

# The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT  
HOPE AND CONVICTION



November 26, 1919, Vol. 1, No. 5



*Published every other  
week at 1265 Broadway,  
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*

Ten Cents a Copy—\$1.50 a Year

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Published every other Wednesday at  
1265 Broadway, New York, N. Y., by  
WOODWORTH, HUDDINGS and MARTIN.  
CLAYTON J. WOODWORTH.....Editor  
ROBERT J. MARTIN.....Business Mgr.  
WM. F. HUDDINGS.....Secy and Treas.  
Copartners and proprietors. Address  
of each, 1265 B'way, New York, N. Y.  
TEN CENTS A COPY—\$1.50 A YEAR.  
Make remittances to The Golden Age.  
Began as *Forward Glass* (satire), September 25, 1916, at  
1265 B'way, New York, N. Y., under the edit of  
March 1, 1917.

# The Golden Age

Vol. I

New York, Wednesday, November 26, 1919

No. 5

## LABOR and ECONOMICS

### CAPITAL — LABOR TENSION

ONE SKIRMISH after another between capital and labor causes the common people, who have to foot all the bills, to wonder where this thing will end. Every strike to improve the condition of some of us makes it just that much harder for all of us. And the strikes are such strange strikes. They are not what they used to be. This striking of policemen is an entirely new thing, and a shock all around.

Theoretically police have no right at all to strike; for they represent us, the people as a whole. They are appointed custodians of law and order. We want to know where they are all the time, because we never know when we may need them. And yet we must not forget that the big boys in uniform are just ordinary men like the rest of us, and they have to live, and since the prices of everything have risen so dreadfully they have fallen an easy prey to the idea that they ought to have more money, so that they can provide their families with the things they need. It all seems human enough, when you think of it. But if they knew there was an ordinance forbidding them to join a union, then they should have obeyed the law, because they expect us to do so.

The steel strike is and has been a long, hard battle. Pennsylvania is in line with what those acquainted with this section had expected. Many of the workers in the Eastern mills are of so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" extraction, a very conservative, slow-going, kindly-dispositioned class of people who live simply, own their own homes and accept with resignation conditions which they can not easily change. In the steel business there have been but two shifts during the twenty-four hours, from time immemorial, the men generally working from 5:00 until 5:00, running one week on the day shift and the other on the night shift. This arrangement gives the worker one Sunday off every other week, and every other week he works a straight twenty-four hour shift, from

5:00 p. m. Saturday to 5:00 p. m. Sunday. Then the following week he works from 5:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. each day up until Saturday inclusive, his night shift starting in at 5:00 p. m. the next day.

The operation of blast furnaces continuously is almost inevitable, as the expense of shutting one down and starting it again is very great. In not a few instances the temporary shutting down of a blast furnace has caused the failure of the company operating it. No doubt a part of the effort to get three shifts of eight hours each into the steel business, instead of the long twelve-hour grind which has been the rule heretofore, is due to the success of the railway workers in procuring a working day of eight hours. The work around a blast furnace or steel mill is as hard and as dangerous as railroading, and it is hard to see why the one class should continue to work twelve hours when the other has to work but eight.

President Wilson's conference at Washington of representatives of capital and labor had a great task mapped out for it "for the development of a new relationship between capital and labor," but the labor delegates bolted and upset the program when the right of collective bargaining was not conceded by the capitalist group. It is hard to see how such a conference could do other than make further concessions to labor, because all can see that labor has the strength that comes from superior numbers, and it now seems determined to have a voice in the management of practically every great industry with which it is connected. In Japan this principle of "attendance of labor delegates at all conferences of the company" has just been conceded to the printers of Tokio. This is the more remarkable because labor unions in Japan are outlawed organizations.

A blind man, on the dark side of the moon, can see plainly that an intelligent, determined, powerful majority will have its own way eventually. "Be wise now, therefore, O ye (money) kings."—Psalm 2:10.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING

**WHO'S TO BLAME?** If we can find him and fix him with one in the cranium, he is done for, and the difficulty, of course, will settle itself. Such a cast of mind makes Mr. Average Citizen an easy mark for people who are too smart for him. As a matter of fact, the man to blame is often the best one to help fix things up, and may be as anxious as anyone to see his error corrected.

However, to definitely fix responsibility for the high cost of living, may enable a good many Average Citizens to relieve some mental tension. Such responsibility can now be definitely and finally set upon the right parties. To know the genesis of "H. C. L." throws light upon the subject. This is known in certain circles. The insiders even know the individual transaction with which "H. C. L." was born.

Tradition of the street has it this way: It was in the early days of the big war, in 1914 or thereabouts. The event took place in the explosives industry. Many of the smaller nations were caught short of gun powder. The American powder companies were filled with orders for way ahead. They did not care whether any more orders came or not.

One of the smaller countries had exhausted its patience waiting for the big powder companies to accept their order for a few million pounds. They approached a lesser concern supplicating permission to spend their money. Even the small companies were full of business from large customers, with orders booked far ahead. The ruling price was say thirty cents a pound. So the small concern, in order to discourage the small country, said that they would accept the order at a dollar a pound or thereabouts.

The general situation was in control of His Excellency, Mars, the world's Over-Lord of the last few years, and powder at a dollar was cheap beside the possible ruin of War. The order was placed, and the little powder concern had the best order yet on its books.

Within a month or thereabouts, the current price of powder was a dollar a pound. Other business grasped the golden opportunity. Other commodities, bought by countries at war, were jumped up to a figure intended to approach the famous standard, "*All the traffic will bear.*"

Steel, iron, copper, lead, guns, pistols, leather, ships, ocean transportation, grain, canned foods and a swarm of others, left Mother Earth, for a trip whose top was the sky. Government control was forced into the field to regulate the race between supply and the demands of War. The insatiable greed of Mars for more and yet more to burn up and destroy in the Great Pastime,

interlocking with the willingness of the trader to accept the enormous prices offered without haggling by the buying agents of foreign governments, created a bad combination for Mr. Average Man. He must pay more or go without and see the food and clothing the kiddies needed go sailing across the Atlantic. The imperative demand of hungry stomachs and cold backs were the enforced compliance of the common people with the ruinous course of the War Lords of Europe. Thus was "H. C. L." born and quickly grew from expansive infancy into boisterous maturity.

The blame for the high cost of living rests upon Mars. The ready purse of War began it and sustained it. On no other shoulders does exclusive responsibility rest.

The whole world is crying out against the high cost of living; it is the cry of ignorance and emotion against plain arithmetic.

Mathematics says that there is no cost of living problem if the buying power of the worker is undiminished. If when commodities rise, wages rise to the same extent, the worker's day's labor continues to get him just as much at one time as another. He lives with the same comfort because he has the same things to work with, play with and live upon.

But the common people are common people because they are not smart enough for the uncommon people, many of whom started from the common level and by ability or crookedness have risen to places of power.

If the people were clever enough to insist upon having, in the business of exchange or trade, a measure of value that would not vary in actual value, they would not be troubled about the high cost of living. If a dollar would always buy the same quantity of goods, varying only with scarcity or plenty, the people would have one less important factor to contend with. Their wages would always be at a figure that they could understand.

But when the dollar, right under the nose of the man on the street, imperceptibly shrinks day by day, the wage earner, to use a common phrase, does not know "where he is at." In his mind for many decades a dollar has been a dollar, and that was all there was to it. But with the advent of War a dollar ceased to be a dollar's worth, and Mr. Worker and Miss Worker found themselves *month by month able to buy less and less of this world's goods.*

If the profiteer in labor had wished to find a clever scheme without being seen, to rob labor of the products of his labor, he could not have devised a better instrument than the vanishing dollar.

The business man could always raise prices at will unless he was hindered by a public service commission or by a food commissioner. Getting wages raised, how-

ever, was not so simple a matter because it was usually the result of a fight with the employer. The employer could always keep ahead in the race, for he could raise prices again and it would be some time before the worker would realize that the employer's price-increase meant just that much real wage decrease.

One party was making more than the other party. It was always the business man who did the price raising. He was making invisible differential between the extra pay grudged to the worker and the additional price he forthwith charged labor and which ordinarily was substantially larger than the wage increase it was supposed to balance.

Labor not understanding, and in the home circle finding the mathematics of prices and wages transmuted into emotions and feelings developed by privations of loved ones finds it impossible to maintain the calm, self-possessed demeanor of pure mathematics. He first cries out. Some day he may act. Conan Doyle, the great English writer, says that unless effective steps are taken promptly to check rising food cost there will be grave violence in Great Britain. In Florence, Italy, the workers ransacked the stores of the profiteers and after declaring a strike secured a reduction in prices of fifty to seventy-five per cent. France has doubled the number of selling booths from which low price food is distributed and has established cheap restaurants to serve meals at fixed prices.

Low food costs are imperatively needed; but if food prices are forced down, who will pay the farmer enough for him to make a living and enable him to keep on raising farm products for the rest of the people to eat?

Truly in every direction there are intricate and perplexing questions which must be solved to keep the people from greater discontent, and yet the solution of these problems appears to require a more than human wisdom, and a Solomon has not yet appeared to show the way. But—the Golden Age draws on apace, and soon the long looked for Messiah shall arise and bring order out of the world's confusion and chaos. "Thy kingdom come."

### THE LITTLE PROFITEER

A MAN has to live, and when rising prices are fashionable, the price autocrat has to make his profit represent as good a living as before. To a dealer wages or salary are spelled "profit," and his wage may be large or small or even minus—he must make money when the making is good. If prices double, the dealer, to have the same wage, should obtain like profit. This is only fair. Any worker's income should vary with prices, so that there be none of the inequity of some

getting less and others more. Undesired consequences might be cited from such inequalities—unrest, discontent, vindictiveness, revolution, anarchy.

The big profiteer does not bear sole responsibility for the prevailing distress. Everyone does who helped "boost" prices or wages. The retailer did not neglect his part in raising the cost of living. In the sunshiny trade days of 1915-1916 some retailers were slow to sense the changing situation. Honest fogies, they could not charge a multiple profit on goods they had bought low. But the little profiteers persuaded them to "play the game," and get their share of the golden stream while it lasted. A grocery trade journal ran full-page advertisements that raising prices was the style and no grocer should fail to raise his; "everybody was doing it," and "they could get the money." It was a kind of golden age, which forced thousands of Fords and hundreds of "sixes" and "eights" upon a willing retail trade.

But now dealers looking for a too-good living have to be reasonable. It has seemed as though a jail sentence was the only thing to keep some dealers within bounds. For the public weal, the little profiteers have to adopt the new fair-price fashion.

Profiteers are nothing new. They had them in days of old, when the prophet Ezekiel said, "Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion, and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God."—Ezekiel 22:12.

### DECENTRALIZING PACKING

THE KENYON-ANDERSON bill recently before Congress for the decentralization of the packing business aims to correct the waste in hauling animals from points all over the country to Chicago or Kansas City, and then shipping directly back the finished product. It hopes to eliminate a long string of commission merchants and middlemen. It proposes to license all packers and provides a list of punishable offenses for unfair, unjustly discriminatory or deceptive practices in commerce.

The bill proposes to license any number of standardized plants erected by municipalities or subdivisions of states, or by their accredited representatives. It proposes that records and accounts shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture and that the services of the plant shall be available to all customers on the basis of fair and reasonable returns and without unjust discrimination. It contemplates the services of special care and the assistance of the Government in matters of inspection, standardization, plans and advice, but not financial assistance.

It is the hope of the framers of the bill to change the

packing business from a centralized business into one in which the local centre of production will be the local centre of distribution. However, if it is profitable to decentralize the packing business, one can not but wonder why the great packers have not found this out long ago. But perhaps they have had too many other things on hand to give this phase of the business adequate attention. It is freely claimed that the big packers have been busier in cornering all substitutes for meat than in providing meat itself for the people at legitimately low prices. It certainly looks as though something is wrong when 700,000 lbs. of beef, lamb and pork are kept in storage so long that they have to be sold for fertilizer at 1½¢ per pound.

### FOOD AND CLOTHING

ACCORDING to the National Industrial Conference Board in its recent research there is a race between food and clothing, as to which will increase the most in price.

Between July, 1914, and July, 1919, food increased in price 90%, but was distanced 10% by clothing, which increased 100%. Other increases were, shelter 28%, fuel, heat and light 57% and sundries 63%. The average advance in the cost of living was 73%.

The figures computed by the Board are claimed to be those of the average family expense or budget, and probably represent the facts, unless there was an effort to make the figures as small as possible in order to have them show that wages increased as much as the cost of living. There is an old saw to the effect that "Figures do not lie, but liars do figure." There is no intention to discredit the figures arrived at, but before accepting them as final, it might be well for "the man on the street" to know something about the personnel of the Board, their connections and the motives by which they might be influenced.

According to the Board the percentages of a man's family expense are distributed as follows: Food 43.1%, shelter 17.5%, clothing 13.2%, fuel, heat and light 5.6% and sundries 20.4%, total 100%.

### DEMAND FOR LABOR

THE maintenance of a proper labor supply depends somewhat upon the wages paid to labor. If the wages are sufficient to keep labor at work the supply is more plentiful than if some are not at work. A man who is idle temporarily because he is dissatisfied with his wages or other conditions of labor is, for that time, not a worker at all. If all the workers in the country went on strike at the same time it could not be said that labor is plentiful but that it is scarce.

For some reason that does not appear on the surface, the Scriptures intimate that just before the dawn of the Golden Age there will be a period during which work will not be obtainable on any condition. Possibly this will be caused by a temporary break-down of credit. The passage reads: "For before these days there was no hire for man, nor any hire for beast; neither was there any peace to him that went out or came in because of the affliction: for I set all men every one against his neighbor".—Zechariah 8:10.

### PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESS

ANY WORKER in any occupation might profit by the advice given to army officers by Major-General McGlachlin:

You must have courage, self-reliance and good judgment.

Courage is a very common natural gift, but it may also be developed by practice in dangerous games and occupations.

Self-reliance is usually a result of training and personal effort, to be attained by actually performing tasks.

Good judgment comes from the study of your task before you do it and from reflection upon the results obtained and mistakes that may have been made.

In your life from day to day, you should observe the principles of simplicity, directness, thoroughness and promptness.

The simpler your thoughts and reasoning, the more clear will be your decision. The simpler your language, the more easily you will be understood.

Direct statements will result in clarity of understanding by your subordinates and by your superiors, and are equally appreciated by both.

Thorough treatment of subjects that you are required to handle will result in their effective disposition.

You must train yourself to regard these subjects not merely from your own standpoint but from that of your superiors and that of your subordinates, keeping in view always the interests of the government which you serve.

Do not sacrifice thoroughness to simplicity. Brevity is a virtue, but thoroughness is the more important principle.

Be prompt. It is indispensable. Procrastination is the root of all evil. Those who put things off do not do them. Those who do not do them are not useful.

### JANITORS ON STRIKE

THE 7,600 members of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union are demanding \$3.50 to \$5.00 an apartment a month and living quarters on or above the street. The flat owners declare that the janitors are now getting \$125 to \$175 a month, free living quarters, free heat, light and gas, and that the demands signify wages of \$200 to \$250 a month.

## SOCIAL and EDUCATIONAL

### SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

**T**HE STATUS of the teaching profession is important because it reflects the public attitude toward the future welfare of the people.

A report from 1,512 school superintendents indicates that the United States is short 38,000 teachers, or 5.8% of the 650,000 teaching positions. There are also 65,000 persons accepted as teachers who are not fit for their positions. This represents 103,000 teaching positions without teachers of even fair ability.

Of the 1,512 school superintendents, 1,430, or 94.6% report that the teachers' salaries have not been increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of living; 1,267 or 83.8% report that they have found it necessary to lower the standard of qualifications in the effort to get teachers; 1,052 or 69.6% report that the number of girl and boy teachers below twenty-one is increasing; 1,395, or 92.3% report that promising young men and women are not taking up teaching as in the past. The situation is least serious where salaries have been increased most.

The development of the mind and character of the young is not to be compared with the washing of windows, if the criterion is the wage increase of the workers. Either the teaching profession is considered of no particular importance, or there is a systematic scheme to discredit the public schools by impairing their efficiency.

The real trouble may be that the teachers are a negligible factor because they do not control votes and are not properly unionized. Perhaps if the 650,000 American teachers were welded into a trades union they would have a labor backing which would give pause to school boards that pass up their petitions for relief from grinding poverty. No class of workers is more important than those that control the future of the people as the teachers do through the education of the young. They should be given salary increases at least commensurate with the higher cost of living.

Nicholas Velimirovic, the moral and mental leader of Serbia, according to the *Educational Review*, asserts that "If there is anything to be learned from the war, it is doubtless this: The education of youth in all the countries of the world must become an international affair of the very first importance."

Neglect of the teaching profession bespeaks no promising future for this country, for the man and woman of twenty years hence will be largely what the teacher of

today makes them. "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it" (Proverbs 22:6) is still a good recipe for the creation of future citizenship.

### AUTO THIEVES IN FRANCE

**N**INE HUNDRED automobiles, most of them stolen, were misused by the American Expedition in France. The car-stealing epidemic was not confined to any one class or any one nationality. If a car was left by the roadside it was certain to disappear in a very short time. Perhaps a farmer hauled it to his farm and built a haystack around it. Or a passing unit of some other organization helped itself to magneto, carburetor, spark plugs, spare tires and spare wheel. Instances are on record where between dark and daylight, and in a driving snow storm, the three good wheels, engine, steering gear and radiator of a temporarily disabled machine disappeared and were never recovered.

Fords with the numbers painted out have been hard to trace, as it was practically impossible for anybody to prove that the car ever did belong to the American Expeditionary Force. The great majority of the passenger cars in the American army service, however, were unknown to France before the war, and when offered for sale were quickly recovered.

Many people who have or profess to have great respect for the eighth commandment, "Thou shalt not steal" (Exodus 20:15), seem to take the position that it applies only to stealing from individuals. In principle it is just as wrong to steal from an association of people as from an individual, yet there are many, even seemingly respectable people, whose consciences are lax when it comes to dealing with a corporation; or with the Government. The Scriptures show that in the Golden Age thefts and defalcations must be made good for the full amount and 20% additional; and where, for any reason, as might be the case with a corporation, this cannot be made good "unto him against whom he hath trespassed", it is required that "the trespass be recompensed unto the Lord." (Numbers 5:6-8) There is hope here for some who by stock manipulations have robbed corporations of millions. If personally required to make up all these defalcations they would be reduced to virtual slavery for myriads of years, but no doubt the "recompense unto the Lord" will take some form of contrition not expressed so much in dollars and cents as in true repentance and reformation of heart.

### COLLEGE GRADUATE UNION

**T**HERE IS an impression that the technical professions are very well paid. Young men by thousands are fitting themselves to become mechanical, electrical, and civil engineers.

But there are so many young technical graduates that they cannot obtain adequate pay and hence they create a kind of educated proletariat. In New York they have been so underpaid by profiteering employers that they have organized a trades union and are asking salary increases of \$500 a year.

This affects 3,160, including junior engineers, engineering assistants, chemists, architects and inspectors in engineering work. The present college system tends toward an over-supply of educated workers and a killing competition among them.

If young men realized how poorly paying the technical professions are, especially at the outset, far less would go to college but would enter the more remunerative and useful trades.

The value of college education is greatly overestimated. Now that the workers are well paid, there is not the reason that formerly existed for spending four years and several thousand dollars for something that no longer guarantees a good income with relief from hard work.

In breaking with all college traditions and lining up with the working people the young technical graduates of New York have learned that not exclusiveness, but cooperation wins success.

The advice of old time is still good to "consider the art," but the college man is learning from another of the insects of ancient Palestine which had a deserved reputation for getting whatever it went after: "The locusts have no king, yet they go forth all of them by bands."—Proverbs 30:27.

### TOO LITTLE BAIL

**O**CCASIONALLY we hear it said that the bail required for certain violators is too large; there have been instances in which bail was denied altogether. But it is seldom one hears of a case where the bail might be considered too small. It seems to us, however, that \$1,000 bail is too small a requirement for any one of the three men in Northern New York who climbed into the room of Mrs. Le Felche in the absence of her husband, pulled her from bed, stripped her in the presence of her eleven year old son and six year old daughter, and poured hot tar and feathers over her naked body.

The Jews were forbidden to torture any living thing. Torture is wholly foreign to the character of him of whom it is written that he is "the God of all grace"

(1 Peter 5:10) whose "tender mercies are over all his works". (Psalm 145:9) Men who so far forgot their original inheritance of godlikeness as to torture a helpless woman in the night time, have fallen far. The Lord says to some such, "Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as thyself" (Psalm 50:21) and the intimation is that they thought wrong.

### EDUCATION FOR THE POOR

**N**OW THAT COLLEGES are raising millions, next in order should be donations of large amounts to help the children of the poor who are not able to invest a thousand dollars a year for education. Twenty million dollars given to Yale represents about \$5,000 per student. To properly or appreciably affect the education of the poor children would be an enterprise like a national drive for Liberty Bonds. There are, conservatively speaking, perhaps ten million children of the poor in this country, and to supply each one of them with an endowment that would provide an income of \$200 a year would require the raising of the enormous sum of fifty billion dollars.

If it is a financial impossibility to provide a \$200-a-year education for all the young people, it is probably a good thing that a few thousand Yale students are going to have that much added to the liberal amounts already provided for their education.

"Higher" education is regarded a good enough thing for tens of thousands of young men to invest in it hundreds of dollars a year a piece, but it is seriously lacking in one element, for after it has done all it can it usually leaves its beneficiaries in the position of those the Bible speaks of as "ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth".—2 Timothy 3:7.

### NEWSPAPER MEN ORGANIZE

**A** YEAR AGO Boston newspaper men averaged \$21 a week. They organized a union, interviewed the typographers, pressmen and photo-engravers as to what they were getting, presented demands of \$38 minimum for reporters and \$45 for desk men, and got it. The newspaper owners did not want to recognize the union, but they did when they thought of the embarrassments of missing several editions. There was no mention of the brain workers' victory in any Boston newspapers.

The man who organized the Boston editors and reporters in his opening address alluded to them as brainless brainworkers. He seemed to think that, as the Scriptures express the matter, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and he could see no reason why the men who do the rough work around newspaper offices should receive twice the pay for their work as do those who actually supply the material for the reading public.



## MANUFACTURING and MINING

### SHAFT BEARINGS AND OILS

**ROLLER BEARINGS** will bear the heaviest loads, ball bearings rank next and babbit metal is next. If the bearings are loose, thick lubricants like graphite and grease are best, especially where there is flying dirt. Such lubricants form ridges around the shaft at the ends of the journal and close the openings to the entrance of sand or dirt.

The best oils for high speed shafts with light pressure on the bearings are a mixture of 20% sperm oil (obtained from the blubber and head of the sperm whale), 30% olive oil (of which the better grades are dark and poorer grades light in color) and 50% light mineral oil.

For low speed shafts with light pressure on the bearings the best lubricant is 30% olive oil and 50% light mineral oil.

For high speed shafts with heavy pressure on the bearings the best lubricant is 35% lard oil (the liquid obtained from crystallized lard by straining under pressure), 25% sperm oil and 40% heavy mineral oil.

For low speed shafts with heavy pressure on bearings the best lubricant is 50% colza oil (a pale yellow oil obtained from rape seed) 25% lard oil and 25% tallow oil (obtained from solid tallow by pressure).

For moderately high speed shafts with very heavy pressure on the bearings the best lubricant is 35% sperm oil, 20% colza oil, 25% lard oil, 15% tallow oil and 5% fine plumbago.

For low speed shafts with very heavy pressure on the bearings the best lubricant is graphite-grease which consists of 25% tallow, 30% palm oil, 33% mineral oil and 12% fine graphite.

The resistance of various oils to being squeezed out of bearings at 65 degrees temperature Fahrenheit is as follows:

Sperm oil	1.0
Light mineral oil	1.7
Cottonseed oil	1.9
Olive oil	2.0
Lard oil	2.2
Rape oil	2.3
Neatsfoot oil	2.4
Tallow oil	2.5
Heavy mineral oil	4.0
Castor oil	32.0

At 220 degrees Fahrenheit all oils are about equally fluid.

Castor oil is obtained from castor beans by pressing, steaming and filtering and is nearly colorless.

Neatsfoot oil is obtained by boiling out the feet of slaughtered animals, and if properly prepared from fresh material contains less than 1/2 of 1% of fatty acid, but the commercial oil sometimes contains as high as 30%. Neatsfoot oil containing over 4% of fatty acid should not be used as a lubricant.

Tallow oil should have a sweet clean odor when used as a lubricant and should be free from suspended matter.

In the Scriptures the Body of Christ is compared to the human body, and in this figure the joints are particularly referred to. These joints, in a way, compare to the bearings in a piece of machinery. Unless they are well oiled there is trouble. And again, if they are well oiled with the spirit of loving service of other members of the Body, "The whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love."—Ephesians 4:16.

### TEXTILES RUN FULL

**THE PROSPERITY** of the textile industry is shown by the percentage of the total number of spindles that are busy. At present the industry is running as near full capacity as possible, for on account of repairs and other necessary idleness it is never feasible for 100 per cent of the spindles to be in operation.

The following percentages of spindles active at different dates clearly indicate the rise of the textile mills from the depression of last winter. The figures are for the woolen mills, which are fairly representative of the whole industry:

Present time, 92%, August 91%, July 91%, June 85%, May 83%, April 71%, March 58%, February 59%, January 63%, December (1918) 84%, November 88%, October 91%, September 92%.

The total number of spindles in the woolen mills is 2,176,953 and in the worsted mills, 2,307,178, grand total, 4,484,131. Some branches of the business are running 95% of full capacity, and others are running double shift, the latter circumstances being the cause of the high prices for some goods produced on overtime pay rates.

If Solomon, the writer of Proverbs, were here today he might not advise to "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise" (Proverbs 6:6), but "Go to the mill worker," for there has seldom been a time when the mills were busier than now.

## SUGGESTION SYSTEMS

**I**F "MONEY makes the mare go," ideas make the business go. The ideas of all the workers are more valuable than those of any one person. A business is immensely benefitted where ideas flow naturally and freely from every worker to those that can make them operative.

A variety of suggestion systems for employees has been tried out. In most instances they failed, but in a few cases they have achieved the hoped-for success. That the failures far outnumber the successes is owing to the failing that executives have of not giving really considerate treatment to those that work with them.

In one suggestion system described by *System* the writer ascribes the fault to the management:

"The blame rested wholly with the management. The general manager was not seriously concerned about getting ideas that he could use from the workers. He was fairly confident that he and the executives associated with him were competent to run the business all right. The suggestion system he looked upon as more or less of a game which might amuse the employees.

"As a result of this attitude, no serious effort was made to apply the suggestions even though some of them gave indications of constructive thought on the part of employees. Not many workers can be kept continuously interested in the moderately remote chance of winning a rather slender prize, particularly when the purpose of the contest is so obviously farcical."

In the few cases where the suggestion system is a success, *System* continues, the controlling factors are:

"1. The openmindedness of the management and the serious desire for ideas of employees.

"2. The willingness to consider thoroughly the ideas that are offered, no matter whether they seem good or not at first glance; and the intention in any case to let the employees know the decision and the reason for it.

"3. The desire to reward fairly the man who makes the suggestion, if it has any value."

The danger that a management runs of being set down as simply hypocritical in asking for suggestions, crops out when the employee is not fully advised of the executive attitude toward the suggestion, and a detailed explanation is not given why the suggestion will not work or is not expedient at the time: "The Eastman Kodak Company," continues *System*, "uses an analysis sheet by means of which those responsible for looking into the suggestions of workers measure the cost of changes against the savings they may effect. The worker is taken into the confidence of the management, and if an idea cannot be used with practical results, the reasons as they are shown by the analysis sheet are fully explained to him." As a result, this concern receives cordial cooperation from its employees.

In contrast to the Eastman attitude, the following about a superintendent who at first had apparently favored a suggestion, tells the story of the complete

failure of a suggestion system: "A day or two later he (the superintendent) told the department head he had decided against it, ending with 'for reasons which I cannot discuss with you.' Imagine how speedily that man, who could not or would not take the time to give his reasons to a responsible department head, would have spoiled the chances of any suggestion system."

Frank and cordial treatment of workers is likely to keep them more interested in their work than in ideas for social, industrial and political change, and the opinions of executives in this respect is somewhat as follows: "It is safe to say that when the minds of workers are turned in the direction of building up, there is not much room for those ideas which tend to tear down and destroy, ideas often lying hidden, making the workers disgruntled and gloomy of temperament, inefficient of hand, and fertile soil for seeds of unrest, dissatisfaction, or industrial strife." Evidently the safe thing for business management is to be a kind of "big brother" to those who work with them. In the present crisis nothing less will answer than the practical application of the Golden Rule in every business. Such a business is likely to suffer least in the periodic labor storms that sweep over industry after industry.

It pays to be brotherly. It is the natural thing for men to treat one another with consideration and even with brotherly love. It is the thing that is to be the rule in the fast-approaching Golden Age, for the rule then is to be that every man, from executive down, to hold his position, must "love his neighbor as himself," and that those that will not accommodate themselves must inevitably be dropped as the misfits of a better social order, the unfit that cannot survive.

## WILL LABOR BE SCARCE?

**I**T ALL DEPENDS upon whether we continue to lend money to Europe. If we lend her what she requires labor will be scarce, for we shall have to continue to run our fields and workshops at full speed to fill her requirements; but if we withdraw our credit then there will be a change in the other direction.

Just at present labor is scarce in America. More than 3,000,000 men have been returned from the United States army and navy to civil life, and nearly all of these have at once found profitable employment. One thing that has made this possible is the immigration situation. There is no immigrant labor to be had.

Prior to the war we were receiving a net immigration from Europe of 800,000 persons annually. During the past five years there has been no net immigration, the number going out having just about equalled the number coming in.

## FINANCE, COMMERCE and TRANSPORTATION

### PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIA

**I**N THE YEAR 1917 the manufactures of Australia amounted to over one billion dollars. This means that she is rapidly coming into a position where she will be able to produce all or nearly all the things she needs or uses. At present her principal imports are apparel, machinery, paper and drugs. The exports consist principally of grain, dressed meat, hides, wool, and metals. The country contains rich stores of gold, coal and other metals and minerals.

Australia is 2,400 miles long and 1,900 miles wide. The interior is at present an immense plateau, an almost barren plain, except in the eastern and southeastern portion, in which there are extensive plains admirably suited to stock-raising and agriculture. The rivers are subject to great irregularities, depending upon the fall of rain. The climate is generally hot and dry but very healthy. Occasionally there are excessively hot winds from the interior which result in great discomfort, followed by cold winds from the south. Snow storms are common in June, July and August, the winter season.

Australian trees and bushes generally have scanty foliage and thick leathery leaves, well fitted to retain moisture. Some of the eucalyptus trees have been found to measure 500 feet in height.

Australia was first settled in 1788 as a penal settlement. In 1851 gold was discovered in large quantities and a great immigration followed. The last convict vessels arrived in 1868, and in the 80 years in which it was a penal colony. Australia and Tasmania received about 140,000 of these exiles from their native shores. The effect of the outdoor life was to restore most of these convicts to noble, upright, healthy manhood. Many of the most respected families of Australia today trace their lineage to these men.

Come to think of it, we all trace our lineage to a convict, an exile; namely, father Adam. For God "hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth; and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; that they should seek after the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us." (Acts 17:26,27) God foresaw the wisdom of placing a hardy race of men to subdue the Australian continent and pursued the policy, strange to us, but wise, as we now see, of letting its pioneers be exiles who for one reason or another had incurred the

displeasure of their fellow men, and been banished from their midst, only to find a happier home elsewhere.

### WASTING OTHERS' MONEY

**T**HE PEOPLE who have done the least work in the world, and therefore have the least right to be wasteful, are frequently the most prodigal in wasting money which has been saved by others and which temporarily comes into their care. Representative Bland of Idaho, who has been investigating conditions in France, reports that 70 per cent of the funds sent to philanthropic and benevolent organizations in France has gone for expenses of administration and that the committee of which he is chairman are bringing with them copies of an agreement under which \$1,500,000,000 worth of Government property which included, as two of the items, food and textiles alone worth \$500,000,000, was sold for \$400,000,000.

Possibly it was necessary for Government employees to destroy several million dollars worth of automobile parts and other material at Verneuil, France, as testified by a former officer of a motor unit in the expeditionary force, but it seems hard to believe that some use could not be found for bales of flax, automobile bodies, wheels, tires and axles in a world in the condition of the one in which we now find ourselves.

The end of the war has left the War Department with a great number of unused automobiles on its hands, some 47,000. Many of these, still in their crates, are piled five high in an open field near Washington, where they have remained ever since the armistice was signed, their covers and upholstery rotting away and their machinery covered with rust. Congress is now pressing for the sale of these machines, and with many of the automobile factories three months behind in their orders there seems no reason why they should not be sold at once for what they will bring. Any money the Government can save in this way will be so much less it will have to procure otherwise.

The greatest waster of the ages is a something described in the eighteenth chapter of Revelation as "Babylon the Great". Concerning this symbolic city it is said that "in her was found the blood of prophets, and of saints, and of all that were slain upon the earth." (Revelation 18:24) The fall of this mystical city is indicated as just preceding the thousand year reign of Christ, described in Revelation 20:1-7.

**RAILROAD EQUIPMENT**

**C**ONTRARY to expectation the equipment of the railroads is not being kept up as thoroughly as it should, and the manufacturers of railroad equipment are being hit by a shortage of orders. The Government is seeking to reduce the billion dollar shortage on the anticipated income from operation, and for the time is letting equipment go. Railroad men say that there can be no relief for a year or more.

At the same time there is an enormous demand for railroad equipment in foreign countries, but the proper arrangements have not been made yet for financing huge orders from outside the country. European countries are able to pay only in bonds and the American banks are not prepared to handle such bonds for the equipment concerns. With an unprecedented need for their product in domestic and foreign markets, equipment manufacturers are obliged to see their plants close down for lack of business.

**CONFERENCE OF ADVERTISING MEN**

**T**HE PROCEEDINGS of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, held at New Orleans September 24th and 25th, read like a page from the proceedings of the League of Nations. There were delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Great Britain and Argentina, cablegrams from the Prime Minister of Australia, the President of Peru and other dignitaries whose habitat is far from our shores.

The subjects discussed were such as to how to help Mr. Wilson solve the industrial problem, how to make Latin America better known to the people of the United States, how to protect Liberty Bond holders against securities of questionable value, how to make the United States better known in Mexico, and other subjects such as one would expect to engage the attention of statesmen but which very properly engage the attention of those who have so much to do with molding public opinion and directing the success of public ventures as falls to the once-despised advertising man.

The advertising man of today is a disseminator of information. He is expected to supply real news, and if the concern with which he is connected is not doing work that is important enough to merit publicity there is no reason why it should expect the public to be interested in what it has to say. The advertising man is a pusher for business, a pioneer, an expert in the art of creating new wants or new ways to supply old ones.

Every person who announces a policy is an advertiser, a publisher, a proclaimer of what he purposes to do. When Satan said, "I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north; I will ascend above the

heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High" (Isaiah 14:13,14) he was advertising or announcing his policy, namely that of self-aggrandizement. When our Lord said, "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me" (John 6:38) he was advertising or announcing his policy, that of complete submission to the Father's will. In the Golden Age it will be apparent to all that his was the wise course. The Lord's present high exaltation "above every name that is named" is justly merited. In his prehuman existence, and in his earthly ministry, he was always faithful and efficient in all that he was given to do. His promotion was as inevitable as was Satan's downfall and ruin.

**AIR TRANSIT**

**W**HILE transit by air is not yet out of the realm of science, in some cases it almost approaches being an established method of transportation.

The difficulty of using air commercially is its danger and excessive cost. A motor truck or automobile can stop and rest if disabled, but there is short shrift for the airplane that would like to rest in mid air. To make air travel even approach safety there would have to be established air lanes marked by landing places frequent enough for a machine to volplane to safety anywhere.

Efforts are being made to "practicalize" air travel. An airplane of 19,000 pounds, to carry 3,000 pounds of mail, and equipped with three motors and wireless telephone, and manned by two pilots and a navigator, is being built to run between New York and Chicago in seven hours—provided nothing happens.

Giant gas-bag machines are planned in England to travel between New York and London. They are to be luxurious affairs, with saloons, dining room, and sleeping cabins. The equipment contemplates 3,500,000 cubic feet of gas, a carrying capacity of seventy tons, a non-stop ability of 6,000 miles and a speed of eighty miles an hour, to cross the Atlantic in fifty hours—always provided the inevitable does not occur.

It was an approach to practical transportation when a nine-year-old Texan with his mother rode from Houston to attend school at New York. The trip was safely made from Dallas, via Arkansas, Illinois, Indianapolis, Dayton, Cleveland, Buffalo and Binghamton. The risks of the air lane were sharply illustrated by the killing in a fall of Major Frissell at Port Jervis, N. Y. He had said the air was "bumpy", and it proved to be so.

In the present state of air transit, men, like riches, "make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle toward heaven" (Proverbs 23:5), but men lack the sure sustaining power which keeps the eagle safe and sound in his wide flung kingdom of the sky.

## POLITICAL, DOMESTIC and FOREIGN

### OUR BOYS AND THE FRENCH

**A** GREAT many American soldiers did not come away from France with very good opinions of either the country or the people. They detested its mud, which is everywhere, its unpaved streets, its lack of bathtubs, its omnipresent manure piles, its system of charging Americans several times as much for supplies as it did Frenchmen for the same articles, and its women most of all. The true American loves and admires true womanhood and finds little to admire in a community where, according to a prominent D. D., a man can enter almost any home and treat the woman of that home as his own wife. And he stated that this is largely true throughout France.

The French people did not find all of our soldiers all that they should wish, either. They found them too much addicted to hard liquor, and not infrequently too rude in speech and act. The effect of French liquors upon our soldiers may be judged from the fact that at one time in the summer of 1918 there were 30,000 officers and men of the American troops absent without leave from their organizations.

According to the mother of an American soldier now buried in France, the French are reported to be greatly shocked over the American neglect of some cemeteries in which are buried the American dead. Some of these cemeteries, a year after they were first used, were said to be full of rows of closely packed white crosses and long trenches instead of, as with the French, individual graves, carefully cared for. In some of the cemeteries there was said to be no flag flying, no person on guard, nothing to indicate that anybody had any interest in the weed-covered grounds. In the French grounds the officers and men are buried together; in the American grounds they are kept separate. What is the reason for this?

General Pershing is of the opinion that the Americans who fell in battle in France should be allowed to lie where they are now buried, but this does not seem to agree with the general sentiment of those who have lost their loved ones on the field of battle. General Pershing was given a great welcome on his arrival in New York, but his return did not awaken the enthusiasm expected, and a few days later the proposition to award him a golden sword was received so coldly in Congress that it was abandoned for the time. The American people are thinking a lot now about the boys they have lost and are not so much interested in the officers.

It will be a great day for the fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters and sweethearts of the boys that fell in France when "all that are in their graves shall hear his voice and shall come forth" (John 5:28, 29) and it will be a great day for the boys themselves. We believe that this awakening of those now asleep in death is near at hand and that it will not be so long before some of those boys now buried in France will come and look at the very places where all that was left of their mortal remains was laid in the summer of 1918. In a future issue we hope to give the reasons for our belief that the resurrection will begin within the next decade.

### SIZE OF PEACE ARMY

**I**T IS GENERALLY believed that Senator Chamberlain effectually killed the so-called March bill, recently presented for Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and the General Staff of the United States army. Senator Chamberlain denounced the bill not only because it aimed at a vast military establishment, 509,000 men in time of peace, but because the General Staff wanted for the purpose a lump sum to be expended entirely at its discretion, Congress merely serving in the capacity of milker of the public cow to provide the funds. Senator Chamberlain said that the bill as proposed spelled "Militarism to a degree never surpassed in the palmiest days of the great general staff of the German army." The General Staff was what ruined Germany. There is no General Staff in the navy, probably the most efficient, best managed department of the Government. Perhaps that is the reason for its efficiency.

It may be true that there are good reasons why the United States peace army should in a few years be four times as great as it was in 1917, but it would seem as though the wreckage in Europe should be convincing that it is not a good thing to have millions of armed men standing around with nothing to do. It stands to reason that some of those men, those who have the most to gain by it, or who think they have the most to gain by it, will use what influence they have to bring on war, in the hope of profiting thereby.

What is the proper size of a standing army for the United States in time of peace? Should it be 500,000 as proposed by Mr. Baker, or 300,000 as proposed by General McAndrew, former Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force, or 120,000 as it was in 1917? Obviously it all depends on what we want the army to

do. There is no need in hiring for a particular job of work four times as many workers as are necessary for that job. And then there is to be considered also, that to get men for this particular job the wages must be high enough to attract them, or they will have to be obtained by conscription, and it does not seem reasonable for the United States to resort to conscription in time of peace. Various forms of peace conscription have been proposed.

There are but two general reasons for an army in time of peace. One is to properly guard our outlying possessions against sudden attack, and the other is to maintain order at home. What reason is there to believe that the forces adequate for this purpose in 1917 would not again be adequate in time of peace? Senator Swanson says with reference to large military expenditures, "A large part of the immense sums now appropriated for armaments could be utilized to secure better educational advantages, to construct good roads, to build better homes, to aid religious and charitable institutions, to develop industries, and for the general advance of comfort and civilization." These are the words of a statesman and this is a statesmanlike utterance.

In time of peace the principal duty of the United States army is to preserve order within the United States itself, and possibly with the idea that because of post-war conditions there would be more disorder than usual, Secretary of War Baker has issued orders that hereafter State officials can call directly upon commanding generals of military departments in their vicinity to furnish such troops as may be necessary for the protection of lives and property, thus performing duties which formerly devolved largely upon the National Guard of the State itself.

The armies of olden times did not amount to much, at least not to start with. The first account of a "battle" recorded in the Scriptures is in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. There four kings carried away captive Abraham's nephew Lot, after they had defeated the five opposing kings. We are not to suppose that the army which captured the Sodomites was a large one, even though the names of four kings are introduced in connection with it. This was not a very long time after the flood, and the entire population was not as yet large.

The suggestion of certain higher critics about vast armies, great cities, etc., at this time, are out of harmony with the facts—first, the shortness of time after the flood; and second, the ability of Abraham, with 318 men, to even make an attack and disconcert and confuse the army and deliver Lot and the Sodomites and all their goods. These facts all agree that the cities, the armies, the kingly powers of that day, were very meager in comparison with what we have in mind when we use

similar terms in our own day. In all probability the armies of the four kings combined did not exceed a thousand men.

### OFFICERS AND MEN

SECRETARY BAKER of the War Department has revoked the military order posted at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, which, in effect, forbade the attendance of an officer at any social affair at which an enlisted man was present and which made it obligatory upon the officer either to leave or to force the enlisted man to leave. This revocation was a good piece of business. We do not want in this country a set of lazy prigs that imagine they are some uncommon clay, too good to associate with their fellows. Uniforms do not make men.

Senator Chamberlain has protested that there must be a reformation of the court martial system which will make it impossible, as was recently the case in Texas, to impose the death penalty for a minor offense and then carry it out within 48 hours, before the papers in the case could reach Washington for review. He presented a bill authorizing amnesty for all soldiers, sailors and marines convicted by court martial.

Military officers should not forget that the first requirement is that they be men, and no man is a real man who takes unfair advantage of those that are for the time placed in his power. Of all men on earth the military officer is the last man that can afford to show that he dare not abide by the simple rules of plain justice but must resort to artifice to bolster up his claim to authority and to respect. Who can imagine the noble Centurion Cornelius, the story of whose conversion to the Christian faith is so beautifully told in the tenth and eleventh chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, failing to treat the soldiers under him with utmost courtesy and respect? The thought that a man must be priggish, cruel and unfair to be made suitable material for an officer could only arise in the mind of a 2x4 who knows in his heart that there is no real reason why anybody should respect him at all.

### A WAR BY-PRODUCT

THE EFFECTS of a world war are not wholly bad. A by-product is that there are many less workers in the United States than would have been the normal case if there had been no European war. This makes conditions in America favorable as respects employment, but it no doubt necessitates that many Americans must work at harder manual labor than they have been accustomed to, as our heavy work has been largely performed heretofore by new immigrants.



## WHO ARE ANARCHISTS?

**A**NARCHISM, as a philosophy, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, is the opposite of Socialism. The aim of the Socialists is to center all power in the Government and to make the Great State, as they call the prospective socialist arrangement, the controlling factor in nearly every activity of human life. Anarchism thinks that the State already has too much power, and that nearly all the troubles of mankind originate from that fact. Socialism believes in centralization of power more and more, in behalf of the people. Anarchism believes in decentralization for the same reason.

Believers in the theories of anarchism are of two distinct schools, the one believing in the gradual spread of their doctrines and the other believing that force is necessary. There is great antagonism between the two schools of thought, but both admit that if their philosophy should prevail it would wipe out the weaker mental, moral and physical specimens of the race. This is not a very cheerful outlook for any of us that are privately forced to admit, just to ourselves, that we are not as strong either mentally, morally or physically, as we could wish!

We do not know to which of these schools of thought Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman belong. We only know that these two are largely in the public eye at present as they have just been released from prison and are known as anarchist leaders. Berkman is described correctly as "a studious, earnest, widely read man of very pleasant, quiet manner." He designates himself as "an idealist whose views and ideals conflict with those of capital." When asked in court if he was an anarchist he refused to answer, further than to say, "The hearing is an invasion of my conscience and my thoughts, not an inquiry into my actions."

In the Homestead steel strike twenty-eight years ago, when he was but a lad, Bergman shot and injured H. C. Frick, and for that crime spent fourteen years in a Pennsylvania prison. His sentence of two years at Atlanta Penitentiary, just completed, was for violation of the sedition act. Miss Goldman was arrested and sentenced at the same time as Berkman and has just been released from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Both Mr. Berkman and Miss Goldman have issued statements of conditions in their places of confinement that call for investigation and action. Officers who disobey the state or federal rules in their management of prisons are anarchists themselves, are they not? The meaning of the word "Anarchy" is "without rule" and rules are even more necessary for the rulers than for the ruled. If a ruler does not abide by the rules expressly prepared to limit his own power, how can he, with a

good conscience, require of others that they keep the rules he is supposed to enforce?

And then comes up the question of Bolshevism. Is that Anarchism? The general idea in the public mind seems to be that it amounts to the same thing, and there has been a vast amount of literature circulated to encourage that idea. But we have an interesting proof that the two are quite different, and that not in Russia, where the anarchists are recognized as entirely separate and distinct from the Bolsheviks (Socialists). We had the illustration in this country, at a lecture room of the Rand School, where there was a lecture on the meaning of the term "soviet". The hour devoted to the lecture on this topic had passed; and the room was occupied by a committee giving careful attention to the housing problem, when it was burst open by a gang that threw them into the street, along with their furniture, and made a complete wreck of the room. The men who broke up this orderly meeting of thinking men and women were anarchists, were they not? If not, what were they? At any rate they were not friendly to the soviet (Bolshevist) idea and made the attack for that reason.

And what about those riots in Omaha? There a mob of five thousand people partially wrecked the county court house with bombs in order to wreak their vengeance on the negro whom they finally succeeded in lynching. All law and order were thrown to the winds, and the mayor who attempted to stem the tide was strung up and barely escaped with his life. Is it not a good time to do a little heart-searching on these questions?

On August 9th, Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas introduced in Congress a joint resolution "declaring that a state of anarchy exists in United States, authorizing the president to free interstate mails and traffic from further unlawful interference, and to adequately protect citizens in their property rights." Here Representative Blanton is apparently accusing one or more departments of the Government itself of not living up to the rules which have been prepared by Congress to limit its powers. His position is that the men who have violated these rules are anarchists. Is that true?

At Portland, Oregon, on September 15th, President Wilson expressed conviction that unless the League of Nations becomes a reality, now existing Governments will be overthrown and their form changed. On the same day Senator Overman of North Carolina in the United States Senate used almost the same language, saying, "Until this is done there can be no peace, but unrest, revolution, starvation and anarchy will stalk up

and down the world, bringing in its wake destruction of nations, social disorder, wretchedness and finally the extermination of the races of men."

Curiously enough only one day previous Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, said in the International Socialist conference in Switzerland that before winter sets in there will be a "terrible spasm of rage and despair among the peoples of Europe during which the final remains of civilization may be totally annihilated"; and two days later he said in England, "The present world unrest means that *the old order of things is in its death throes.*"

Two weeks later the Governor of New York summoned the people "to a continual exercise of pure patriotism and love for country and its institutions, to the end that our free institutions and the example of our citizens may offset and check the manifest spirit of unrest and lawlessness," and on October 3rd the president of the Union of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers told the Senate investigating committee that in the refusal of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, to arbitrate the steel strike Gary "is sowing the seeds of anarchy".

Now who are the greater anarchists, those idealists like Berkman or Miss Goldman who believe in certain theories which they wish to see established, or those prison officials who disregard the laws made to control them, or those roughnecks who wrecked the socialists' lecture room where the housing problem was being studied, or the mob in Omaha that wrecked the court house and attempted to hang the mayor, or the departmental heads alleged to be unlawfully interfering with proper use of the mails, or the enraged and despairing peoples spoken of by the President and by Senator Overman and Mr. Henderson, or ex-judge Gary of the steel trust? It seems clear that the title of anarchist is one that is freely handled by those who do not give the subject very much thought.

That the world is filled with much disorder and violence at present can not be questioned by any intelligent person who reads the news of the day. The causes of this reach back to the Great War. During the days of the war, and before those days, the people who should have been taught to love their neighbors as themselves were taught a lot of other things that are now finding their natural expression. It is an unhealthy and ungodly sentiment that can be stirred to great enthusiasm and activity only by opportunities to help participate in some form of violence, and cannot be equally enthused by opportunities to help bless the lowly in some quiet unobtrusive way.

In the face of so much strife it seems hard to realize

that we are really at the doors of the Golden Age, when the Lord's kingdom shall be established and "the meek shall inherit the earth." (Matthew 5:5) Yet we have long prayed for that kingdom: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven" (Matthew 6:10) and if we believe that our prayers are worth anything, we must believe that just such a condition of things is coming. Everywhere the Scriptures teach that the dawning of that better day will be in times of temporary strife and tumult such as we now see about us.

"Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth. He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the nations, I will be exalted in the earth." (Psalm 46: 8-10) Here the three steps occur in their natural arrangement, first the desolations which we observe following the Great War, second the full end of militarism, third the full establishment of God's long-promised kingdom in the hearts and lives of mankind.

The words of the Lord, "Blessed are the meek" (Matt. 5:5) and "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord" (Psalm 33:12), are as true today as ever they were; and the time will come when a weary world will turn back to the Scriptures as affording the only safe and sane basis for the conduct of the affairs of men. In the Golden Age now at hand the Lord will "break the bow and the sword and the battle out of the earth". —Hosea 2:18.

### JAPANESE AVIATION

JAPAN has set aside \$125,000,000 for the development of aviation. This will be a good thing for the mechanics employed in their construction and it may be that Japan will get some airplanes out of the expenditure. During the Great War the United States expended several times that amount and about all that we got out of it was an investigation and a general amnesty for those that expended the money "not wisely but too for those who spent the money "not wisely but too well".

### MEAT SERVICE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

THE United States and England are almost the only countries that permit private slaughtering. In Australia the abattoirs are government institutions. A ranchman in the heart of Australia can drive his cattle to the nearest railway station, deliver them to the station-agent of the State railway, and they will be slaughtered, refrigerated and stored in the public abattoir, and ultimately sold in London for him by the Government acting as his agent.



## AGRICULTURE *and* HUSBANDRY

### AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA

**T**HE AREA of Alaska is a little more than the combined areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The tillable area is about equal to that of Connecticut.

Much of the land, even on rather steep hillsides, is boggy, the drainage being poor. The formation of the soil and the blanket of moss, almost universally present, greatly extends the marshy area. In some places the layer of dead and living moss covers the ground to a depth of several feet. The power possessed by the moss of absorbing and retaining large amounts of water and its character as a nonconductor of heat will, to some extent, account for the cold, wet condition of the underlying soil. The presence of this dense mossy layer makes travelling very difficult, since crevices, rocks, fallen limbs, and trees are so covered that numerous pitfalls are hidden from sight. Beneficial results follow the removal of the moss so that the soil may be warmed and thawed earlier in the season.

In general, the coast of Alaska is characterized by great rainfall and a rather constant temperature, due to the Japan current, which sweeps the whole coast. In many places zero temperature is seldom experienced. The average daily range of the thermometer during the summer months is very small. The temperature at Wrangell, Juneau and Sitka are almost the same as those for the same period at Trondhjem and Bergen, in Norway, Helsingfors, Finland, the whole of Scotland and the Orkney Islands. The total amount of summer rainfall, while large, is not excessive. In general, along the coast region, the winter's snow has disappeared at sea level by the middle of April, although snow flurries are common for some time after that date. Killing frosts are seldom experienced between May and October.

The organic content of many of the Alaskan soils is very much higher than in any of the agricultural lands of the States. Frequently the soil is acidulous and requires considerable lime to sweeten it. In places the soil is peaty in appearance and when dry it burns readily. There is considerable of this soil in the southeastern portion. In southwestern Alaska a gravelly subsoil is more abundant and the presence of volcanic material in some places renders the soil very rich and requires less drainage.

The southeastern part of Alaska is heavily timbered with a growth that will eventually be very valuable. The spruce grows eight feet in diameter and more than two hundred feet high; red and yellow cedars abound, usually at some little elevation above the sea. As the exportation of lumber is unlawful the only use of the forests at the present time is for lumber and fuel for the sparse population.

The grasses of Alaska flourish to an extraordinary degree in all parts of the country. Wherever the timber is cut away and the undergrowth of shrubs is kept down, a dense growth of grass soon takes place, to the exclusion of all other plants. Timothy, orchard grass, and blue grass grow to great size. One of the most common native grasses is the Alaskan red top. It is a prominent factor in nearly all grass mixtures and frequently exceeds a man in height. White clover is spreading rapidly. The grass is nutritious, the cattle always becoming sleek and fat during the summer season.

Alaskans claim that it is more expensive to make hay on the ground than it is to bring it from San Francisco or Seattle, but this is because of the crude hand-scythe methods employed. A few days' work in leveling off the irregular hummocks, so that mowers and horse rakes could be used, would reduce the cost to a few dollars per ton.

The abundance of berries in Alaska has been a subject of remark by everyone who has written concerning this country. The flavor of most Alaskan berries is excellent. They are widely used for food, being put up by the whites in the usual way in preserves, jellies and cans; among the natives the principal method of preserving them is in seal oil.

One of the native plants used to a considerable extent is wild rice, the underground bulbs of which are collected, dried, powdered, and made into a sort of cake. Beach peas grow in many portions of the country. The plants yield abundantly, and the pods are well filled with small, juicy peas about the size of the French peas of the market.

There is quite a number of pot herb plants which grow well in Alaska, among which are akunk-cabbage, shepherd's purse, horse-radish, dandelion, and turnip tops. The hardier vegetables of our own garden also do well, such as lettuce, radishes, carrots, parsnips, onions, peas, snap beans and rhubarb.

Potatoes grow, but not to a size desired, although isolated specimens weighing a pound each are to be

obtained. In some places cabbage and cauliflower will not head. Samples are frequently seen of the abnormal behavior of beets and turnips, the plants frequently attempting to complete their life cycle in one season. In such cases no enlarged root is formed and the plant runs to seed early. Some varieties of turnip are less subject to this undesirable trait than others.

The methods of gardening which have been generally employed are very poor. Often a large amount of labor is expended in planting a crop, but once planted it is allowed to care for itself. Close planting seems to be the rule. Potatoes are generally planted six inches apart in rows separated not more than a foot. The result of such planting is a thick growth of vines that covers the ground to such an extent that the sun's rays never reach the ground. It is not surprising that small potatoes result from such planting. Bedding up of the soil is generally practiced. Usually the beds are formed about three or four feet wide and raised as high above the general level as can be done economically.

At nearly every Alaskan village some cows, pigs and poultry are kept, while horses are kept at some of the larger places. At several places dairies are maintained, supplies of milk and small quantities of butter being furnished during many months of the year. Pigs thrive exceedingly well but when allowed to run at large their flesh is liable to acquire a fishy flavor. Protection of live stock from the winter rains is essential, although there is a flock of sheep on one of the islands that has no other shelter than that provided by a not very vigorous growth of spruce trees. The winter range is of little value, as the grasses contain little nutrition after being soaked by the winter rains.

In southeastern Alaska, with the exception of the tide flats, land must first be cleared of the dense forest growth, and in some places the deep moss will have to be removed. The spruce stumps must be dug out, as they are very slow in rotting, and not infrequently produce large second-growth timber. In addition to clearing, the land must be thoroughly drained and protected against seepage from above. This ditching and removal of stumps is very laborious and expensive. In the southwestern portion of the country the expense of clearing away the stumps will not be required, nor is draining necessary to the same extent. Lack of markets and transportation facilities retard the agricultural development of the country, but these are being improved gradually.

When climatic conditions, topography, soils, etc., of Norway, Iceland, the Orkney Islands, as well as Scotland, Sweden and Finland, are compared with those of Alaska, it seems probable that what has been accomplished in these European countries can also be done in

Alaska. Rye, oats and barley are grown in sufficient abundance in the north of Europe to supply local demands, and also to some extent for export. Cattle, sheep and swine are extensively raised in these countries, sheep doing well in Iceland, which appears less auspicious from an agricultural standpoint than Alaska.

Our hopes for the future of Alaska's agricultural development lie chiefly in the relatively slight climatic changes which we judge will be required to make the coast country more congenial. This part of the country will naturally be the first to be developed. But our hopes extend to the farthest limits of the interior. We trust in our God that he has all the means at his disposal, and all the power required, to bring about such climatic changes as will eventually make the whole interior of Alaska "rejoice and blossom as the rose".—Isaiah 35:1.

### OLD MAXIMS VALUABLE

MANY A FARMER has been laughed at for giving credence to the ancient maxims of the farm, but the United States Department of Agriculture has thought these rural proverbs worthy of an investigation. The result is that many of them have been proved to be the expression of the keen common sense of agriculturists of olden time and worth perpetuating.

It is difficult in the country to know just the best time to plant different seeds. The old maxims furnish correct information by making comparison with the development of other plants under local conditions. Beans are best planted when the blackberry bushes blossom. Early gardening may commence when the catkins have formed on the maple trees. At the close of the season warning of frost is given by the maturing of the cockleburra.

There is a best time for every farm operation, and this is accurately indicated by some tree, shrub or plant. Scientists have imagined that their "scientific" instruments were superior to anything else, but the Washington researchers are demonstrating something that the Bible ages ago said might be expected now: "The wisdom of their wise men shall perish [be found comparatively worthless]; and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid."—Isaiah 29:14.

### VEGETARIANISM A SETTLED QUESTION

OUR Lord ate roast lamb and settled the vegetarian question, and since he knows that human beings require some meat we feel sure he will so arrange matters in the incoming Golden Age that all will have opportunity to get their quota. The distribution of meats is a subject to which any ruler can afford to give profound attention. It is something that touches the interests of every human being except vegetarians and such others as do not wear leather shoes.

## SCIENCE and INVENTION

### RAT POLICE IN ENGLAND

ONE OF THE good positions today in England is that of Rat Officer, a job that carries a fair salary and possesses the advantage of a free technical education on rats. The British Board of Agriculture is enough interested to hire as a lecturer before the Rat Police a Fellow of the Zoological Society and to call a national conference for their benefit.

On account of the vast stores of food and merchandise stored and transported during the war the rat became a factor of national importance. Each rat, it is estimated from their known depredations, costs somebody \$1.50 a year, which might easily become a burden too great to be borne by any nation, if the rats should be allowed to live and multiply unchecked. The rat capacity for propagation is for each pair to raise an annual family of twenty to fifty. A statistician has estimated that a single pair of rats unhindered might multiply into a family of close to a billion children, grandchildren, etc., in five years. This would impose upon the community the unbelievable burden of a billion and a half dollars a year. From this alone the necessity of combatting the rat as one of the worst enemies of man is readily deducible.

The rat is said to have the one civic virtue of scavenger for city sewers, but over against that is a long column of liabilities. As a carrier of disease this creature has no equal. There is scarcely a dangerous infectious disease that rats may not carry through a community. It has long been known that they disseminate the germs of trichinosis. In Asiatic countries the rat is dreaded as a carrier of the bubonic plague. Where there are no rats this deadly plague has no chance of spreading with any speed. Rats did their share in the bringing of the germs of the recent black plague—alias influenza—within reach of hundreds of thousands of those that paid the price of life for the infection.

Like the plague, the rat originated in China. Both the black rat and the larger brown rat spread over Europe from their Asiatic haunts, the former as much as 600 years ago, and the more ferocious and dangerous brown rat in 1727, when it entered Russia and thence went all over Europe, exterminating its small cousin as it took possession of rat-land. By ships it has been spread all over the world. The brown variety is one that has the ill fame of occasionally eating babies.

In Great Britain these rodents consume \$250,000,000 worth of food annually. In wheat producing countries, as Australia, rats destroy many times their weight of

grain, and spoil much more by their unclean nests and by a noisome infection which ruins whole masses of the wheat. The necessity of guarding stores of grain against rats is only too well known to the American farmer and grain handler.

The British plan contemplates making it an offense not to take proscribed measures against rats. The occupier or owner of a property will become liable to a fine of \$100 for "neglect to take reasonable and necessary steps to destroy rats and mice or to prevent infestation. It will apply to buildings and other structures on land, sewers, drains and culverts, and to ships and other vessels." The success of rat-destruction methods appears in the record of the Albert Docks, where now not over fifteen a week are taken in some three miles of docks.

In like manner the rat will finally be exterminated throughout the world, but it will take time. That a time will come when none of these destructive agencies will continue to exist may be understood from the promise: "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain [kingdom, the Golden Age]."—Isaiah 11:9.

### THE FITTEST SURVIVE

IT WAS the evangelists and other clergy that gave a bad name to the theory known as the survival of the fittest. Nevertheless it is a fact that the fittest survive.

A general misunderstanding of Charles Darwin's theory caused it to become quite a harmful influence in philosophy. The commonly taught idea was that the great scientist held exclusively that those creatures have the best chance of survival in life's struggle which are the most powerful and savage and best able to defend themselves and destroy others.

As the survival-of-the-fittest theory became the accepted philosophy of most thinking men, and because the tendency of anyone is to live his ideas, there resulted a caste of powerful and influential men who made the principle of force the moving power of practical life. Men's heroes are those that approximate their philosophic ideals, and the great men have been "the mighty men of valor," true to the type of the survival of the savage and ferocious fittest.

Darwin, however, taught also that those creatures had exceedingly bright prospects of survival which, though weak and defenceless individually, acted in masses. Instances of the survival of such groups are the herds of peccaries in South America, of wolves in packs, of buffaloes in herds, of ants and bees. Another example is

seen in Northern Siberia in the nesting places of vast flocks of ducks and geese. A single duck is easy prey for an eagle; but let the king of birds appear near these nesting places, and he will be attacked and literally torn in pieces by swarms of ducks, which, at the cost of a few lives protect one another.

Owing to a low grade of moral ethics on the part of the great men of the world, humanity is still in a dark-age stage where the fittest to survive are imagined to be the most ferocious, unscrupulous and destructive. Those to whom homage is paid are still as in the dark past of man, "the mighty men" and those who by what a prominent thinker terms "commercial cannibalism" have amassed immense stores of goods. The wisdom of this world is their wisdom. None other would be permitted to be taught. Time and again in the dark ages the world's great ones have drowned various humane theories in the blood of their advocates and adherents.

The best wisdom for the common people is to follow what is termed divine wisdom. As James says, "The wisdom that is from above is first pure [sincere, not double dealing], then peaceable [not warlike], gentle [not rough and boisterous], and easy to be entreated [not hard hearted], full of mercy [not cruel, ferocious and destructive], and good fruits [not evil fruitage of wicked acts], without partiality [treating all alike with kindness], and without hypocrisy." How different from present methods of persistent deception of the people in the public press, in the pulpit and everywhere else that it pays to withhold or distort the truth!—James 3:17.

The time is coming when the antiquated type of great man will be as extinct as the monsters of the geologic past, and in their place the great ones of the Golden Age will be the gentle, Christlike lovers of mankind, who will be the beloved leaders of a world full of those of whom it is said, "The meek shall inherit the earth", and with the earth "shall inherit everlasting life." (Matthew 5:5, 19:29) The world will be a good place for the common people to live in when the oppressors are gone and when the people love their neighbors as themselves.

### ROTARY MAGNETIC MOTOR

**H**OW SOON the problem will be solved of a motive power and mechanism far more efficient than yet devised, is unknown, but C. H. R. Smith, of Oswego, N. Y., claims to have refused \$1,000,000 for a new rotary magnetic motor. The new device, he says, will operate automobiles, street cars, locomotives, shipping, lighting plants, and in fact do anything which is being done by any other prime mover.

The machine is said to be driven by magnets, on so simple a plan that any one can produce his own power,

without coal, steam or electric wires, and unaffected by heat or cold. The motor will run equally well in the air or submerged in water. It can be quickly installed in an automobile—after which no more 28-cent gasoline!

Mr. Smith says, "This invention will furnish power for heating houses, as well as lighting houses and all buildings and streets. The electric railway companies can remove their trolley wires, and dismantle their costly power plants. All unsightly smoke stacks can be removed, as there will be no need for coal. Pittsburgh, the smoky city, can be made as light as day. There will be no more coal famines in the winter months, as coal will not be needed, and the coal mines can be sealed, and the coal barons will be checked. Motorists will operate their automobiles without using gasoline."

Some day new sources of power are destined to be discovered, and if inventor Smith has an invention of the claimed efficiency, he will be a renowned world benefactor. But the financial interests will soon know its worth, and will seek to quietly "can" it, in order to prevent a catastrophic annihilation of values in oil, coal and public utility properties.

The Good Book says that such blessings are to be divinely given to man that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him". (1 Corinthians 2:9) In the Golden Age all men will love God for his goodness and for his matchless character, and it may be that some such invention as inventor Smith's may soon appear to inaugurate some of the blessings that are to come.

### FUTURE FOR THE AIRPLANE?

**A**CCORDING to *Aeronautics*, which speaks with British caution, the airship appears to have a great future for special commerce where time is a dominant factor and the demand is sufficient to justify a large machine.

It has also a great field in the opening up of new countries where other means of communication are difficult. The only limitation to size will be the cost of the airship and its sheds, just as in steam vessels it is the cost of the vessels and the cost of deepening the harbors that limit the size of Atlantic liners.

Developments of this character generally take place slowly. Otherwise failures occur, as in the case of the Great Western. It may be many years before the airship is increased from its present maximum of 750 to 1,500 feet. If the development is subsidized or assisted by the government, very rapid development may be accomplished.

In peace time the seaplane, airplane and airship will have their uses. But except for special services of high

utility it is questionable whether they will play more than a minor part as compared with steamship, railway and motor transport.

An example of special service was when an Italian soprano, engaged to sing in Paris, missed her train at Milan. She hired an airplane and got to Paris in good time. Another artist flew from Paris to Deauville to keep his appointment. Herminie Korner, leading lady of the Munich Theater, flew from Munich to the Augsburg Theater and return with two of her company. Joe Labero, an actor, flew from Hanover to the Hamburg Theater and dropped 60,000 dodgers over Hamburg.

While it is written that men "shall mount up on eagles' wings" and the present development of the air machine perhaps sufficiently fulfills this prediction, there are such pronounced limitations on present methods of air transportation, that something else may have to be looked for, for the complete fulfillment of the old Biblical pronouncement.

#### SEAWEED UTILITIES

WHILE MAN has been busy reaping and consuming the products of the surface of the earth, he has neglected an entire realm of the vegetable world.

It is estimated that there are some 15,000 varieties of what in ignorance of its life-giving qualities is termed sea "weed". Only a little attention has been paid to the vegetable growth of the waters, but that has yielded valuable results.

The idea has taken root in some astute minds that seaweed may have commercial or money-making possibilities, and with selfishness as a motive, something is being done to make them valuable to humanity.

In Japan the matter has been gone into for some time, and 600,000 Japanese now work in the seaweed industry, turning the water growths into boots, picture frames, marble flooring, electric switchboards and a substitute for cotton. The French seaweed becomes a stiffener for mattresses and a sizing for straw hats. In South Australia it works up into ropes and cord for fishing nets. In Essex, England, seaweed is used for fertilizer, and in other parts of England "laver" is eaten as a vegetable. In Ireland "tope," eaten hot, becomes a remedy for rheumatism and throat troubles. In America seaweed is employed to regulate the bowels. Now certain varieties are being transformed, with other materials, into bricks for building purposes.

According to Professor Charles E. Bessey, of the University of Nebraska, seaweeds are classified according to color, and there are many varieties—1,000 blue-green alimes, 10,000 green seaweeds, 1,500 brown seaweeds, 2,500 red seaweeds and about 200 stoneworts. Perhaps it was partly in reference to the hitherto un-

utilized fields of the sea that the Bible predicts that in the Golden Age, "I [God] will multiply the increase of the field."—Ezekiel 36:30.

#### CHEAP COPPER

THE PROCESS of extracting copper from ore has cost sixteen to twenty cents a pound. It required the stamping of the ore to powder, sometimes its roasting, and then the chemical treatment to separate the metal from minerals composing the ore.

A new process, the Greenwalt, claims to extract the copper directly from the ore at from seven to ten cents a pound. The method is electrolytic and the copper is practically pure.

Old processes obtain from 65% to 80% of the copper in the ore. By the new method from 77% to 87% is secured.

In ancient Hebrew times the mining and extraction of copper was described poetically: "Stone man melts for copper; he searcheth the stone of thick darkness and of the shadow of death; he hath sunk a shaft far from the wanderer; they that are forgotten of the foot are suspended [in the shaft]; away from man [in the shaft], they waver to and fro; in the flint man hath thrust his hand; he hath overturned mountains from the roots; in the rocks he hath cleft channels." (Job 28:1-11) There were copper mines in the Sinai Peninsula, and on the Red Sea shores were furnaces and the wharves whence the copper was shipped. In later times of persecution Christians were forced to work in the copper mines of that locality.

#### NITROGEN INDUSTRY

A GERMAN Government loan of 200,000,000 marks was the basis for the great nitrogen works at Oppau, near Ludwigshafen. The factory will have a storage capacity of 350,000 tons of ammonia fertilizer, and a daily capacity of 2,800 tons, and will employ 8,000 to 9,000 persons. The first building of the seven to be built, is completely equipped with machinery, and its magnitude may be surmised from the fact that it has 3,500 telephones and has already cost \$750,000.

#### RECENT CHEMICAL PLANTS

THE ACTIVITY of an industry may be indicated by the number of patents issued to inventors. Patents in chemistry never were so active before. Among many recent patents are: a process for separating nitrogen from air, one for the recovery of iodine from residues, and one for the formation of ammonia by means of the electric arc. A process is patented for the electrolytic treatment of tinned scrap, one for a new type of electric furnace, and one for the manufacture of better dry cells.

### ALCOHOL IN INDUSTRY

**W**HEN KING Alcohol was dethroned as a beverage last July the annual use of the drug in the United States dropped from 269,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons, the latter quantity being consumed largely in the various arts, and the difference having been drunk heretofore solely as a beverage.

It is predicted, however, that the time is not far distant when 2,500,000,000 gallons of alcohol will be annually employed in the arts and industries and for motor fuel in automobiles. As the petroleum supply dwindles and the price of gasoline advances to that of alcohol, alcohol will rapidly replace gasoline as a fuel. Even now denatured ethyl alcohol in carload lots is the cheaper. Furthermore, alcohol yields more power to the gallon than gasoline, it does not clog carbureters, it is clean to handle, and does not have a disagreeable odor.

There are scores of untouched sources of commercial alcohol. Any plant, fruit or grain which can be fermented is a possible spring for the greater stream of the drug which is yet to flow to do the work of man. Palms, corn stalks, sawdust and the cactus are among the articles which can be fermented into some kind of sugar, and the sugar into alcohol. Alcohol may be enthroned again as King—not as a beverage but as a power, in the realm where gasoline now reigns.

In olden days alcohol was not known as a separate distillate, and the liquids containing it were noteworthy, or notorious, as intoxicants. Now that the country is legally dry as Sahara, the Biblical warnings against intemperance may be out of date, but they will long serve as reminders of former days: for example, of an England or an America, made "merris" by its liquors.

### AFRICA AND THE AIRPLANE

**S**IR GEORGE LLOYD, Governor of Bombay, is considering a seaplane service between Bombay and Karachi, to be established by New Year. An inland postal service is in hand between Bombay and the other principal cities of India.

The Belgian Government is about to develop commercial aviation on the Congo. There will be regular mail and passenger service between Kinshasa and Stanleyville. The trip will take two days, and the service will start after New Year, with twelve 300-horsepower hydroplanes. Each plane will carry 900 kilos at a speed of 115 to 120 kilometers an hour.

Central Africa missionaries want hydroplanes to take the place of a fleet of launches now running between various mission stations. At inland points landings will be arranged in the straight, smooth central streets of the native towns, which are usually 100 feet wide and cleared of grass and other obstacles.

A regular service is operated from France to Morocco, starting at Toulouse, with stops at Barcelona, Alicante, Malaga and Rabat, bringing Rabat two days' journey from Paris. Passengers and mail leave Paris by the night train and the flight to Rabat, Morocco, takes sixteen hours. A branch line runs to Oran in Algeria. An airplane service is also being arranged from London to British West Africa.

The period of human progress beginning in 1800 is predicted in the Bible as "the day [period] of his preparation"—the preparation for the Golden Age by means of every conceivable improvement that can make for the comfort and well-being of people.—Nahum 2:3.

### CANADIAN CHEMISTRY

**I**N ALBERTA, Canada, the Government is about to establish a research department to aid in developing the natural resources of the province. It is hoped to built up large industries in coal, oil, natural gas and salt. The Dominion Government has prepared a Directory of Canadian Chemical Industries, giving a summary of the industries devoted to chemistry and their work for the past six years.

### BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY

**A**S THE PRICE of gasoline rises there rises with it the zeal of inventors to devise a better fuel. Hundreds of minds are now working on this problem.

Nottingham, England, reports that an American inventor has produced a fuel which has been judged worthy of an official test. The new motor fuel is claimed to run an automobile thirty miles for ten cents.

### SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IN BIBLE TIMES

**I**N Bible times the relation between master and servant was very close, despite the fact that these servants were sometimes hundreds in number. Abraham had 318 servants born in his own house, not counting their wives and children. (Genesis 14:14) Job had 22,000 head of live stock and it must have taken many servants to look after these. (Job 42:12) Elisha was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, also implying many servants. (1 Kings 19:19) Yet the customary salutation of an employer to his servants was "The Lord be with you", and the customary reply of the servant was, "The Lord bless thee". (Ruth 2:4) Modern methods of demands, curt refusals, violence, machine guns, etc., do not point the way to the Golden Age. Wiser counsel must prevail, and it will prevail, in due time, for the time will come when the groaning creation, now reaching blindly after better things, shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into a glorious liberty from sin and every evil thing.—Romans 8:19-22.



## HOUSEWIFERY and HYGIENE

### NOTES ON INFLUENZA

**T**HE *New York Medical Journal* publishes an interesting item concerning the causes of infection from influenza. Instead of susceptibility to influenza being particularly affected by antiseptic applications to the nose and throat, the ruling consideration is the vitality of the individual.

In the United States Navy a hundred men volunteered for exhaustive tests. These men were in the best state of health and were kept so during the period of experiment. They were subjected to every possible mode of infection. Live influenza bacilli were sprayed hourly into their noses and throats. They were fed germs with their food. They were kept in close contact in almost every conceivable way with influenza patients, sleeping with them, eating with them, breathing the same air, and vigorously trying to get the disease. In spite of all efforts, not one of this hale and hearty group of sailors contracted the "flu". This experiment is advanced as strong proof of the theory that the contracting of influenza is principally a question of strong or weakened condition of the body.

The medical publication *Hygeia* publishes notes on the experience with influenza in the common school in Stockholm, Sweden. The school had 711 pupils of whom 419 contracted the disease. So far as a careful study of the record goes, the spread of the disease among the pupils in the school was almost at the same rate as the average spread throughout the city. In consequence it is not considered worth while to close the schools because the fact that the pupils are together in the school does not produce more danger from the disease than if they were at home.

### IMMUNITY TO "FLU"

**A**BOARD SHIP, or wherever sleeping quarters are confined, the chances of influenza infection are high. A battleship crew sleep with limited cubic space where proper ventilation is impossible, like the conditions in a crowded city tenement. Even in a hospital ward, with ten feet between bed centers, influenza spreads, but in ships where hammocks are two feet apart, says the *London Lancet*, the chances of infection are 125 times as great as where the sailors lie "head-to-foot" fashion, for infection risk varies as the cube of the distance.

Immunity depends on personal vitality. In the case of several medical men who had been immune for months,

each succumbed to the disease two days after a well defined lowering of vitality: in two cases the cause was a long journey; in another the taking of too much alcohol; in the fourth a long walk after the long confinement aboard ship.

Anything that lowers vitality may open the doors to a prompt attack of "flu". The exhaustion may come from a drug, from constipation, from indigestible food, from staying up too late, from overworking or exercising, from a fit of passion, from badly ventilated lodging, working or sleeping rooms, or from poor or under nutrition.

Immunity to influenza ranges from almost none in the under-nourished of war countries to the almost complete immunity of the athlete. It will reach 100 per cent in the perfect human beings who will be developed in the Golden Age. It will then be true, as the Bible says, "The Lord will give strength unto his people."—Psalm 29:11.

### PREVENTION OF PESTILENCE

**T**HE REGULATION and prevention of great epidemics is interestingly discussed in the *London Lancet*, the leading British medical journal. The *Lancet* is concerned over the inability of the profession to handle the influenza pestilence. It asks the question:

"Can the great epidemics of disease which from time to time sweep over the earth be prevented by human effort?"

"When the recent truly terrible epidemic of influenza—we use the words deliberately, for the deaths outnumbered immeasurably those caused by four and a half years of the greatest war in history—swept over the world, how many were saved from its attacks by individual or communal measures of precaution? The medical profession cannot claim that the course of the epidemic was seriously affected, much less stayed, by any such measures.

"In the history of epidemics, influenza took its origin in a region somewhere near the Russian border of Turkestan, spreading along the trade routes as transportation moved. The epidemic focus of influenza is somewhere on the Eastern border of Russia. It is not too much for a reconstructive medical profession to conceive the clearing up of a region, which by its inaccessibility and its neglect has every twenty-five or thirty years originated waves of disease spreading over the globe. But this evidence is restricted to one particular outbreak of the disease. The so-called Spanish influenza of 1918-19 arose we know not where. The records do not show the same clear progress from one well-defined center to the rest of the globe. The interests at stake and the rewards of success in preventing even one single pandemic, such as that of 1889 or 1918, are on too colossal a scale for a policy of despair.

"Preventative medicine can proudly claim to have opened the eyes of modern statesmen and administrators to the overwhelming importance to the state and the people, of dealing seriously with the problems of disease prevention. Today large, costly and far-seeing measures with this object occupy a place in practical politics.

"We like to picture a world where the prevention and eradication of all disease that can be prevented or eradicated should be the aim—even the first aim—of national and international policy and effort; where measures having as their object the saving of millions of human lives would be thought as worthy of a great statesman's energies and of the interest of the public as Free Trade, bimetalism and the nationalization of the railways. When the smoke and noise of war have cleared away, and the nations are really at peace again, the statesmen of the world could find no higher or more stimulating aim for their energies than the cleansing of epidemic breeding grounds."

The problem of the M. D.'s is real and great, and their purpose is good, but it would be better if they forgot the "proudly" part, because "Pride goeth before destruction." (Proverbs 16:18) Evidently the cleansing of pestilence foci depends upon worldwide good government, and that cannot be expected until the coming Golden Age ushers in the Kingdom of God. Then all disease will gradually be banished, and humanity built up in vitality until it will be impossible for germs or bacteria to find a feeding ground in weakened tissue.

### VOLCANOES TO BLAME?

THE MEDICAL profession has an idea! Every conceivable source for the "flu" had been raked over, but it has required a "scientist" to blame the pestilence of 1918 on the volcanoes. There was an eruption of Mount Kiloet in Java recently which wiped out some thousands of natives, and years ago Krakatoa exploded and filled the upper air with the volcanic dust that caused the brilliant sunsets of 1883. This proves that there have been great volcanic eruptions, which must be the first premise in establishing the blame for the "flu" on the volcanoes.

The "scientists" say that they do not know, and cannot be sure, and that "sufficient time has not elapsed" and probably it might be added that they never will know, but they ask respectful consideration for the idea that in some unexplainable and disconnected way the thoroughly heat-sterilized contents of the volcanoes distributed throughout the atmosphere may be, or might be, responsible for the untold suffering and grief of pestilence.

The theory is again that the poison gases let loose over "No Man's Land" were carried everywhere by the winds and caused the "flu" in Spain, Germany, England, France, South America, Africa, Asia and the United States. Of course, there were rains to wash the air clean from these poisons and keep them from being

carried worldwide. But no supposition is insignificant enough to prevent a "scientist" from building a world-reforming theory upon it. The "scientific" conclusion is that "another war would be followed by a widespread pestilence, and every effort should be made to avert wars in the future."

The truth about the black plague pestilence is that Europe was flooded with Asiatics who were infected but immune to the pneumonic plague, and that when the infection spread it found an unusually large number of persons in a low state of vitality owing to the world scarcity of food. Poison gases and volcanoes probably had nothing to do with it.

Science is a useful handmaid of society when it confines itself to facts. But the divine opinion of some of it is as when Paul speaks of "science falsely so called" (1 Timothy 6:20), and "The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God."—1 Corinthians 3:19.

### FRENCH HYGIENIC RENEWAL

A CAMPAIGN for the reconstruction of the regions of France devastated by the war has been inaugurated by the Interallied Congress for Social Hygiene. This, according to the *Medical Record*, includes problems in hygiene in the war territory that, on account of the thoroughness of German "frightfulness", are novel and difficult.

Many French wells, contrary to rules of civilized warfare, have been poisoned in a variety of ways. Here the water itself must be actually disinfected by means of ozone or a process known as javelization. The inhabitants are advised to boil the water they use, and where they desire to reoccupy their properties on devastated land, are counseled to dig deep artesian wells so as to avoid the perils to health of the drinking of polluted surface water.

In many places the soil itself will have to be purified, some of it superficially and some quite deeply. Where there are shell holes, mines and other deep openings, and water has collected, the surface is transformed from good farm land into poisonous marshes. Malaria is a menace, and the land has to be thoroughly and deeply drained. Exposed surfaces are being disinfected, and insect life destroyed, which might become a menace to human health by touching infected places and communicating the infection to the people. Old latrines, dung heaps, stables and slaughter houses receive special attention, that the soil where they have been may become fit again for human beings to live on, for children to play on and for the raising of food. In some places there are subterranean passages and dugouts, which of course have become filled with water which is anything but safe for



health, and the filling in of which is one of the peculiar problems being met by the agencies started in motion by the Congress for Social Hygiene.

### CAUSES OF ADENOIDS

**O**F LATE YEARS there has been a great prevalence of diseased tonsils and adenoid growths in children, which require removal by surgical operations that are both painful and expensive. It is right and necessary that these should be removed in order to enable the children to develop in growth and prevent diseased or weakened conditions for life. Prevention is much better than a cure however, especially since the surgical operations must quite frequently be repeated one or more times in after years.

Even years ago it was known by some people that the use of pacifiers by babies is one of the chief causes of diseased and enlarged tonsils and adenoid growths, which result from the suction.

Tonsils are a necessity to the body, especially to growing children, as they supply a fluid secretion. The tonsils are an indicator of the condition of the body. When they are diseased the body is out of condition, which results most frequently either from over eating or from not getting the right kind of foods. Too much milk is not good; for it is too rich a food, unless the child is older and gets plenty of exercise.

By removing the causes the tonsils will heal, unless there is a tenseness of the muscles of the neck leading to those parts. This trouble can be corrected by a graduate osteopath or chiropractor.

Diseased tonsils are alone sufficient cause for adenoid growths. These growths are also caused by mothers not sufficiently cleansing the baby's nostrils, thus causing a gathering of matter and an irritated condition.

Catarrh, which results from an aggravated cold when the system is out of condition, is another cause of adenoid growths. In fact anything that irritates the tonsils and those parts of the nose, such as whooping cough, long hard crying spells, etc., will cause adenoid growths and diseased tonsils.

Children who suffer with catarrhal colds should be taught how to cleanse the nasal passages conveniently and efficiently, and this is something many adults do not know. The process is extremely simple.

Into a cup of warm water, quite warm to the touch but not hot, sprinkle enough salt to give it a mildly salt taste. Then using the hand as a receptacle snuff the solution thoroughly up first one nostril and then the other until some of it runs down the throat. Expel the contents of the nose and repeat until fully cleansed. Follow by gargling the throat with the same solution.

### ITALIAN BABIES DYING

**I**TALIAN BABIES are perishing for lack of milk. The American Free Milk and Relief for Italy has been asking for \$100,000 to provide dry milk and condensed milk for babies in Italy. Out of about 300,000 Italian babies needing help only a little over one-tenth have been properly provided for. How serious is the shortage of milk in Italy appears from the fact that during the war ninety-three per cent of the cattle were killed to feed the families of Italian soldiers. The influenza epidemic caused the death of over a million persons and left innumerable nursing babies behind, thousands of whom have died from lack of nourishment. It is reported that unless very large quantities of milk are sent to Italy, another year will see very few babies alive in that country.

### SOAP BEST HEALTH-GUARD

**A**LL KINDS of germicides are employed by people who are zealous for health via germlessness, but according to the Philadelphia Tuberculosis Committee the best one is common soap. Soap, of course, removes dirt, but it took a "scientist" to make a culture of the external contents of unwashed and of washed hands, and to announce that by far the greater number of germs were removed with the dirt. However, says the Committee, a single splash in soapy water is not adequate, but the hands must be diligently and frequently scrubbed, effectually enough to visibly remove the soiled condition, in order to be safeguarded against tubercular infection. It is heroic treatment to "wash and be clean", but perhaps worth while, particularly if the old saw were true that "cleanliness is next to godliness."

### THE DRUG VICE

**A**CCORDING to the New York City Health Department, observations made on 2,776 drug users, indicate that in about half the cases secret users of drugs have the care of other persons part of the time, thus increasing the danger of spread of the vice. Besides the number registered—about 5,000—there are about 90,000 other addicts in the city. It is evident that there are many secret channels through which drugs are reaching the victims. Interesting figures are published concerning the birthplace of drug users registered including the United States with 2,621, and Italy second with nearly as many. The way in which the users became involved in the meshes of the drug habit was told by a large number. 1,223 fell through evil associations, 280 through illness, 128 to relieve pain, 72 through insomnia, 7 alcoholic drink, 50 opium smoking, 12 family trouble, 3 down and out, and 30 for the pleasure of the thing.

## MORE HONEY RECIPES

ENTIRELY disregarding the slight medicinal value of honey, it is a wholesome, useful foodstuff worthy of extended use. It is agreeable and introduces a pleasing variety and makes the diet more appetizing and consequently more wholesome. The cheapest form in which to buy honey is extract, in bottles. Honey makes a large number of good recipes, some of which are as follows:

### Honey Bread

2 cups honey; 4 cups rye flour; teaspoon soda; 4 teaspoons aniseed; 2 teaspoons ginger; 4 teaspoons powdered cardamom seed; 2 egg yolks;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar; sift flour with spices and soda; add other ingredients; put dough in shallow buttered pans to an inch depth and bake in hot oven.

### Honey Sponge Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey; 4 eggs; 1 cup sifted flour; mix sugar and honey; boil until syrup spins a thread when dropped from spoon; beat yolks of eggs until light; pour syrup over yolks of eggs; beat mixture until cold; add flour; cut and fold beaten whites of eggs into mixture; bake 40 or 50 minutes in pan lined with buttered paper, in slow oven.

### Honey Pound Cake

1 cup sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey; 1 cup butter; 4 eggs; 2 cups pastry flour;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon powdered cardamom seed;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon plain or orange-flower water; rub together butter and sugar; add honey; add yolks of eggs well beaten; add whites of eggs, beaten to stiff froth; then plain or orange-flower water; add gradually flour sifted with soda and cardamom seed; beat mixture 10 minutes; put dough into warm tin with high sides; bake in slow oven one hour.

### Honey Drop Cakes

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves; 1 egg;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 cups flour;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda; 2 tablespoons water; 1 cup raisins, cut in small pieces; heat honey and butter until butter melts; while the mixture is warm add the spices; when cold add part of flour, egg well beaten, soda dissolved in water, and raisins; add enough more flour to make a dough that will hold its shape; drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin; bake in a moderate oven.

### Honey Bran Cookies

2 tablespoons butter;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey; 2 eggs;  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon soda;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup flour; 1 cup bran;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon powdered aniseed; rub together butter and honey; add eggs unbroken; beat mixture thoroughly; sift together flour, soda, aniseed; combine all the ingredients; drop from teaspoon on buttered tin; bake in moderate oven.

### Honey Pudding

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey; 6 ounces bread crumbs;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk; rind of half lemon;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ginger; 2 egg yolks; 2 tablespoons butter; 2 egg whites; mix honey and bread crumbs; add milk, seasonings, yolks of eggs; beat mixture thoroughly; add butter and whites of eggs well beaten; steam about 2 hours in pudding mold which is not more than three-quarters full.

### Honey Charlotte Russe

1 quart cream; 6 lady fingers;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup delicately flavored honey; chill honey by placing dish containing it in pan of ice water; whip cream; add it to honey, mixing well; line a dish with lady fingers; fill with honey and cream; serve very cold.

### Fruit and Honey Jelly

A good jelly may be made from winter apples and honey, using a cupful of honey to each cupful of apple juice and proceeding as in ordinary jelly-making; honey can be used with other fruits suitable for jelly; the more delicately flavored honeys are best for this purpose. alfalfa honey giving an especially spicy taste.

### Honey Fudge

2 cups sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water; 2 eggs whites; 1 teaspoon vanilla extract; boil together sugar, honey and water until syrup spins a thread when dropped from a spoon (about 250 degrees F.); pour syrup over well-beaten whites of eggs, beating continuously until mixture crystallizes; pour into buttered pans; add flavoring after mixture has cooled a little. Drop in small pieces on buttered or paraffined paper. Vanilla may be omitted.

### Honey Caramels

2 cups granulated sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cream or milk;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter; mix ingredients; heat and stir until sugar is dissolved; cook without stirring until a firm ball can be formed from a little of mixture dropped into cold water; beat mixture until it crystallizes; pour into buttered pans; cut into squares; the addition of pecan nuts improves these caramels.

### Honey Popcorn Balls

Honey can be heated up to about 245 degrees Fahrenheit without being greatly changed in color or flavor; if it is heated carefully most of the water is expelled; the honey then becomes hard on cooling and can be used for making popcorn balls; To make them, dip the popped corn into the hot honey, shape into balls and cool. Honey popcorn balls absorb moisture when standing in the air. They must therefore be either kept very closely covered or reheated and dried before being used.

## RELIGION and PHILOSOPHY

**MILLIONS NOW LIVING WILL NEVER DIE**

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never die."—John 8:51.

**T**HE INQUIRING mind naturally asks: Why should man see death at all? Is it not possible for him to live everlastingly? Not understanding why death has ravaged the human race and what remedy Jehovah has provided against it, the many have concluded that death has always prevailed among men and men will always die. An understanding of the Scriptures clarifies the subject entirely.

The Lord created but one man—Adam. All the works of Jehovah are perfect. (Deuteronomy 32:4) Man was created in the image and likeness of God and Jehovah gave him dominion over the things of earth. (Genesis 1:26-28) The first man, Adam, being perfect in organization and having a perfect wife, Eve, and the right to propagate his race and fill the earth, not only had life and liberty and happiness himself but could have maintained the same for all of his offspring had he been obedient to Jehovah. God had informed him that a violation of his law would result in the loss of everything he had. The Genesis account is that God told Adam that death would result from disobedience of the divine command. Man did violate God's law and was sentenced to die, the formal part of the judgment reading: "For dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." To enforce this judgment of death God separated Adam from his perfect home, Eden, deprived him of the perfect food which grew there, caused him to feed upon the poisonous elements of the earth, and thus the death sentence was executed.

The perfect man Adam begat no children, but while undergoing the sentence of death he exercised his procreative powers and there were born of Adam and Eve children. They inherited the imperfections resulting to their parents by reason of the death sentence. "As by the disobedience of one man [Adam] sin entered into the world, and death by sin, so death has passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." (Romans 5:12) Thus the whole race came under legal condemnation, and thus understanding God's arrangement we can appreciate the words of the Psalmist: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me."—Psalm 51:5.

This judgment of death being justly inflicted by Jehovah for a violation of his law could never be reversed by him, and unless he made some provision for the relief

of mankind, the whole race ultimately would go into death and there would be no resurrection—no hope for them in the future. God promised, however, that he would redeem man from death. Through the prophet he said: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death."—Hosea 13:14.

Since a perfect man had sinned and brought death upon the race, nothing but the life of a perfect man could satisfy that judgment; and since all of the human race were imperfect, therefore "none of them could by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him."—Psalm 49:7.

Jesus in his prehuman existence was the Logos, and in order to carry out the Father's will his life was transferred from spirit to human. "God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh." (Romans 8:3) He was rich in heavenly glory, wisdom and power, and though he was rich "yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." (2 Corinthians 8:9) The human race had lost the right to life, and all were going into death. When Jesus came he said: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." (John 10:10) "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." (Matthew 20:28) "We see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor, that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man."—Hebrews 2:9.

The death and resurrection of Jesus provided a ransom or purchase price for the entire human race. Then in God's due time every one of Adam's race, the living and the dead, must know this fact and have a chance to accept the benefits of it. "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour, who will have all men to be saved [from the condemnation of death by the ransom sacrifice], 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) This ransom price for the purchase of mankind from death was provided nearly 1,800 years ago. But men have continued to die for the reason it was not God's due time to begin to offer them life. "God at the first did visit the Gentiles to take out of them a people for his name. . . . And after this I will return, and build again the tabernacle of David, which

is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up: that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the nations upon whom my name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things."—Acts 15: 14-17.

Jehovah made a promise to faithful Abraham, saying, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." The seed of Abraham is the Christ, Jesus the Head and the church his body. (Galatians 3: 16, 27, 29; Colossians 1: 18) From the time of the death and resurrection of Jesus until his second coming is the time in which God has visited the nations of the earth and had the Gospel preached as a witness, according to Jesus' prophetic statement, in order that those who heard and made a full consecration to do Jehovah's will and remain obedient unto their covenant might thus be gathered out from among men, and with the great King, Christ Jesus, constitute the promised seed of Abraham, through which the blessings will come to mankind under Messiah's reign. There will not be a great number of these. Jesus himself is authority for saying that it will be just a little flock, a comparatively small number. (Luke 12: 32) Only those who, during the Gospel age and before the setting up of his kingdom, make a full consecration and prove themselves overcomers have the promise of immortality, the promise of joint heirship with Christ Jesus in his kingdom.—Revelation 2: 10; 3: 21.

For many years good, honest men and women have asked, What hope is there for me of getting life everlasting? The church systems, through their creeds, have answered this question in this wise: Catholicism said: Only a very few die and go to heaven. The majority of Catholics at death must spend a long period in purgatory, and there is a chance of these being afterwards transferred from purgatory to heaven, and all the others must spend their eternity in fire and brimstone, being tormented forever. The answer of the creeds of the various Protestant systems is really worse. According to their theory no purgatory even is provided. There is no hope of life everlasting in happiness according to their theory except for those who become members of the church and die and go to heaven. All others must spend eternity being tormented by fireproof devils. Is there any wonder that reasonable, sensible men have rejected the churches, rejected the Bible, and even turned against God? Forced to believe that this was the only provision made, they have disregarded all Biblical teaching. This has been a great mistake.

Entering the Twentieth Century great truths are being unfolded to mankind. The progress in invention, science and education in general is more marked in this

century than ever before, and with it has come a greater enlightenment of people concerning the Bible, because the time is due. And now students of the Scriptures are finding out that the Bible means exactly what it says; namely, that Jehovah provided through the death and resurrection of Jesus a purchase price for all men, and in God's due time a knowledge of this fact must be brought to all, "Because he hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man [Christ Jesus] whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead."—Acts 17: 31.

When are these precious promises due to be fulfilled? Referring to the article in our last issue concerning the end of the world, we quote again the words of the Master: "And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead that they should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and to them that fear thy name." (Revelation 11: 18) Clearly, then, many of these great truths are now due to be understood, because the old order is passing away and the new order is coming in. Jesus taught, and every one of his disciples emphasized, his second coming and the establishment of his kingdom. One of them, referring to that glorious time, wrote: "Times of refreshing shall come from the face of the Lord [Jehovah], and he will send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must retain until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began." (Acts 3: 19-21) Therefore the time must come when there shall be offered to mankind the blessings of being restored to the conditions that Adam enjoyed before he sinned; namely, perfection of body and of mind, and perfection of conditions surrounding him, insuring his peace and lasting happiness.

Are we near the fulfillment of that prophecy? Note again the answer of Jesus concerning the end of the world: "For then shall there be great tribulation such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be. And except those days should be shortened, there should be no flesh saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened."—Matthew 24: 21, 22.

This saying of Jesus is subject to only one interpretation; namely, that the old order will completely pass away by the greatest time of trouble the world has ever known; that there will never be another such time of trouble; that it will be so great that all the human race would perish from the earth unless the Lord would cause it to be shortened, but for his elect's sake, namely,

those whom he has elected or taken out of the world—the Lord Jesus and the true Christians—for the sake of such those days will be shortened and will therefore result in many human beings passing through this time of trouble without dying. Why should the Lord permit any to escape death in that time of trouble unless he expected to do them some good? Why say for the elect's sake that he is going to shorten the time, and thus save many from death? There can be but one conclusion. The elect constitute the seed of Abraham according to the promise, through which blessing shall be ministered to the remainder of mankind. Therefore God would spare some to pass through this time of trouble that the elect might begin the reconstruction work of the human family, first with those who remained on earth.

Again referring to the great time of trouble that is now afflicting mankind, the prophet of the Lord wrote: "And it shall come to pass that in all the land, saith the Lord, two parts therein shall be cut off and die; but the third shall be left therein. And I will bring the third part through the fire [the fiery trouble], and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: they shall call on my name, and I will hear them: I will say, It is my people: and they shall say, The Lord is my God." (Zechariah 13:8,9) Why bring a part of the people through the fiery trouble unless it is God's purpose to give them a chance to accept the blessings that shall be ministered through Christ? Clearly this is the purpose; for he says these will hear him and will become his people and be obedient to him.

Again, the prophet of the Lord, speaking concerning those who love righteousness in this time, said: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him and keep him alive, and he shall be blessed upon the earth [not in heaven]: and thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies." (Psalm 41:1,2) This is a wonderful incentive for men in this hour of great disturbance and distress to be considerate of the poor and afflicted, to deal righteously with their neighbors, to live in peace and honor the Lord. Such are the ones that are promised deliverance in the time of trouble. Those who seek meekness and righteousness and avoid turmoils are specially promised protection in the time of trouble. —Zephaniah 2:2,3.

Referring again to the same great stress upon the world and what shall follow thereafter, the prophet of Jehovah said: "Wait ye upon me, saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: for all the earth shall be devoured with the

fire of my jealousy. For then will I turn to the people a pure message, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent." (Zephaniah 3:8,9) Why turn to the people a pure message after this time of trouble is over unless God intends that the people should profit by it?

Many children have been left fatherless in this time of war and revolution, and with comfort the Lord's prophet says: "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me." —Jeremiah 49:11.

After those who pass through the time of trouble have been ministered unto and given the opportunities of blessings by the Messiah, then those who have slept in their graves in death shall be awakened and given a knowledge of the truth. That will be their "due time" to hear the message concerning the ransom. "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in which all in their graves shall hear his [Christ Jesus'] voice and shall come forth; they that have done good unto a resurrection of life; and they that have done evil [and all who have gone into death have done evil] unto a resurrection [restanding to life] by judgments." (John 5:28,29, Revised Version) "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust." (Acts 24:15) "Christ is risen from the dead and become the firstfruits of them that slept. For since by man [Adam] came death, so by man [Christ Jesus] came also the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive. But every man in his own order." (1 Corinthians 15:20-23) The apostle then proceeds to show that the Messiah "must reign until he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

It will be during the reign of the glorious Messiah that the following text will be fully realized: "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." It cannot be said that man, in the true sense, lives until he has the legal right to live, and the legal right to live will come to him only when it is offered as a gracious gift through Christ Jesus, as the Apostle stipulates (Romans 6:23; 5:18,19) Jesus declared: "And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (John 11:26) This Scripture must have a fulfillment, and the time for the beginning of its fulfillment is the beginning of restitution times, which commence with the reign of the Messiah. The old order being dead and passing away, and the new coming in, there are millions of persons on this earth now who will pass through that trouble and who, obeying the Lord's righteous rule, shall never die.

The prophet Job has given us a beautiful picture of this arrangement for the restoration of mankind. He

describes a man who is aged and sick; and there is brought to him a knowledge of the great ransom. He believes and accepts the Lord's teaching and obeys the righteous rule and is restored to his youth, and his flesh becomes fresher than that of a child. Mark this beautiful Scripture: "He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from perishing by the sword. He [man] is chastened also with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain: so that his life abhorreth bread and his soul dainty meat. His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen; and his bones that were not seen stick out. Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers. If there be a messenger with him [one to deliver to him the message of salvation through the ransom sacrifice], an interpreter [one who interprets to him and explains the Scriptures], one among a thousand to show unto man his [the Lord's] uprightness: then he [the Lord] is gracious unto him [man], and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit: I [says the man] have found a ransom [a purchaser]. His flesh shall become fresher than a child's: he shall return to the days of his youth. He shall pray unto God and he will be favorable unto him: he shall see his face with joy: for he will render unto man his righteousness."—Job 33: 18-27.

St. John, the follower of the Lord Jesus, was convicted of the alleged crime of sedition and banished to the Isle of Patmos. While he was there as a convict in

a rock quarry, the Lord visited him and gave him a wonderful mental vision of the blessings to come. St. John saw the incoming of the Golden Age, and sublimely described it thus: "And I saw a new heaven [invisible ruling power of the Christ] and a new earth [new organized society on earth]: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away [the old order of things perished]: and there was no more sea [no more radical, anarchistic element]. And I John saw the holy city [symbolic of Messiah's kingdom], the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband [thus describing the righteous kingdom of the Lord, the Messiah taking possession of the things of earth]. And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold the tabernacle [dwelling place] of God is with men [on earth, not in heaven], and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes: and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things have passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new."—Revelation 21: 1-5.

In this glorious reign of Christ the great enemy, of death, will be destroyed. When there is no more death to ravage humankind the peoples of earth will live in joy, in happiness, in peace forever.

### Wait Thou On God

O zealous friend of missions and men!  
Your questioning lines reveal  
A Martha's care for the Master's cause  
Not needful for you to feel.  
Your verse declares that Heathendom walls,  
And eagerly "pleads for light":  
While Christian prayer and denials falls  
To rescue their souls from blight.  
You say, "They cry on misery's brink  
For succor within your power;  
Yet twenty-nine hundred heathen sink  
Into Christless graves each hour."  
Are you more wise than the Father, who gave  
To justice his cherished Son?  
Or has the Lord of a conquered grave  
Abandoned His work undone?  
Doth God depend on fallible men  
To publish "The Only Name?"  
And, if they fail, can His Love condemn  
The helpless to endless flame?  
Hath He, who claims all silver and gold,  
Ordained that my scanty store  
Must win a soul for the upper fold  
Or sink it forevermore?  
Hath He, before whose radiant face  
The heavens and earth shall flee,  
Condemned the fate of a blood-bought race  
To mortals like you and me?  
Tell us, O Christ, who suffered such loss,  
Have billions of untaught slaves  
Been wrecked in sight of thy blood-stained cross  
And perished in hopeless graves?  
Creed answers—Yes! but reason cries—No!  
And reason and truth agree:  
No jet can fail of that Word, I know,  
"I will draw all men unto Me!"  
When all are drawn by the workings of love,  
And knowledge and duty blend,  
Then only they who rebellious prove  
Will merit a traitor's end.

God hasteth not: the centuries sweep  
All obstacles from His path.  
His gracious Plan worketh wide and deep,  
While slow is His righteous wrath.  
His glory yet shall cover the earth  
As the waters o'erspread the sea:  
Each soul shall learn of the Saviour's worth  
And the blood of Atonement free.  
"Good will to men!"—Blest echoes that thrill  
His "first fruits" with rapture grand—  
"Shall be to all," when on Zion's hill  
The "Bridegroom" and "Bride" shall stand.  
God works by means, or worketh alone,  
As serveth His purpose best:  
By infinite hands makes His power known,  
Or showeth His arm undressed.  
O brother mine! no longer repine,  
Nor question God's Love and might:  
He sips the cup of a joy divine  
Who readeth the lesson right.

—George M. Bills.

### Lay Down Your Rails

Lay down your rails, ye nations, near and far,  
Yoke your full trains to steam's triumphant car.  
Link town to town, unite in iron bands  
The long-estranged and oft-battled lands.  
Pearls, mild-eyed seraphs; knowledge, light divine,  
Shall send their messengers by every line.  
Men joined in amity shall wonder long  
That hate had power to lend their hearts astray,  
And made it virtuous and sublime to slay.  
Flow grandly now these wonders of our day  
Are making preparation for Christ's royal way,  
And with what jealous hope our souls  
To watch the ball of progress as it rolls,  
Knowing that all as yet complete or begun  
Is but the dawning that precedes the sun.

J. G. Whittier.

## TRAVEL and MISCELLANY

### THE MODERN FAIRY LAND

**F**AIRYLAND is a country inhabited by little children and fairies; but most of us left it some years ago. It takes a poet to show us again the fairyland we live in. It seems like some dream to look from the editorial offices of THE GOLDEN AGE across shining waters to the wonderful sky line of New York, changing hourly with a newness of tint, of shadow and light, with tier on tier of stars by night, and sometimes resplendent with the glory of the setting sun—never the same, and always inviting one to fairyland.

It was the poetical Lord Dunsay who recently spoke in New York, on "The Land of My Dreams" and gave the poet's view of the city:

"The first impression your city made upon me was of its symmetry and scientific orderliness. I saw the great buildings with their windows in regular rows, and I thought they were completely under the dominance of logic, and could not enter into the realm of fabrics. But at sunset time on the first evening I looked on the Woolworth Tower, and it was as if twilight had hidden the base of a great mountain, and only the summit was revealed with its incredible precipices lifting their inscrutable beacons."

Marked appreciation of the beautiful is not a gift given in great measure to all, for life is too hard, and the struggle for bread takes the energy, and leaves little for appreciation of the wonders of our beautiful world. But the time of the Golden Age is at hand, when it will be given to all to open wide their eyes and see the tender beauty and the glorious majesty of creation. Man will have the opportunity to become godlike—to do as the prophet Job suggests, "Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and array thyself with glory and beauty." —Job 10: 10.

### TRAVELERS' RISKS

**A**N EXPERIMENT by some boys yielded results of value to any traveler by automobile. They tried to see how close they could let a train get to them before they got off the track but they stood on the other track. It was practically impossible to estimate the time, for in nearly every instance the train would have struck them. Few if any adults have any conception of the speed with which a fast-approaching train covers the ground. At sixty miles an hour it goes eighty-eight feet a second, and is upon a person on the track before he can get out of the way.

Many of the automobile accidents at crossings occur at places which are well protected with bells or other signals, or are open to the view of the autoist. It is not the driver's indifference to danger, his determination to get by first, his slowness in working the mechanism nor his excitement and confusion, but his inability to estimate the speed of the oncoming train that brings disaster. The train is usually upon him in a shorter time than he thinks it can be.

The higher in the scale of perfection a man is the more balanced his faculties, and among other things the greater the check that prudence puts upon ambition and haste. In the age which will soon open there will be plenty of time for men to learn thoroughly things they now neglect, for the new age will bring to man a constantly lengthening lifetime, until at last life's vista—in conditions contributing to perfect enjoyment—will stretch out without end. Who would willingly die, when so great an opportunity is before him?

### MORE ACCIDENTS

**A** CONNECTICUT farmer recently yawned, broke his jaw, and went to the hospital. Connecticut seems to be a dangerous State, for another man there was trying to open a fruit jar for his wife, and broke his wrist. Still another was grinding meat for a meat pie, when the handle of the grinder flew off and fractured his knee cap.

An accident may happen anywhere. A pin prick with the resultant septic poisoning is common. Others that have often happened are, the falling of plaster from the ceiling; the dropping of an inkwell or a pair of shears from the eleventh story of a building. Falls in bath tubs are quite ordinary accidents.

In one instance a man was lying on a couch in his home; the rising wind blew the curtain against the gas jet, which set fire to the curtain and then to the man's clothes.

No person can claim to be immune, or can get into a place where he is immune from exposure to accidental injury.

In New York an overhead trolley wire broke, fell into a passing automobile and severely burned and shocked four men.

Some workmen were stirring boiling tar on a paving job. An automobile with two occupants approached. A bumble bee stung the driver. The machine hit the kettle of tar, tipped it over, scattered the tar, and badly burned the workmen.

# GOLDEN AGE CALENDAR

NOVEMBER 26 TO DECEMBER 9

**YEAR:** 1919 A. D.; 6048 since Creation; 7427-8 Byzantine; 5680 Jewish; 2672 of Rome; 3095 Greek Olympiad era; 2379 Japanese; 1338 Mohammedan.

**STARS:** Morning, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn; Evening, Mercury.

**Nov. 26:** Sun rises 6:59 a. m. sets 4:35 p. m.; Moon rises 8:08 p. m. sets 8:08 a. m., Twilight begins 5:18 a. m., ends 6:14 p. m., High tide 9:44 a. m., 10:20 p. m. (New York); St. John Christosme Day, Greece.

**Nov. 27:** Thanksgiving Day, U. S., Porto Rico: 1918, American army in Germany: Practically all German soldiers being discharged: Over 1,500,000 prisoners released by Germans; Constantinople occupied by British: Students' Army Training Corps at colleges demobilized.

**Nov. 28:** 1918, Belgium clear of German troops: Mooney's sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

**Nov. 29:** 1918, British army reaches German frontier: U. S. Peace Conference representatives to be Wilson, Lansing, White, House and Bliss.

**Nov. 30:** St. Andrew's Day, Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand, Manila: 1918, Russian fleet surrenders to Allies; Republic of Lithuania proclaimed; Labor votes against any wage reduction; Breweries closed by Presidential decree.

**Dec. 1:** Flag Day, Portugal.

**Dec. 2:** King's Coronation Day, Siam; 1918, King Nicholas of Montenegro deposed.

**Dec. 3:** Arbor Day, Georgia: 1918, Garfield resigns as Fuel Administrator; Sugar restrictions removed.

**Dec. 4:** Shangani Day, Rhodesia: Presentation Blessed Virgin Mary Day, Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia: 1918, Wilson sails for the Peace Conference: Re-construction Congress of 4,000 men at Atlantic City: Railway executives urge return of roads to private ownership.

**Dec. 5:** Birth of Prophet Day, Turkey: 1918, First snow in New York: Turkish fleet surrenders to Allies; Food riots in Cologne.

**Dec. 6:** 1918, Archbishop of Canterbury appeals to Christians to support the League of Nations: Bolsheviks fighting in Berlin: Pope exhorts for "guidance by Providence of the Peace Conference."

**Dec. 7:** Birthday of Confucius, China; St. Ambrose Day, Milan; Death of Maceo Day, Cuba.

**Dec. 8:** Immaculate Conception Day, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Bolivia, Brazil, Quebec, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Peru, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.