Yet that in no wise proves them to be right. The conscience is not a safe guide unless that conscience has been educated and operates in harmony with the Word of God. If the Bible plainly proves that the doctrines the clergy teach are wrong and their course of action is wrong, then the most that can be said in extenuation of their wrongful teachings and their wrongful course of action is that they have been misled by the evil and seductive influence of Satan, the enemy of God. If the doctrines taught and the course taken by the clergy differ from that which is declared in the Word of God, then the clergy are in no wise safe guides for the people and should no longer be followed by the people.

There are divers and numerous systems of religion which are called Christian. The course of action taken by their leaders, the clergy, is that same course taken by the world. These men attempt to regulate the affairs of the governments, dabble in politics, and aid in the oppression of the people. The doctrines taught by these various religious leaders differ materially. They are inconsistent with each other and with themselves, and all are in contradiction of the Word of God. Because of the inconsistency of their teachings their doctrines cause great confusion in the minds of the people. That is further evidence that such doc-

trines do not represent the truth. "God is not the author of confusion." His Word is truth. (1 Corinthians 14:33; John 17:17) Satan, the enemy of God and of the truth, is the author of confusion. But Satan is subtle, deceptive and the father of lies. (John 8:44) Those who teach his doctrines willingly are his children. His purpose is to confuse the people, to blind their minds, and to keep them away from an accurate knowledge of the truth.

Reconciliation of mankind to God means the salvation of those who are reconciled. There could be only one way for the reconciliation of man to God. That way must be God's way and therefore the true way. (Isaiah 55:8) Because of the divers and numerous and conflicting doctrines taught by the clergy concerning the reconciliation and salvation of man, and because of the inconsistency of those doctrines and the inconsistency of the course of action taken by their teachers, millions of honest men have been turned away from God and from the Bible. That result is exactly what Satan has desired to accomplish. He has fairly well succeeded.

One part of the organization called Christianity through its clergy teaches that God condemned Adam to hell, and that hell means the place of torment, eternal in duration, and that therefore Adam is without hope of escaping therefrom; that God foreordained that the major portion of mankind must spend eternity in such hell while the minor portion shall be taken to heaven, and that whether either of these desire one or the other. Their doctrine is that the earth is a breeding-place for humankind and that the eternal destiny of each one is foreordained and fixed at or before birth and that the eternal state of such is entered upon at death. Such doctrine is unreasonable because according thereto man is given no opportunity to choose one or the other place of existence. Worst of all, and as another evidence of its falsity, the doctrine stamps Jehovah God as a wicked fiend who would take delight in the endless torture of the creature. Satan the Devil is the one who desires to fix that conclusion in the mind of man.

Another part of the organization called Christian through its clergy teaches that all men were sentenced to eternal torment but that

free grace is offered to all and that if man will believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God he may be saved because Jesus has intervened in behalf of those who do believe and pleads with Jehovah for their forgiveness. That doctrine makes Jehovah appear as a monstrous fiend who would torment unfortunate creatures for ever but who would yield to the pleadings of Jesus and grant man relief upon certain conditions. It makes Jesus appear to be the only friend of man and dishonors God. It misleads man to believe that by merely acknowledging that Jesus is the Son of God and then uniting himself with some church system he may be saved, which is wholly untrue.

Another part of the organization called Christian through its teachers, the clergy, tells the people that all men were condemned to eternal torment by the decree of God against Adam; that Jesus came to earth and by His course of action in life set a righteous example before man, which example, if followed by man, will bring salvation and enable man to lift himself out of degradation. Such doctrine is inconsistent and wrong because it nullifies the righteous judgment of God, ignores the only basis for reconciliation and leads man to believe that it is possible by his own efforts to bring about his reconciliation with God.

Another portion of the organization called Christendom or Christian through its clergy teaches that man never fell at all and never was condemned by Jehovah; that there never was any need for the sacrifice of Jesus; that the death of Jesus is of no avail to mankind; and that all men can be saved by their own efforts. Such doctrine is untrue because it repudiates the Word of God, denies Jesus Christ, denies the value of His sacrifice, and denies the divine way for the reconciliation of man to God.

All these various divisions or portions of so-called organized Christianity unite in the claim that each and every one of them represents God and Christ on earth and speaks with authority concerning the salvation of the human race. They all misrepresent God and His Word and bring the people into confusion and doubt. The result is that for some time, in the language of the Scripture, there is 'a famine in the land for the hearing of the Word of God'. —Amos 8:11.

This does not mean that true Christianity is

in any manner wrong or confusing. On the contrary, true Christianity means the plain and true teachings of God's Word concerning His Christ. By and through Jesus God planted Christianity as a pure and noble vine. Christ is represented as being the true vine, and His faithful followers the true branches. (John 15: 1-8) The apostles and early followers of Christ Jesus continued in purity in the teachings of the truth. After the apostles had passed away from the stage of earthly activity ambitious men yielded to the seductive influence of Satan, and ere long Christianity so called became a strange and degenerate vine. It mixed the errors of paganism and of the politics of the Devil's organization with the church and has so continued since. At the present time the organized system called Christendom or Christianity is merely a political and social organization that has entirely turned away from God and the truth. This very condition God foretold through His prophet. "Yet I had planted thee a noble vine, wholly a right seed: how then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine unto me?"—Jeremiah 2:21.

What the people with honest minds must now do is to diligently seek the truth as it is set forth in the Word of God. Thus doing they will understand and appreciate the goodness of God and His gracious provision for the reconciliation of man to Himself.

Let the student bear in mind that the divine record truthfully states that "God is love". (1 John 4:8) That does not merely mean that God is kind, compassionate and merciful to the erring one. It means much more than that. Love is synonymous with complete unselfishness. Perfect love is the perfect expression of unselfishness. That means that everything God has done or does is entirely free from selfishness. He does nothing for man with the expectation of receiving something in return to His benefit. It is impossible for man to bring any benefit to Jehovah. He possesses everything that is good. What He does for His creatures is for the good of those creatures. Therefore everything God does for man is done unselfishly and He is moved so to do by love.

God is just. (Psalm 89:14) His law is perfect and right. (Psalm 19:7,8) He is the very habitation of justice. (Jeremiah 50:7) He is the true, just and righteous God. (Isaiah 45:21) Whatever He does is exactly right. He

told Adam in advance what would be the penalty for a violation of His law. (Genesis 3:17) The wilful violation of that law justly required punishment to be inflicted as God had announced it. Any other course would have proven Jehovah unreliable and was therefore impossible. The penalty for the violation of God's law required the death of the perfect man. Justice would make it impossible for God to reverse that judgment. It must stand. Between the time that the judgment of death was entered and the time it was fully enforced against Adam all of Adam's children were born, and born without the right to life because born in sin and shapen in iniquity. (Psalm 51:5) All of his children being born sinners, justice would require that in due time all such should die. —Romans 5:12.

But would it be just that Adam and his children or any of them should exist for ever in a state of conscious torment? Such punishment would be neither legal nor just. The law of God states that death is the penalty. Death means the absence of life. If the punishment to be inflicted was then made torment in a conscious state, and that eternally, such punishment would be contrary to the law of God and would prove Him to be unjust. Justice means that which is right. Could it be right to torment any creature for ever? Could any good result from it? Would it be any indication of love on the part of the one who inflicted the torment? Certainly these questions must be answered in the negative. Torture is repulsive even to imperfect men. Only a selfish, hard, cruel and wicked one could inflict conscious eternal torment upon another. In order that the creature might be consciously tormented for ever such creature must of necessity exist for ever.

Satan the Devil told the first lie, when he said to Eve: 'Ye shall surely not die.' The theory of eternal torment in hell is the outgrowth of that Satanic lie; and the doctrine of inherent immortality and the doctrine of eternal torment are grossly false, cruel and unjust. These doctrines originated with the Devil. They have long been taught by his representatives. (John 8:44) They have brought reproach upon the good name of Jehovah God. Satan the Devil is responsible therefor. The clergy have been his instruments freely used to instill these false doctrines into the minds

of men. Whether the clergy have willingly done so or not does not alter the fact. If they have now learned that they are wrong they should be eager to get that false thought out of the minds of the people. They do not take such course.

Because of this wicked reproach upon the name of Jehovah God many men and women have refused to hear anything about the Word of God. The basic doctrines of inherent immortality and eternal torment, as taught by the clergy, being wrong, all their theories of reconciliation are also wrong. The great mass of the people have lost confidence in the clergy and at the same time have turned away from the Lord. When these people know the truth they will have less confidence in the clergy and will turn to the Lord God.

If man is to be reconciled to God the initiative must be taken by the Lord God Himself. The theory taught by some of the clergy, that Jesus, the Son of God, has been appealing to the Father for mercy and forbearance toward sinners, is entirely wrong. If God should yield to the appeals of Jesus in behalf of sinners and for that reason forgive sinners, such would be a violation of justice. It would be a denial of His own judgment and would show His change without any reason, and such is impossible. (Malachi 3:6) God does exercise compassion and mercy toward the sinner, but this He does consistent with justice; and He does so only after the requirements of justice are fully met.

Had God's actions toward men ceased upon the satisfaction of justice, then in time all mankind must for ever perish. To save men from perishing God exercised Himself in behalf of man and in strict harmony with justice. In doing so He gave the greatest exhibition of unselfishness that ever was given or ever can be given. God took the initiative looking to man's reconciliation, and He did so because He is love. Love made the provision, and this is proven by the divine record which reads: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."—John 3:16, 17.

This scripture proves that the human race was headed not for eternal torment, as the cler-

gy have told the people, but that they were on the way to everlasting destruction. To perish means to go out of existence completely. God, in the exercise of His loving-kindness, and exercising it in strict accord with justice, prevented the eternal destruction of mankind and has made it possible for all men to have an opportunity for life. Therefore it is written: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." (John 17:3) It is the purpose of God to give man a knowledge of what He has done. To this end it is written: "God . . . will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."—1 Timothy 2:3-6.

These scriptures prove that Jehovah God is the savior of men; that it is His plan of salvation and reconciliation that is being worked out for man's benefit; that love makes this provision for man; that His beloved Son Jesus is the great instrument God is using to accomplish His purpose; that man must be brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth in order to benefit by these gracious provisions; and that in God's due time the testimony of the truth must be given to all men. Be it known that now is the time when God is beginning to open the gates of truth for the benefit of man.

These words are here spoken not in an attempt to express man's wisdom but solely to bear witness to the love of God and to aid the people to acquire some knowledge of His gracious provisions for the reconciliation of man to Himself. It follows then that man must exercise his God-given faculties in acquiring such knowledge. He must apply his mind to an understanding of the truth.

If God could not reverse His own judgment against Adam and forgive the sinner, then how is it possible to exercise love in harmony with justice and provide a way for man to live? Briefly the answer is, that God has made provision for the willing substitution of another in death in the place and stead of Adam, to the end that Adam and all of his offspring might have an opportunity to live. To understand and appreciate the way that leads to reconciliation and life it is necessary to consider step by step

God's gracious provision therefor. At every step the student will mark the manifestation of divine love.

Basis for Reconciliation

THE basis for sin atonement and the bringing of man back into harmony with God is a sacrifice which provides a covering for sin and the opening of the way for man's reconciliation to God. From first to last this is made emphatic in the Scriptures. It began to be foreshadowed at Eden. When Adam and his wife had committed the great sin they realized their nakedness of being and therefore their unworthiness to appear before their great Creator. They attempted to hide their nakedness and to hide themselves. In answer to a question Adam said: "I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself." The decree or judgment of Jehovah was pronounced against Adam and Eve. Approximately at that time, but evidently after out of Eden, God provided coverings for them, as it is written: "Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them."—Genesis 3:21.

It was necessary for some life to be sacrificed in order to provide the covering for Adam and his wife. God had a purpose in so doing beyond merely their covering at that time. In the light that God has caused to shine upon His Word in these latter days it is seen that God at the beginning indicated the method He would employ by which He would bring man back into harmony with Himself. The sin of man would be covered, but at the cost of life. The sin of man and the covering provided were associated together from the beginning. Thus it was foreshadowed that in due time God would provide a covering for man's sin that would purge away his guilt. (Hebrews 9:14) Adam and Eve did not understand the significance of it. But God here began to manifest His loving-kindness toward the children of men.

From Eden to the flood only a very few sought after God. But those who did seemed to recognize the necessity of a sacrifice in order to have God's approval. It seems quite clear that none of these understood the full significance of the sacrifice but that such animals sacrificed pointed to the fact that God in His own good way would provide for man's reconciliation. Such sacrifice was no part of a purpose of appeasing God's wrath, as many have seemed

to think, but to signify man's unworthiness to approach God and to foreshadow God's appointed way to cover man's sins and God's appointed way for reconciling man to Himself. God there began to lead and continued to tenderly lead and teach those who desired to be led to a knowledge of His plan of salvation. Abraham is counted a friend of God because of his great faith in God. To Abraham God gave the most pointed picture of sacrifice ever given aside from the true sacrifice, which Abraham's son Isaac foreshadowed.—Genesis 22:1-18.

Then God chose the Israelites as a people for Himself, and with that people He made many pictures teaching the basis for the reconciliation of man to Himself. In Egypt a lamb without spot or blemish was slain and its blood sprinkled over the door of every family of Israel, and it served as a shield and protection of the Israelites from death. Thus was foreshadowed the greater sacrifice that would provide for mankind a shield from the destructive influence of sin. In the wilderness God caused the tabernacle to be constructed and once each year certain animals to be sacrificed in connection therewith and the blood of such animals to be sprinkled upon the mercy seat in the most holy of the tabernacle. This was for the cleansing of the nation of Israel from sin, and foreshadowed that there would be a living sacrifice to make atonement for the sin of man. These yearly sacrifices were made according to the provision of the law covenant, and it is expressly written that the law covenant served as a teacher to lead the people to the One whose shed blood would open the way for reconciliation.

Were these animals sacrificed for the pleasure and gratification of Jehovah God and to appease His wrath, as some of the clergy have claimed? The Lord through His Word says, No. "Sacrifice and offering thou didst not desire; mine ears hast thou opened: burnt offering and sin offering hast thou not required." (Psalm 40:6) "In burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had no pleasure."—Heb. 10:6.

Why then were these animals sacrificed? It was an expression of God's loving-kindness for man, teaching man how He would in due time open the way for man's complete reconciliation and that the basis for such reconciliation would be the sacrifice of life. God has proceeded to gradually and gently teach and lead men, know-

ing that when men come to know Him and His good purposes toward them they will love and obey Him. Satan, being aware of this fact, has ever sought to keep men in the dark concerning God's loving-kindness toward man. (2 Corinthians 4:4) In due time the entire drama will work out to the complete destruction of the wicked one and to the eternal glory of God. God's pleasure was not in the sacrifice of these animals, but it was His pleasure to enable man to appreciate why a sacrifice was necessary to open the way for reconciliation.

The time came when God through His prophet made a definite promise that He would redeem man from death and ransom him from the power of the grave. He therefore caused His prophet to write: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death: O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction." (Hosea 13:14) The word here rendered "ransom" means to release or deliver from. The grave or condition of death held man in its clutches, but the promise of God as here recorded is that at some time and in His own good way He would release man from death and the power of the grave. The making of the promise is a complete guarantee that in God's due time it must be fulfilled and redemption and release be accomplished.—Isaiah 55:11.

But how would this promise be fulfilled? What would be required to ransom man from the power of the grave and redeem him from death? How could this be accomplished consistently with justice? There could be no deviation from God's law without the violation of justice. A perfect human life the law required as a penalty for sin. This was emphasized in God's statement of the law requiring a life for a life. (Deuteronomy 19:21) The life of dumb animals could not be substituted for human life, and therefore there could be no redemptive value in the sacrifice of dumb animals. It is manifest that the sacrifice of such animals merely foreshadowed the sacrifice of a life but did not foreshadow the nature of the one who must be the real sacrifice. The clear inference must be drawn from the language used by God's prophet that the redemptive price required must be that of a perfect human life. This inference is supported by the Word of the Lord which reads: "A brother can none of them re-

deem, he can not give unto God a ransom for himself: so costly is the redemption of their soul, that it faileth unto times age-abiding."—Psalm 49:7, 8, *Rotherham*.

All men being the offspring of Adam, and being therefore imperfect, no one man could provide a covering for his own sins nor could he give the price of the covering for the sins of his brother. This is conclusive proof that man could not take the initiative toward reconciliation. Jehovah God alone must make the necessary provision, and unless God in the exercise of His loving-kindness toward men did make the necessary provision all men in time must perish. Therefore it is written that God so loved mankind, that is to say, He was so unselfishly disposed toward men, that He sent His beloved Son Jesus into the world that the peoples of the world might not perish but that they might be saved from everlasting destruction. (John 3:16, 17) When Jesus came to earth He said that He came to give His life a ransom for man that man might have life. (Matthew 20:28; John 10:10) After Jesus, the Son of God, died upon the cross and God had raised Him up out of death, Paul by the authority of God wrote concerning Jesus Christ: "In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace."—Ephesians 1:7.

The man who reasons logically proceeds in this manner: Seeing that the law of God required the life of a perfect man, the penalty for sin, and that Adam as a perfect man died because thereof; and seeing further that the redemptive or ransom price for man must be that of a perfect human life substituted in death for Adam, therefore the question: How could Jesus give His life as a ransom for mankind unless Jesus was only a perfect man when on the earth? Furthermore, since the Scriptures show that God had no pleasure in the sacrifice of dumb animals, because the life thereof was less than that of a perfect man and could not provide the ransom price, would it not be equally true that if the life of Jesus was greater than that of a perfect man His life sacrificed would not meet the requirements of the law? How then could God have pleasure in His sacrifice, and how could His sacrifice be accepted as a basis for reconciliation if Jesus was greater than the perfect man Adam?

The Trinity

EARLY in the Christian era the Devil got in his work for the purpose of confusing men concerning these very questions. The clergy have at all times posed as the representatives of God on earth. Satan overreached the minds of these clergymen and injected into their minds doctrines, which doctrines the clergy have taught the people concerning Jesus and His sacrifice, and these doctrines have brought great confusion. The apostles taught the truth, but it was not long after their death until the Devil found some clergyman wise in his own conceit who thought he could teach more than the inspired apostles.

The doctrine of the trinity was first introduced into the Christian church by a clergyman of Antioch named Theophilus. The doctrine so taught by that clergyman, and which since has been followed by others, is, in brief, that there are three gods in one, to wit, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, all three equal in power, substance and eternity. The creed of the Church of England puts it in these words: "There is but one living and true God, . . . and in unity of this Godhead there be three persons of one substance, power and eternity; the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost."

A council of the clergy was held at Nice, in 325 A. D., which council confirmed the doctrine of the trinity; and later a similar council at Constantinople, by confirming the divinity of the Holy Ghost and the unity of God, declared the doctrine of the trinity in unity to be the doctrine of the church.

The clergy have ever held to this senseless, God-dishonoring doctrine. To aid his agents to keep this doctrine before their mind the Devil must have some visible object symbolizing it. The mystic triangle was adopted as a symbol, which may be found in the tombs of those who were buried contemporaneously therewith. Also there was an attempt to prove it by three heads or faces on one neck, the eyes becoming a part of each individual face. Also a combination of the triangle and circle, and sometimes the trefoil, was used for the same purpose. If you ask a clergyman what is meant by the trinity he says: "That is a mystery." He does not know, and no one else knows, because it is false.

Never was there a more deceptive doctrine

advanced than that of the trinity. It could have originated only in the one mind, and that the mind of Satan the Devil. The purpose was and is to produce confusion in the mind of man and to destroy the true philosophy of the great ransom sacrifice. If Jesus when on earth was God He was more than a perfect man and therefore could not become an exact corresponding price for the redemption of men. Therefore it logically follows that the shed blood of Jesus would form no basis for the reconciliation of man to God. If Jesus was one part of the trinity, then it would be impossible for the trinity or any part of it to furnish the redemptive price for a perfect man, because there could be no exact correspondency.

Who would be interested in causing such confusion? Satan the Devil. To bring about this confusion he used selfish and ambitious men. He induced them to make two others equal with God and to worship the creature more than the Creator. Paul puts it in these words: "Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, . . . changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever."—Romans 1:21, 22, 25.

It is a noticeable fact that in the church systems the name of Jesus has been made more prominent than that of Jehovah God. The clergy have induced the people to pray to Mary the mother of Jesus and to worship her, thus giving a woman honor equal with God. The names of

Mary and Jesus are more often mentioned in the ecclesiastical systems than that of Jehovah God. The worship of idols and objects visible has also been induced by the clergy. The whole scheme and purpose of the master mind behind it has been to minimize the name of Jehovah and bring Him into reproach and ridicule and disrepute.

It is impossible to have a correct understanding of the divine plan of reconciliation of man to God until the proper relationship of Jesus and God is understood. It is therefore essential that the false doctrine called the trinity be exposed and removed from the minds of the people that the light of truth may shine into their minds.

There is but one God, the Creator of heaven and earth, and the Giver of breath to all creation. Jesus is the Son of God, the beginning of God's creation and the great executive officer of Jehovah God in carrying His plan into operation. The holy spirit is the invisible power of God which He gives to and which is used by those who are in full harmony with Him and who are assigned to perform service in His name. Let the proof be made from God's Word and then let the people abide by that. As the apostle puts it: "Let God prove to be true, albeit every man be false!"—Rom. 3:4, *Rotherham*.

On the next occasion the Scriptural proof will be examined, showing who is the true God and what is the relationship of Jesus Christ to Him. This is essential in order to understand the progressive steps for the reconciliation of man to God.

Brooklyn's Historic Pirate House

BROOKLYN still boasts of her pirate house of Mill Basin, built 272 years ago by Captain Martinse Schenck, a pupil of Captain Kidd. Captain Schenck even stole his wife from her parents in Holland, and subsequently tortured her because she talked too much about his private affairs. If Captain Schenck were alive today he would be a much honored officer of the Power Trust. The difference between making a man walk the plank and requiring him legally to pay for a service up to twenty times what it costs to produce it, is a mere trifle, not worth speaking of.

Sixty Servants in Attendance

THE United States Geological Survey on Power Capacity and Production in this country estimates that each person now has the equivalent of sixty persons working for him constantly, the service consisting of machinery, tools and instruments, and their operation. The Survey might have added that with the Power Trust on the job about fifty-nine sixtieths of this will soon be in the hands of a few men and then the rest of us will be back where we started. We can either buy the power from them at their price or we can do the work by hand.

The Children's Own Radio Story *By C. J. W., Jr.*

Story Fifteen

JESUS had performed His first miracle, demonstrating to His disciples the power and glory of the holy spirit with which He had been anointed at Jordan by His Father, the great God Jehovah.

With this power He had transformed six water-jars full of plain water into most delicious wine, at a wedding-feast in Cana of Galilee to which He and His disciples were invited.

From there He went to Capernaum for a few days, in preparation for His visit to Jerusalem to attend the annual observance of the Jewish passover. It is in Jerusalem that we next take up the story of Jesus, for the next great event in the Lord's life took place in that city.

In the temple of God at Jerusalem, Jesus found many merchants and money-lenders plying their trades within the sacred walls. There were dealers in sheep and oxen, dealers in doves, and those who loaned or changed money at a profit.

Jesus was filled with righteous indignation when He beheld these men making a business-place out of the temple of Jehovah. With the power and authority of one whose right it was to act, Jesus made a whip or scourge of small, tough cords, and drove out of the temple all those who unlawfully held possession of it.

The Bible says of this event: "And the Jews' passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem, and found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting. And when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen; and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables, and said unto them that sold doves, Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise."

Now it may be imagined how surprised and upset the Jews were over this occurrence. The money-lenders and other merchants had been carrying on their business in the temple for a considerable time, and both they and the other residents of Jerusalem felt indignant at the treatment they received, and demanded an explanation.

They therefore gathered together a committee and, approaching Jesus where He stood among the scattered effects of the sheep-deal-

ers and money-changers, challenged Him thus: "What sign shewest thou unto us, seeing that thou doest these things?"

And Jesus made answer and said, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up."

Then the Jews answered scornfully: "Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou raise it up in three days?" But they did not understand that Jesus spoke of the temple of His body. Even His disciples did not understand that statement until long afterward, when Jesus was raised from the dead.

Then they remembered what Jesus had said about the temple, and understood, and they believed the scripture that was written concerning Jesus' three days' stay in the tomb, and they believed the words of Jesus, and their faith in Him was thereby strengthened. But the Lord purposely made many statements to His disciples and others that were not intended to be understood at that very time. When the right time should come, then those statements would be plain as day, showing how beautifully and wonderfully all the plans of God work out.

Of Jesus' further acts while He was in Jerusalem at that time the Bible merely gives the following account:

"Now when he was in Jerusalem at the passover, in the feast day, many believed in his name, when they saw the miracles which he did."

The next event of which we find record in the Bible's account of Jesus' life, is a very interesting conversation between Jesus and a man named Nicodemus, a rich man and a ruler of the class of Jews called Pharisees.

From now on we must remember that Jesus often spoke in parables. A parable is a form of speech in which one tells a story that is not only interesting in itself but also serves to teach a lesson or paint a word-picture of something which is to happen in the future.

Jesus often used this form of expression in talking to His disciples, and nearly always when addressing those of Nicodemus' class and type.

It was during this conversation that Jesus made a certain statement that has been the hope and joy and comfort of humanity ever since.

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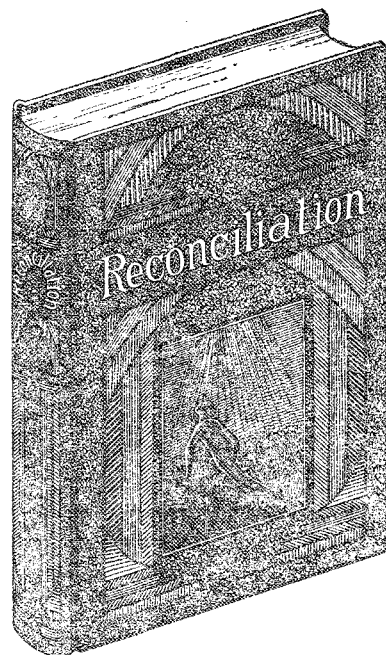
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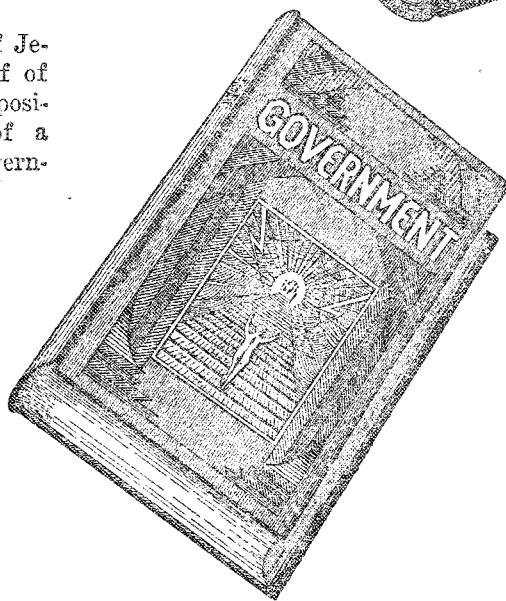
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