

# The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE



*in this issue*

FARMING  
PRESENT AND FUTURE

CRIME OF VACCINATION

RUSSIA

THE MYRTLE

"I AM A CATHOLIC"

NEW COVENANT  
FOR THE NATIONS

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# The Golden Age

Volume XII

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Number 311

## Farming—Present and Future

**F**ARMING is a partnership between man, the soil and the weather. One of the world's most successful horticulturists once said to us, "When we fail to get a good crop, we always know that it is our fault. We have not done the right thing at the right time."

Possibly, in view of last summer's great drought, some would consider the above statement too broad; but as a general truth it holds good. The Lord usually provides enough cool, invigorating days, enough warm, moist ones, enough sunshine, enough breezes, enough heat, to develop and mature the crops which can be grown in a given climate.

The soil is important, too. Almost any kind of crops can be grown on some kinds of soil, but other soils are naturally adapted to but a limited number of crops. If they are to be used for growing other kinds of food than that usually grown upon them, they require to be rebuilt or reconditioned to adapt them to the work in hand.

The farmer himself is one of the most important of the three factors. We know of an instance where forty years ago the dwellers on a stony piece of soil in eastern Pennsylvania lived in the direst poverty, being able to obtain from it only the most meager sustenance. So desperate was their plight that they were known to recover from the highways the droppings of the horses, to be used as plant food, yet on that same area today five families are living in affluence, maintaining a truck and several splendid autos and living in homes that have every convenience and comfort of modern life, including electricity. They are getting this all out of the same fields, which today are a delight to the eye, a perfect picture of fertility and plenty.

### *The Competent Farmer*

It must be admitted that today, in order to succeed in the farming business, a man must have a greater variety of exact knowledge and make better use of it than in almost any other

business. He must change his plans with every change in the weather, and the decisions must be quick and accurate. Certain conditions often make it necessary to do two days' work in one. The decision as to when to do a particular piece of farm work is of great importance. Harvesting requires dry weather; plowing requires that it be moist but not wet; the driving of fence posts is done to best advantage when the soil is completely saturated with water.

A truly competent farmer must be a good judge of the weather, a good architect and builder, a good mechanic, a good judge of soils, and a good biologist. He must be a first-class salesman and an expert buyer. If he is wanting in any of these things someone is sure to try to take advantage of him, and the farmer has been taken advantage of in all ages up until now.

Taken as a whole, the farmers of today are about the best-informed class of citizens we have. It has been said that "if Julius Caesar should enter any legislative assembly in America today he would be unable to tell the farmer from the banker. The farmers and bankers listen to the same music, the same talks, the same jokes over the same radio at the same moments. When the farmer's daughter drives to town in her auto she is wearing the same style of hat and gown as her city cousin."

Here and there are some who think it is still the province of the city man to prey upon the tillers of the soil. A New York mail order house sent to up-state farmers some unordered goods, stick pins, neckties, socks, etc. If the goods were not promptly returned, bills and threatening letters were sent to the farmers. One such farmer receiving the first letter wrote in reply: "Goods received. I do not want them and will be glad to return them to your duly authorized representative on payment of one dollar for storage on same." In at least that particular case, the attempted biter got bit.

The farmers are always confronted with some

new swindling schemes. In 1930 thousands of bushels of wheat were stolen from Kansas and Oklahoma wheat farmers. This wheat was mostly taken from bins on farms where there are no improvements. The farmers soon found out what to do. They scatter throughout the wheat little sheets of marked paper, one hundred sheets to each thousand bushels.

It was the pioneer farmer who made America. His capacity for hard work and his willingness to take a chance created a class of men who think quickly and act forcefully. The training which these men received in wrestling with the forces of nature made them independent to the point of touchiness, and makes them a class of people that, when deeply stirred, are capable of powerful collective action for either right or wrong, depending upon how they are guided to the decisions.

### *The Choice of a Farm*

The most important choice any man ever makes in this life is his decision as to whether or not he will spend his life as far as he is able to the glory of God's name. His second most important choice, most people would say, is as to the one who shall share his home with him. This is still an exceedingly important item in the life of a farmer or in the life of any man; but really as a business move, the most important thing a farmer ever does is to select his farm. He might find some other girl that is just as good or pretty nearly as good, but the old idea that a farm is a farm and that any one of them can be readily transformed into a productive and profitable enterprise is not quite true, despite the illustration mentioned in the forepart of this article.

Why, under present conditions, settle for life on a farm which is badly located as respects markets, roads and good neighbors; which has poor soil, poorly drained, poor buildings, and is in a run-down condition, when farms which are the opposite in all these particulars may as well be had?

But we might allow that there are not enough first-class farms to go around and that for family or other reasons it might be desirable to build up and operate a deserted or run-down place. This can be done. Soils can be drained. Water standing near the surface of a soil causes the development of a shallow root system; then, when the water level sinks in midsummer, the

crops are unable to reach it and water is all-important in the production of crops.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture in its studies of soil moisture and crop production claims to have disclosed that in the production of one bushel of wheat, nature uses over thirty-one tons of water. We do not know just how this calculation was reached. It seems extremely large. We give it for what it is worth.

After a soil has been impoverished by the continuous growing of one crop, it is benefited by discontinuing the growing of that particular crop and raising something else. This not only gives the soil a rest, but interferes more or less with the development of the enemies and parasites which have come to make their home in the neighborhood with the expectation of preying on the crop to which they are accustomed.

Soils which are poor at the outset can be built up by the legumes in the manner explained by W. H. Barton in *The Golden Age* Nos. 247 and 263. Buckwheat has won a well deserved reputation in the north as a poor soil crop, the first to be planted in subduing newly cleared territory.

A wise farmer carefully plans his different fields for crops especially suited to the conditions they present. Thus a stiff, heavy clay or silt is naturally reserved for grass and grain crops; while a lighter, sandy loam is chosen for corn, potatoes, beans, or some such cultivated crop.

Ohio has a soil doctor, an expert agricultural chemist, engaged in the work of reviving weak and run-down farm lands. Equipped with a kit of all kinds of fertilizers and chemicals he travels on a light truck and stops at scheduled points where growers come in with their problems and samples of their soils.

As early as 1840 New England had on its hands the problem of deserted farms. Many New England farms which would now provide a living if properly worked were deserted for the cheap and rich western lands.

The best proof that depleted lands can be brought back is found in the fact that they have been rejuvenated by the methods described in Mr. Barton's articles. Many a farmer has lived and died poor because he did not know that each day the solid and liquid manures should be taken out and put in a fresh place. The average barnyard is the farmer's wastebasket, and his ruin.

Most soils contain a large reserve of plant food, but it is only through natural weathering

processes that the mineral matter is slowly converted into plant food. There are in America at least one hundred million acres of land, well located and rich, but wholly or partially unproductive because in swamps or overflowed seasonably, which could be reclaimed by cooperative action aided by the State. In due time all these acres and millions more will be productive.

### *The Choice of Crops*

Certain crops, such as corn, potatoes, oats and alfalfa, are grown in every state in the Union. The most important crop is maize, or Indian corn, in America universally called "corn". This crop exceeds in value any other, and in most years exceeds any two other crops.

Though grown in every state in the Union, the corn belt proper extends from western Ohio, through northern Indiana and Illinois, covering the whole state of Iowa and northern Missouri. It reaches its greatest density in north-central Illinois, in the prairies between the Wabash and Illinois rivers. The first European settlers in America found this crop growing here under cultivation by the Indians. Potatoes are another product native to the American continent. Next to wheat and rice, corn and potatoes are two of the most important of the world's food products.

The wheat belt is divided into two parts: the northern belt centers in Minnesota and the Dakotas; while the southern belt covers southern Indiana and Illinois, central Missouri, and Kansas and Nebraska. Eastern Washington is also an important wheat-producing area. Except in the Northwest, wheat is sown in the fall. The land is plowed to catch the equinoctial rains, and the wheat goes in at about the first frost, to beat the Hessian fly.

The cotton belt begins at North Carolina and extends southwestward and westward midway between the mountains and the sea to central Texas.

Practically all of California's oranges are produced on a strip ten miles wide and sixty miles long. The orange belt of Florida also covers a comparatively restricted area.

In planting crops, the farmer is obliged to consider which crops and how many shall be raised. The small grains require much labor at planting time only. Corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and cotton require constant summer cultivation, and harvesting can be done only by hand. Consequently, the farmer who has mainly his own

labor to depend upon must avoid a combination of crops of which the busiest seasons correspond or overlap.

Most American farmers raise the crops where the soil, climate and other conditions are best suited to them, and pay little attention to the problems of transportation to centers of consumption. The wheat growers of Kansas and Alberta consider as a matter of course that there is no reason why they should not compete in the markets of Liverpool, regardless of their long, expensive haul. Owing to the long growing season in California and the Southwest, alfalfa there yields six or more cuttings a season, instead of three or four as in the East.

Originally the farm provided its own food, clothing, and shelter. Gradually, with the increase of manufactures, the farmer came to buy more of his essentials from those who could make them faster, better and cheaper. To do this, he raised large acreages of the crops that brought him the largest net profit. Thus, the special lines of farming, such as wheat raising, potato growing, and cotton growing have been developed.

The principle of crop rotation was known and practiced three thousand years ago. The principle of letting the soil rest once in every seven years is set down in the Scriptures as a law by which the Israelites were to be governed. The real owner of the earth is the Lord, and in due time He will establish and enforce the laws under which it will be cropped.

### *The Farm Animals*

The raising of cattle has always been a frontier industry. Before the soil was broken by the plow, the natural grasses furnished cheap and abundant pasturage and gave the farmer food for his table while clearing operations were under way. Man is now measurably independent of the horse, but it will apparently be a good while before he will be independent of the cow. Ox teams have not all passed, but they are passing. In Vermont, in 1929 there were 599 oxen, as compared with 725 in the previous year.

Horses and mules seem to be passing out too; yet there are still a great many, and it is claimed that there are 5,500,000 mules and some 14,500,000 horses, despite the immense number of 26,000,000 gasoline-driven vehicles. The growers of cotton, rice and sugar cane have proven to their

own satisfaction that the mule can do more work for less money.

A farmer has to stop, look and listen before he purchases a tractor. If the machine is used for only a few days each year, his overhead charges are very heavy. It is claimed by experts that a traction engine cannot be profitably employed on a farm of less than 240 acres. One great disadvantage attaching to farm machinery is that the use of any particular machine is limited to so few days during the year.

Farmers all over the country still make much use of horses for agricultural work. There are 3,000,000 in France, and 4,000,000 in Germany. In 1788 there were but five horses in Australia; in 1850 there were 159,951; now there are 2,250,361. In Great Britain there are 1,204,193 horses engaged in agriculture.

#### *The New Hired Man*

The new hired man made his appearance one hundred years ago, in the midsummer of 1830, when Cyrus H. McCormick, at Rock Ridge, Va., demonstrated a crude horse-power machine which cut ripe wheat and threw it on a platform from which it might be raked into bundles.

In the days when wheat was harvested with a sickle and dressed with a flail, it required thirty-five to fifty hours of labor per acre for a yield of fifteen bushels. With the tractor and combine the same result is now accomplished in three quarters of an hour.

Consider what a vast amount of human labor has been dispensed with in the growing and harvesting of wheat. The myriads of harvesters once needed to gather in the crops are no longer required, and the food which they once ate is now stored in bins, seeking a market.

The multiplying of agricultural machinery explains why the proportion of the gainfully employed which was engaged in agriculture declined from 83 percent in 1820 to 26 percent in 1920, and why 4,000,000 of the farm population have abandoned agriculture in the last decade.

A quantity of grain may be sown today in thirty-three minutes that sixty years ago required ten hours and thirty-six minutes; and a job of harvesting can be done in one hour that would have taken forty-six hours and forty minutes in 1850.

On a well-managed farm a gasoline engine pumps the water, drives the water system, operates the farm light plant, grinds wheat, saws

wood, operates the grain elevators, runs the grindstone, mixes concrete; and, in fact, someone has said that the small gasoline engine will do practically anything a hired man can do except take the hired girl to town on Saturday night.

#### *Planting Eleven Hundred Acres in a Day*

The San Francisco *Chronicle* tells of a man in Colusa, Calif., who sowed 1100 acres of rice in less than a day. He did it by airplane. In China it would have taken 5,000 workmen a month to sow and replant that rice, and the whole 5,000 would have worked in the fields every day until and including harvest; but the man who sowed the rice harvested and dressed it by tractor in a few days, with less than a dozen men. In China most of the rice would have gone to feed the workers who raised it; in America it is all for sale.

Seventy-five years ago, the average agricultural worker in the United States could care for but twelve acres of crops. Now, considering the United States as a whole, he can attend to thirty-four acres, and in some small states the average is more than one hundred acres. On an individual farm it runs as high as 300 acres or more. The less farm labor there is employed, the less work there is for the farmer's wife, who does not have such a large crew for which to cook.

The modern farmer is continually on the lookout for any mechanical device that will save labor. In a wheat-growing district in Washington, the wheat is delivered eighteen miles by a pipe line. The grain slides through a one-inch galvanized iron pipe direct to the railroad station, where it is either sacked or run directly into the freight cars. Haulage costs, which would be about fifteen cents a bushel, are, by the pipe line method, reduced to less than two cents a bushel.

Statistics show that the average farm income is in the neighborhood of three times the value of the machinery on the farm. In Florida, where the value of machinery on the farms averages \$30.43, the yearly income of the farm-worker averages \$119.72; in Iowa, with machinery averaging \$196.55 to the farm, the farm-worker's average annual income is \$611.11; in North Dakota, where the machinery averages a value of \$238.84 per farm, the average income per farm-worker is \$755.62.

It is very apparent that it is unprofitable to

grow cereals as money crops unless enough can be planted to warrant an investment in seeders, harvesters, binders, etc. In America between 1910 and 1920 there was a tremendous jump in the value of machinery on farms. By 1920 the value of machinery on farms had increased to \$3,594,772,928, a gain over the 1910 figures of \$2,329,632,145, or 184.1 percent.

### *Less Food Used by Animals*

When one considers the vast increase in the amount of farm machinery in the United States in recent years, it is very apparent that the work which is being done by the machinery is not being done by horses or mules and the food which they would have eaten is not consumed. Today it is estimated that 52,905,000 acres are needed to supply food for our horses and mules, but that is 18,492,500 fewer acres than were necessary for this purpose in 1920.

Though the farmers of America constitute only 4 percent of the farmers of the world, yet because of their improved machinery they produce 70 percent of the world's corn, 60 percent of its cotton, 25 percent of its wheat, oats and hay, 13 percent of its barley, and 7 percent of its potatoes.

Mechanical servants are not as well cared for as they should be. We have seen the statement that in Kansas the loss on the average farm due to machinery's being in bad order when most needed is \$100 per year.

The effect of farm machinery in reducing the number of men engaged in agriculture is noticeable in England and Wales, where the number engaged in agriculture between 1911 and 1929 gradually shrunk by about 130,000.

In Sweden about 45 percent of the farms are using electricity for lighting and power purposes, but in the United States the shortsighted power trust is so intent upon grabbing everything that they have ignored this market, and as a consequence not more than 3 percent of American farms are receiving electric current from power lines.

We do not know how efficient the device is, but a machine has been developed in England for curing hay by the application of electric current.

A device which is saving labor, and therefore operates in the same direction as labor-saving machinery, is the use of paper strips for the growing of pineapples in Hawaii. The growers

raise 30 percent more pineapples than they otherwise would, and save labor too.

Within the last year a two-row mechanical picker has been demonstrated by a cornfield survey at the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois. Hand husking took 5.1 hours more labor per acre, not counting the horses and wagon, but the new two-row picker needed only 2.2 hours for the same work and transported itself.

### *The Drift from Farm to City*

With the largest part of the work on the farm being done by machinery it is inevitable that many residents on farms should seek employment in the cities. Hence it is not surprising to find that while our farm population in January 1910 was 32,076,960, yet in January 1929 it had fallen to 27,511,000. Meantime the general population of the United States had increased more than 30 percent.

Not only are there 4,500,000 fewer farmers, but there are actually 150,000 fewer farms in the United States today than there were in 1930. Farmers complain that they bear the cost of rearing and educating children and then deliver the finished product to the city. The nation's child crop, as well as its food, comes mainly from the farms. There are approximately 7,700,000 children under ten years of age on farms, as compared with 5,700,000 in cities having an equivalent total population.

A survey of 20,000 farmers who left their farms and moved to the cities shows that 7,500 went because help on the farm was scarce, 5,000 because old age was coming on and the work was too hard, 4,000 because they were giving up to sons and sons-in-law, 2,200 to get adequate schooling for their children, and 500 because they had saved enough to obtain in the cities what they had been unable to get on the farm.

Somebody has said that for the first time in American history our unemployed have no place to go. If they are in the cities they cannot flee to the land, because the farms already produce more than can be satisfactorily sold. If they are on the farms they cannot go to the cities unless they wish to lengthen the bread lines. After the fourth generation, the energy of the country man is worn out in the city.

### *A Great Social Loss*

The shift of millions of intelligent people from the country to the city has certainly lowered the

once high standard of American country life and is therefore a distinct social loss. As one New England farmer tersely put it, "This old farming community is like a fish pond with the game fish all fished out. All we got left now is the bull-heads and suckers."

The present world-wide depression in all lines has led to a temporary slackening in the movement away from farms. Although the net movement away last year was 151,000 persons, an increase of 359,000 births over deaths on farms brought the farm population on January 1, 1931, to 27,430,000 persons, as compared with 27,222,000 persons on January 1, 1930.

It is conceded that farm women are still over-worked, although not as much so as was formerly the case. A survey of 700 farm women found that they were working more than sixty-three hours a week, of which time fifty-two hours and seventeen minutes a week was spent on home-making activities; while eleven hours and thirteen minutes was spent on daily work, caring for poultry, gardening, and other tasks.

At the national convention of representative farm women held in Chicago, there was a generally expressed desire for better sanitary conditions, more conveniences in the home, better educational advantages for the children, more time for recreation, better clothing, a bank account, and more and better literature. In all these respects farm women seem to be no different from other women, because the things they want, everybody wants.

Sixty farmerettes who came from Middletown, Md., to make a two-days' study of the city of New York admitted that they would rather go back to their farms than to have to live in the big village which houses the Empire State and Chrysler buildings.

The former French premier, Tardieu, declares that the security and stability of France at the present time of world economic crisis is due to the protection and encouragement accorded to the French farmers. G. W. Russell, famous Irish scholar, expresses his alarm at a condition which has developed in America in which in ten years 4,000,000 persons have left the land, 19,000,000 acres have gone out of cultivation, and 89,000 farms have ceased production. He considers it a dangerous situation.

It is perhaps not generally known that we have in southern Alberta the largest collection of aristocratic land owners in America. To this

place have come princes, barons and counts, some with plans of establishing a feudal system such as prevails in Europe; others to work as farmhands before starting on ranches of their own. Still others have bought farms to be managed by a foreman, a place where they could come for a rest.

The world's farms are being counted. The census is expected to cover 97 percent of the surface of the earth and 98 percent of its population.

### *Fairs—Colleges—Conferences*

Soon after 1800, the fair took its rise, and now over 3,000 fairs are annually conducted, devoted to the interests of farming. The first known agricultural association was that of the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture, founded in 1723 by a group of Scottish agriculturists.

The first regularly organized agricultural experiment station in America was established at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1875. There are now experimental stations in every state and territory in the United States, including also stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Guam. All together in all parts of the world there are 728 such institutions.

European stations are usually confined to single lines of investigation; while American stations generally embrace several departments. The European stations do not issue bulletins of information, but the United States stations do.

Germany was among the first nations of the world to establish agricultural colleges and experimental stations, followed closely by Belgium and Holland. France, Great Britain, and practically all the countries of Latin America have organized departments of agriculture dedicated to the promotion of the agricultural interests of their own national territories.

The first agricultural conference took place in England in 1929; the second one took place at Cornell University in 1930; the next one is planned for some European country in 1933. At the conference at Cornell University it was mutually agreed that agriculture is depressed throughout the world, with the exception of Russia, and that the United States is one of the countries most gravely affected. It was also agreed that agricultural economics cannot be separated from economic life in general. The farmer prospers or suffers in accordance with



the changing conditions in finance and commerce.

The grain conference held in Europe early this year in an effort to decide what to do with the world's surplus wheat was a complete failure.

### *Millions Yet to Be Saved*

Scientists are only now beginning to think of saving by-products of the farming business. A million dollars has recently been put into the organization of a corporation that will utilize cornstalks. It is stated that more than 3,000 separate chemical materials can be produced from the three fundamental raw materials which are found at present in the country's enormous waste of cornstalks.

Among other farm wastes for which uses are being found are straw, oat hulls, peanut hulls, pea vines, bean plants, and dried pods.

If the pioneers could only have foreseen, what a boon to our country it would have been if they had left more of our virgin forests. They wasted the treasures of a continent, but without realizing what they were doing; and probably another generation will say of us what we say of them.

### *Is There Overproduction?*

During the World War the allied countries found themselves cut off from Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Hungary, which hitherto had supplied a great part of their wheat. They called upon the rest of the world to make good the deficit, with the result that the farmers of Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia cleared and sowed new lands, and in four years the sown area overseas from France increased as much as in the previous forty years. Moreover prices for the wheat were raised from one to three dollars.

As soon as the war was over, the Danubian countries and Russia sought to regain their previous wheat markets, and by the peculiar methods which she is following, Russia at least, which before the World War exported about one-fourth of the world's exportation, is bound to regain the business which she lost. Moreover, at the beginning of this year, it was stated that Soviet Russia contemplates an increase of 19 percent in her wheat acreage to be seeded this spring, above last year's total.

America needs not more than 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, yet regularly produces 800,000,000, and on one occasion, namely, in 1925, produced 1,000,000,000 bushels. The area devoted

to raising wheat in the United States in 1930 was larger by 14,000,000 acres than it was before the World War. Kansas alone put 2,000,000 acres more to seed than it ever did before. Between 1911 and 1928 the world increased its acreage and production of wheat by 27 percent. In fifteen years Canada has increased its wheat acreage 14,084,700 acres, the United States 10,378,200 acres, Argentina 5,930,400, and Australia 3,459,400.

In 1930 Canada had bumper crops of all grains, 11,000,000 bushels more of wheat than was first expected, an increase of 46,000,000 bushels of oats over the year before, 35,000,000 bushels more of barley, and 9,000,000 bushels more of rye.

Europe, including Russia, is still the largest grain producing area in the world. In 1928 she produced 1,381,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the United States yielded 903,000,000, Canada 534,000,000, Argentina 310,000,000, India 390,000,000, Australia 159,000,000.

Since 1921, Italy has been engaged in a vast scheme of interior colonization. As a result, since 1921 approximately 2,000,000 acres of formerly useless soil have been made available for the farmers, and the production of wheat has increased 50 percent, from 46,000,000 quintals in 1924 to 70,000,000 quintals in 1929. (A quintal is 100 kilograms, almost two bushels.)

### *The Farm Board*

It is quite evident that the experts at Washington do not know what to do about the wheat situation. The particular reason why the European wheat conferences were a total failure is because the United States did not say what disposition it intends to make of the more than 200,000,000 bushels which it bought at prices far above the market (about 92c a bushel), and at last accounts still held in storage.

Senator Borah thinks that the wheat should be sent as a gift to China to create among the starving Chinese an appetite for wheat bread. The Farm Board has stated that it cannot follow a policy of buying at prices above the market, paying heavy storage charges, and selling below cost. Hence it urges farmers to reduce wheat acreage by 20 percent, and in some sections of the country the farmers are making an effort to do this.

At the same time that the government farm board is trying to get the farmers to reduce

their wheat acreage, the experts in the government agricultural colleges are bending every effort at showing the farmers how to raise more wheat; all of which shows just how foolish our civilization is: one bunch of experts shouting that wheat production must be curtailed because nobody is making any profit on the wheat they raise, and another bunch of experts shouting that there is imminent danger that the whole human family will die of starvation because of the ravages of insect pests.

The scientists have not been wholly a boon to agriculture. Indigo, once an agricultural staple in India, is now altogether synthetic. Tanning materials are also made synthetically, and the fats which have been produced from peanut oil and cottonseed oil have resulted in decreased prices and markets for natural lard.

### *The Marketing Problem*

Don't ask us to tell how to sell at a profit for about 70c a bushel several hundred millions of bushels of wheat which cost the growers an average of \$1.22 per bushel to raise. We do not know the answer to this problem. We do not believe it has any answer. We explain here that it is the department of agriculture which puts the average American cost of raising wheat at \$1.22 a bushel. The tariff commission made this cost 20c more, or \$1.42 per bushel. If the farmer has to sell his wheat for 70c a bushel he is apparently selling it for but little if any more than half what it costs him.

The United States Wheat Growers' Association, embracing 150 growers in western Kansas and eastern Colorado, have agreed to hold their 1931 crop for sixty days after harvesting in an effort to obtain \$1.00 a bushel for their grain. They have also agreed not to sow any seed wheat next fall unless that price is reached. It is almost certain that they will fail to get the price they seek.

Some Kansas farmers this year were so discouraged over the low price for wheat that they sold their growing grain for \$2.00 an acre, and one man offered to sell 3,000 acres at a dollar an acre.

In Oregon last winter, one farmer who had between 6,000 and 7,000 acres, most of it in wheat, used dressed wheat for fuel, claiming that at \$16.00 a ton it makes a cheaper fuel than coal at \$20.00, and that it makes a hot, even fire, particularly good for banking overnight.

Some farmers have noticed that there is a big difference between the 70c, which they receive for a bushel of wheat, and the \$6.60, which they pay for the same wheat when made up into one-and-a-half-pound loaves of bread. However, the price of bread has come down since this complaint was made.

The prices for farm products are inextricably bound up with a great variety of other subjects. A great war in which millions of men are taken from the fields and set to murdering one another inevitably sends the price of farm products skyward. The great industrial development of the 19th century accomplished the same result, because it brought into the factories millions of men who would otherwise have been in the fields.

There were waves of agricultural prosperity between 1850 and 1873, and between 1904 and 1914; and there were periods of agricultural adversity between 1822 and 1848, and between 1875 and 1900. We are going through a period of depression now. Wheat has reached the lowest price since 1896, and land cannot be sold for half what it would have brought in 1920.

The farmers are often discriminated against in legislation. During the World War they were allowed to receive but \$2.00 per bushel for their wheat, whereas they should have been given \$3.00. In 1920 the Federal Reserve Bank undertook ahead of time to do to the farmers what is being so successfully done now; i. e., the farmer was deflated by the Federal Reserve at the same time it was engaged in the happy process of inflation. In effect they took to themselves what should have gone to the farmers.

In the period from 1909 to 1925, the personal indebtedness of American farmers grew from \$1,000,000,000 to \$3,250,000,000. In 1880 three-fourths of the farmers owned their land; today over one-third are renters.

The agricultural crisis is universal, farmers in Canada, in Australia, and on the continent of Europe are all suffering together. Canada has been so hard hit that there has been desperate talk of secession. Farming operations in New Zealand the past year have been conducted at a loss. Farm taxes are twice as high as they ought to be. The taxes of the farmers build up and maintain expensive highways which are hammered to pieces by buses, trucks and pleasure cars owned by others.

When the farmer's goods get to the market he does not receive a fair price for them. He is

actually given but 37c on a dollar of what the customer has to pay. The remaining 63c goes to the people above mentioned who wear out the roads built with his money.

The farmer is disadvantaged by the practice of chain groceries of selling loss leaders, i. e., putting out butter, eggs and milk for less than cost so as to attract attention to other items. This has the effect of establishing low face values and compelling the farmers to dispose of their products at a price considerably less than their market value.

At Peerless, Mont., in March, eggs were sold as low as 5c a dozen, and in some instances they could not be sold at all and there was so little demand for them that they could not even be given away.

In 1928 the average store clerk earned \$2,100; the average worker in manufacturing industries earned \$1,700; and the average farm worker earned \$1,000. Two years later the earnings of the farm workers had dropped to \$540.

Senator Brookhart declared that ten years from now there will be no Yankee farmers; but there will be 12,000,000 peasants doffing their dirty caps to superiors who command them; but Senator Brookhart is mistaken. At the present rate of progress it would not take ten years, and before ten years, we think, the full establishment of God's kingdom will have changed everything. In that happy era it will be literally true, "Behold, I make all things new."

An item which may be mentioned here is the fact that while aviation has brought an element of interest into the farmer's life, it has not always brought him profit. There have been not a few instances in which his growing crops have been used as a landing field, not altogether to their benefit, and the only reward the farmer has received, if there were survivors of the visit, has been the consciousness that he was helping to introduce a new method of transportation.

### *The Big Menace—The Corporation Farm*

A farm, according to the United States census, is any plot of land which requires the service of at least one person during the greater part of the year. In the South, a farm is a plantation; in the West a farm is a ranch. In 1930 there were 5,000 farms of less than three acres.

Farming has entered the machine age, and the small farmer is today as definitely out of the race as the old-style shoemaker who built shoes

to order. The great Western plains are especially adapted to the use of machinery. In the year 1927, Thomas D. Campbell, of Harden, Mont., had 4,000 acres in wheat and 7,000 acres in flax. The Farmers' National Company of Omaha, C. J. W. Classen, president, manages 635 farms in Iowa and Nebraska. D. H. Doane, of St. Louis, operates 200,000 acres and has a dozen farm managers working for him.

Banks, and insurance and land companies, are taking over and managing farms wholesale. There are today many thousands of corporations actively engaged in farming in the United States. This is in spite of laws in a number of agricultural states, like Illinois and Iowa, forbidding such farm operation by corporations. All a farm corporation needs to do in order to get around these laws is to hire a lawyer to fix up the papers. Corporations in the United States do what they please, as they please.

There are corporations running cotton plantations in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. They have fruit ranches in Washington; seed companies in Michigan; poultry farms in Ohio; potato farms in Wisconsin; onion and peppermint farms in Indiana; and a farm in Missouri is especially devoted to the production of a kind of corn from which corncob pipes are made. There are hundreds of farming corporations in Wyoming, Idaho and adjacent states. Other corporations grow oranges and lemons in southern California, and there is a corporation duck farm on Long Island.

One corporation farm in Kansas contains 50,000 acres. The farm is operated by gangs of laborers. The corporation is not interested in having families live on its land. In 1917 there were 35,000 farms in Montana; now there are 14,000 farms, the other 21,000 having been swallowed up.

All over Iowa the Yankee farmers are going broke, and the mortgage-holding trust companies of New York and Chicago are taking everything they have. Many banks, having sucked the lifeblood out of the farmers by the iniquitous interest system, are now operating chains of farms under trained farm managers at \$1.00 per acre as their fee.

The world's largest farm is, of course, the great Russian farm of approximately 224,000,000 acres, which farm, operated entirely by machinery, is expected to produce not less than

22,000,000 tons of wheat in the year 1933. This is about twice as much as Russia ever exported in a single year before the World War.

We do not see how anything can prevent the Russians from raising wheat more cheaply than it can be grown in any other part of the world, and if they succeed in marketing their grain in Europe, it is a foregone conclusion that worse times are ahead for the grain growers of the

Western world than they have ever yet seen.

We see no way out for them, nor indeed for the Russians or anybody else, except in the administration of earth's tangled affairs by the only Ruler competent to administer them, namely, Christ Jesus, Jehovah God's representative appointed for that very purpose and even now seated upon the throne of His glory and coming into His own.

### Items from Canadian Pacific Passenger Bulletin

**CANADIAN PACIFIC—LONG RUN ENGINE SYSTEM FOR WESTERN LINES.** Following an experiment conducted last spring (described in Section 18, Bulletin 259), when the Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive number 2808 was operated from Fort William to Calgary over the nine divisions, hauling a transcontinental passenger train in scheduled time, and retracing the 1,252 miles with another regular passenger train, the Company is preparing to extend the system whereby locomotives will pull trains over several divisions, instead of over a single division as at present. Besides saving time and allowing passenger trains to move on accelerated schedules, the new system will have the added advantage of allowing the Canadian Pacific to make wider use of its newer and more powerful locomotives, available as yet in limited numbers, inasmuch as one of these new engines will haul a train as far as 1,200 miles at a stretch, instead of about 125 miles as under the divisional system.

The soundness of the economic principle underlying the operation of motive power over greater mileage already has been proved in one district where, by extending the runs of loco-

tives, it is now possible to do with thirty engines what formerly required fifty-one.

When the system of longer runs for locomotives is put in effect along the whole of the main line between Fort William and Vancouver, it will be necessary to operate only five motive power divisions, against the fourteen now in use.

**AACHEN, GERMANY—INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER MUSEUM.** The largest collection of newspapers in the world has now been made accessible to the public. It could heretofore be visited only by special permission. This international newspaper museum was founded in 1886. Among its collections of 150,000 newspapers are curiosities from all countries and in almost all languages of the world, including an Eskimo paper and manuscript newspapers from the middle of the last century. There is a spiritualistic newspaper printed in white on black paper. One of the first socialist newspapers, dating from 1849, is printed on dark red paper, and there is a copy of the Cologne *Volkszeitung* of October 31, 1889, which contains a 30-line account of the hundred-year jubilee of the firm of Solomon Oppenheimer printed in gold letters.

### Germany Whipped at Last

**AT LAST** Germany is whipped and admits it. The last cuts in salaries have been made; there is nothing more that can be done. In a formal statement the German government says: "The putting forth of the last power and reserves of the nation entitles the German government, and makes it its duty toward the German people, to tell the world: The limits of the privations we have imposed on our people have been

reached." The villainies of Versailles have been carried on for twelve years; now the time has come when there must be peace if European civilization is to be saved. But it is too late; it will not be saved; it is trembling on the brink of chaos even now. Only God's kingdom, which will take the place of Satan's rule, can save the people. But Satan's governments must go; all of them.

## Posies by the Roadside

### *Basques Retain Autonomy*

**T**HERE will be a separate state within the Spanish Republic which will include the four Basque provinces. The Basques have their own language, Euskara, have 1,500 villages, and one of the oldest civilizations in Europe.

### *No Parking in Boulder City Streets*

**I**N THE planning of Boulder City, Nev., all cars will be parked in plazas near the center of the city. One of these plazas will hold 1,400 cars. The surrounding streets will be kept clear of parked cars.

### *Restitution in Ireland*

**T**HE Irish Free State Dail has passed legislation which will split up the large estates into small farms and divide them among the people. The Cosgrave government will finance the project, which will cost about \$50,000,000, by an issue of land bonds.

### *Chinese Potatoes in the Northwest*

**Y**EARS ago British Columbia supplied China with seed potatoes and taught the Chinese how to grow the tubers. This year the Vancouver markets were flooded with new potatoes grown from those seeds, while thousands of bushels of home-grown potatoes remained unsold.

### *\$3 a Week in Massachusetts Mills*

**N**EW firms that have taken over abandoned Massachusetts mills are reported as paying as little as \$3 per week for full-time workers. This statement is made in a formal report by the women's bureau of the United States department of labor.

### *Reductions in Family Incomes*

**T**HE Girls' Service League in New York attempts to get jobs for young girls, and questions applicants closely regarding home conditions. It found that in 1929 the average income per person per family was \$10 a week. In May, 1931, the figure had dropped to \$5 a week.

### *Seattle Social Welfare League*

**T**HE Seattle Social Welfare League reports that 2,000 families were dependent on it for food during the first four months of 1931. These families contained over 3,500 children who are thus being taught lessons it will be hard to unlearn.

### *46,000,000 Acres Abandoned*

**I**N THE last eleven years 46,000,000 acres of American farm lands have been abandoned. In New York state 125,000 acres are abandoned every year. Nevertheless, New York state is pasturing more cows and producing more food than at any previous time in her history.

### *Spinach as a Cure for Anemia*

**T**HE South Carolina Food Research Laboratories report that infants suffering from nutritional anemia have been completely cured in a very short time by the administration of powdered spinach in their bottles. The same powdered spinach was equally effective for anemic nursing mothers.

### *Vaccination Murders in Wigston*

**W**IGSTON, England, is disturbed because exceptionally beautiful and attractive twins, four and one-half years old, were vaccinated on May 14 and died within twenty-four hours of each other on May 27. Further vaccination has been suspended in the district for the present.

### *Spain Reducing Army Burdens*

**S**PAIN is cutting down her army officers from 21,000 to 6,000. The scheme for reduction includes the disbanding of 37 regiments. It is expected that a saving of approximately \$20,000,000 will be effected. Cardinal Segura, of Toledo, whose unwisdom precipitated the church burnings, has been expelled from the country.

### *Japanese Imitate American Restaurants*

**T**EN years ago virtually all Japanese ate their food with chopsticks and sat on the floor while they ate it. Today there are 21,000 modern restaurants in Japan, with everything from doughnuts to ham and eggs served in American style. All the world is getting standardized, it seems.

### *Universe Self-Perpetuating After All*

**B**EFORE the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Richard C. Tolman, of the California Institute of Technology, has admitted that, based upon the Einstein theory of relativity, the universe may be self-perpetuating after all. So the Wise Man had it right after all (Eccl. 1:4) when he said, "The earth abideth for ever."

### *Salaries of Railway Executives*

**D**URING the year 1930, in which the number of wage earners on American Class I railroads dropped by 14 percent, from 1,438,000 to 1,242,208, the number of executive officials was reduced by 5 percent, but the average monthly salary of the 95 percent retained was increased from \$475 in January to \$483 in December, 1930.

### *An Auto Lives Seven Years*

**T**HE average life of an automobile is seven years. The total registration at the end of 1930 was 26,523,779. Officials of the Scrap Iron Institute believe that 3,000,000 cars should be scrapped each year and are trying to arrange some plan with the makers and dealers by which this can be brought about.

### *Jewish Wedding in Spain*

**O**N JUNE 10, in Madrid, there was a Jewish wedding, the first to take place in Spain in 439 years. The acting rabbi came from Morocco for the purpose of conducting the ceremony. The couple married were Sephardites, or descendants of the Spanish Jews expelled in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Jews contemplate a great synagogue in Barcelona.

### *Great Find of Bauxite*

**T**HE greatest bed of bauxite in the world has been found in Arkansas. This ore, which is the base from which aluminum is made, is found in a bed having a base of at least 165 square miles. Aluminum is widely used in the aviation, automobile, radio and petroleum industries, and was once much used for cooking utensils. Of late years many intelligent people are discarding its use for cooking purposes and are finding that their general health is greatly improved by so doing.

### *London Post Takes a Crack at Us*

**T**HE London *Post* certainly loves to slam the United States. In a recent issue it said:

The U. S. A., to its honor, has refrained from joining the League of Nations as a member, and therefore its policy, its behavior, its actions in Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Nicaragua, etc., are entirely logical. The U. S. A. knows perfectly well that while it displays a Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, the statue turns its back on the country—hence Prohibition; and also knows well that it would never do to afford to the subject races over which it pretends not to rule occasion for, say, an Al Capone.

### *Wash the Dishes Once a Day*

**T**HE University of Chicago advocates washing the family dishes once a day, because the work now done daily in 38 minutes 8 seconds can be done in 22 minutes 58 seconds if done all at once. This is nonsense. Dirty dishes draw flies, and the dirt gets hard and can be removed only with difficulty.

### *Army Worms in Mississippi Delta*

**H**ITHERTO untouched by army worms the Mississippi delta in and about Clarksburg, Mississippi, has been visited by millions of army worms. Whole fields of oats were obliterated in a day. Laborers were rushed into the delta and oats were cut ahead of time to save part of the crop.

### *No Bovine Tuberculosis in Humans*

**T**HE *Unionist* cites a medical expert as testifying that he had never yet seen a case of bovine tuberculosis in a human, and then adds:

Medical evidence has shown that if a human creature can contract bovine tuberculosis, he can contract it from eating the meat as well as drinking the milk. Yet around 92 percent of all reactors, or tubercular cattle, are sold without warning to the public, as clean, sweet meat for which the packers pay about two-fifths of its appraised value.

### *A Modern Electrified Home*

**A**HOME in Coscob, Connecticut, is so arranged that when the owner's automobile headlights flash on his garage doors they open of their own accord. When he enters his garden gate his whole house is lit up, exterior and interior. The house is electrically heated, electrically cooled, has ten radio sets, and contains 100 electrical outlets for ventilating fans, piano, clocks, cleaning equipment, telephones, etc.

### *Falls of Persons in Railway Service*

**I**N THE year 1929 there were 167 railway employees killed, and 6,867 were seriously injured, because they fell while at their work. A study of the causes of their falls shows that 52 percent of them resulted from failure to be sure of a firm grip and safe foothold; while 30 percent of them were due to falling over material, ties, rails, timbers, debris, and into holes. It is noticeable that in train service only 129 out of 7,034 accidents by falling were due to defective equipment.

*Vienna's Barefoot Parade*

**V**IENNA has been treated to a barefoot parade of members of the League for People's Health. The paraders believe that the earth gives out rays which are highly beneficial to the human mechanism, but can be absorbed only through the bare feet. And, anyway, we all like to go barefooted, and would do it, every last one of us, if it were not for what people would say.

*Inferiority of American Dole System*

**S**TUDENTS of the American dole system condemn it as every way inferior to the British system by which government, employer and employee combine to provide help to the worker when he cannot get employment through no fault of his own. With the exception of 150,000 workers, Americans who get out of work must finance themselves or depend upon charity.

*Ohio University Is for War*

**B**Y A VOTE of 83 to 79 the faculty of Ohio State University asked the board of trustees to make military drill optional. Five days later the president of the university put on the screws and by a vote of 141 to 64 the faculty reversed its position. Big Business is for war, and for preparation for war, and Ohio State had to fall in line.

*Russia's Bezprizorni Tamed*

**R**USSIA'S wild children, of whom, ten years ago, there were 750,000 roaming the country in packs, committing robberies, murders and depredations of all kinds, are said now to have been tamed and brought into the service of the state. It is claimed that not more than 4,500 now remain ungovernable. By the end of this year the government expects to have all of these absorbed.

*North Carolina's Profitable Waters*

**T**HE waters of North Carolina are profitable. Thus, the Duke Power Company made a profit in 1929 of \$5,867,641, while the Carolina Power and Light Company made a profit of \$2,422,708. The most profitable waters are in the watered stocks. Thus, the Duke Power Company's stock is said to represent water to the amount of not less than \$50,000,000, and it is a matter of record that the Carolina Power and Light Company watered its stock in the Pigeon River power project to the extent of \$22,048,400.

*North American Indians Reviving*

**T**HE North American Indians are being better cared for than previously, and as a result their numbers, once thought to be rapidly diminishing, are now actually increasing. In 1920 the census showed 162,023 Indians, in twenty-nine states. The 1930 census showed 221,620 Indians in the same states, an increase of 38 per cent in ten years.

*Death Rate Is Down*

**T**HE business depression has affected the death rate. It seems that it always works that way. In hard times the people cannot eat themselves to death, as is their usual custom. Moreover they eat plainer food; and the plainer our food, the longer we live. Then we have to hustle harder to make a living, and exercise is the greatest longevity producer there is.

*Some Australian Anomalies*

**O**UT of 440,000 trade unionists in Australia it is estimated that 100,000 are unemployed, and there is yet another 100,000 of workers that can find nothing to do. Australia has tried to maintain artificial prices for things, all to no avail. Sugar which would be sold in Australia at \$50 a ton is kept out by an embargo. Australian sugar, in the meantime, is sold at \$185 a ton, and the government gets nothing out of it.

*"The White Man's Burden"*

**T**HE Knoxville *News-Sentinel* has an excellent caricature of Rudyard Kipling's Jingo poem, "Take Up the White Man's Burden." It shows the white man staggering up hill under the weight of a colossal cannon that takes up the whole picture. The cannon is hundreds of times bigger than the man, and well illustrates that the curse of militarism is more than humanity can bear.

*Logan County Coal Operators' Association*

**A**N EX-DEPUTY sheriff of Logan county, West Virginia, has testified that when he was a deputy sheriff he was paid a bonus of \$100 a month by the Logan County Coal Operators' Association. Now just why does anybody suppose a coal operators' association would pay \$100 a month to a deputy sheriff? Those who think it was in the interest of good government, please signify it in the usual manner. The noes have it. Manifestly it was merely a bribe.



*Detroit's Tax Budget*

THE Detroit Bureau of Government Research estimates that out of a total tax budget of \$76,000,000 there will be a tax deficiency of \$10,000,000, or about 15 percent of the whole amount. The cities of New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Milwaukee and Buffalo are now paying out in relief two and one-half times the amount expended at the beginning of the year 1930.

*Prepare to Read Coffee Ads*

THE National Coffee Roasters' Association will spend \$1,000,000 in the next three years advertising coffee; so prepare to read coffee advertisements and lots of them. For ourselves we prefer Sanka, which is a real good coffee with 97 percent of the caffeine removed. You can drink it and sleep, and yet it looks like coffee, tastes like coffee, and is coffee. Why tear your nervous system to pieces unless you must?

*99,000 Deaths by Accident*

LAST year in the United States 99,000 persons lost their lives by accident. This is 80 per 100,000 of the population, as compared with 32 for Italy and 26 for Denmark. The principal sinner in the list is the motor car, and it is mainly the older people that get killed. Since 1922 adult auto deaths have increased by 140 percent, while child auto deaths have increased but 27 percent.

*Nothing Left for the Dominie*

IN TOPEKA, Kansas, the minister of a Christian church, who no doubt knows that Jesus went to the Bible hell, and that therefore it could not possibly be a place of torment, preached a sermon on honesty. That was a good idea, and if in the sermon he had told his congregation that the idea of an eternally hot and eternally burning hell is unscriptural he might have lost his job, but it would have fitted well into his subject.

Anyway, some godless person attended the meeting, and stole the pastor's collection almost from under his nose while the sermon was in progress. The money was extracted from the congregation early and placed on a little table nearby. When the dominie got through with his sermon and came to look for his pay, "the poor dog had none." Shame on the other dishonest man!

*Ohio University Drops Professor Miller*

BECAUSE he took too seriously the official view of the United States government, as expressed in the Kellogg Peace Pact, that war is a crime (which view, however, is most certainly not endorsed by late findings of the United States Supreme Court), Prof. Herbert A. Miller, one of America's foremost educators, has been dropped from the staff of Ohio State University.

*Empire State and Eiffel Tower*

A BUILDING 225 feet high is quite a building. As construction now goes it would carry almost, if not quite, twenty floors. Well, the Empire State building in New York city is 225 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower, which, at the time it was built, and for long afterward, was the highest structure in the world. The Chrysler building, in New York, is also higher than the Eiffel Tower, by 21 feet.

*No Fortune Telling in Nanking*

IT IS against the law to engage in fortune-telling in Nanking, China. The Chinese are trying to get the people to use their heads and not imagine that their future is laid out beforehand and that certain people, for a price, can tell them what it is. The demons who pretend to do this, and who try to make use of spirit mediums or clairvoyants for the purpose, are lying spirits. They do not have the information they pretend to have.

*Too Bad They Begged*

THREE hundred jobless men built homes for themselves on the outskirts of Pittsburgh. They were not elaborate affairs, merely packing-boxes and such like. But they made two mistakes. First, they made the mistake of being hungry; and second, they made the mistake of speaking about it. However, it would have been all right for them to be hungry if they had kept still about it. Aristocratic neighbors complained that they had begged, some of them, and so the police invaded the neighborhood and burned their three hundred little packing-box houses and now the men have what Mr. Hoover calls their 'rugged American individuality' left, and nothing else worth speaking of. It is too bad they begged. It is so annoying, don't you know, to have starving men speak of it, and to look at their gaunt faces! And they are not always polite, either.



*Farrell Has a Heart*

NOT all the really big men are heartless. Jame A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is grieved, and properly so, at the awful destitution among the miners of Kentucky and West Virginia, and thinks it mighty small business for executives to cut 10 percent from the wages of men that are working but three days a week. Farrell is right, and the wage cutters have need to hang their heads for shame.

*"The Distress That We Are In"*

IT IS rather an interesting thing that in its issue of May 27 *Commerce and Finance* publishes a full-page advertisement from a firm of engineers, which has the following Scripture text boldly set forth as its main heading: "Ye see the distress that we are in . . . come, and let us build up the wall . . . that we be no more a reproach." (Neh. 2:17) Even the gamins in the street know that the Devil's organization is sick from head to foot, and the men that are most anxious to see it regain its lost prestige admit it freely. The only way out is God's way, God's kingdom. Every other way will fail.

*Textiles, Incorporated*

TWENTY textile plants in North Carolina and South Carolina, twelve of them in Gastonia, and others in Rock Hill, King's Mountain, Lincolnton, Charlotte, Randle, and York have united to form Textiles, Incorporated, a \$17,500,000 corporation. No doubt this will mean many economies. But in some Southern cotton mills they are already operating on such an economical basis that the looms are tended by children on roller skates. The kids are put on skates so that they can attend to more looms than would be possible if they merely ran with their unaided legs.

*The Art of Learning*

IN A BOOK on this subject Professor Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University, declares that a fairly zealous and able person of thirty or forty may conquer in five or six months of sustained study what requires four years for the average student in a university. He denounces as an error the theory that only the young can learn quickly, and gives many illustrations to prove his point. Without previous musical training the president of the College of the City of

New York undertook on a wager to master the cello, and won. He also undertook to learn etching and succeeded so well that two of his sketches were placed on exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

*Caught in His Own Trap*

ANNOYED by intruders a Pennsylvania physician, a bachelor, stretched barbed wire over lanes and rigged up all sorts of traps about his place. The other night, returning late from a banquet in New York, he forgot about one of his traps and, as he opened his own door, was shot and killed by a gun he had planted for the purpose of killing somebody else. This is about what is happening to the Devil's civilization. So planned as to keep everything in the hands of a few, it is working out that the few are being sacrificed along with the many. Man cannot get along independent of his fellows.

*Low Wages for Dress Manufacturing*

THE Forest City Dress Mfg. Company, of Collinsville, Ill., have a strike on their hands. They are said to have paid \$3.40 for making a bundle of 24 dresses. That is about 14c per dress. These dresses retail at Collinsville for \$9.98 each. Seems too bad, doesn't it, to let a worker on a dress get only about 1½ percent of the price? Looks as if the ones that took the 98½ percent were not as kind and thoughtful and considerate as they might be, doesn't it? The total earnings of eight girls, each with a 53-hour week, showed a total of \$26.80, or a fraction over 6c per hour for 424 hours of labor. How would you like to run a sewing machine all day at 6c per hour?

*One Priest to Every 100,000*

THE legislature of the Mexican state of Vera Cruz has passed legislation limiting the number of Catholic priests to one in every 100,000 of the population. The local apostolic delegate said truthfully that if "you reduce priests to one for every 100,000 you might as well do away with them entirely". To which we merely add that that is exactly what is coming, and now is the time to learn a trade or how to do some kind of useful work. However, we think, to be serious about it, that the Vera Cruz legislation is more in the nature of a gesture of protest than a sincere attempt to do what it would if really put in operation, i. e., it would destroy the Catholic church in Mexico.

## The Crime of Vaccination

[Reprinted from *The Quest*]

IN THE Philippine Islands (from 1911 to 1920) 24,436,889 vaccinations were carried out on a population of approximately 10 million persons; and yet during that period 75,339 fatalities were recorded.

The result of the vast system of commercial distribution has made the manufacturers of these serums very wealthy. As an example, The Mulford Company has grown from a mere \$125,000 business into a \$5,000,000 enterprise, with branches in most countries of the world.

Fifty-one establishments are licensed by the federal government for the interstate manufacture and sale of vaccines and serums of about 1000 varieties, for human consumption.

It is a frightful thing to taint the blood of a great nation with the putrid matter extracted from laboratory animals specially diseased for that purpose. We feel it is our duty to vigorously expose and protest against these medically enforced diseases.

### WHAT MEDICAL MEN SAY:

"Vaccination produces a condition analagous to syphilis." Dr. W. R. Hadwen, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P., in an address delivered in Town Hall, New York city, in May, 1926.

"Impetigo contagiosa, syphilis, tetanus, cellulitis, erysipelas, pyæmia, gangrene or boils, may occur from impure or mixed inoculation at the time of vaccination, or later." Dr. A. S. Woodwark, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., England, in his *Manual of Medicine*, a book in current use among students of medicine.

"We have no known test by which we can possibly distinguish between lymph which is harmless, and one which might be harmful to the extent of communicating syphilis." (Question R. C. No. 11, 119. See also Crookshank's *History and Pathology of Vaccination*, Vol. 1.) Professor E. M. Crookshank, M.D., London, England, professor of bacteriology, Kings College, to Royal Commission.

"Vaccination exposes the vaccinated to syphilis." Dr. Charles Pigeon, of France, at the anti-vaccination congress held at Cologne, October 10, 1881.

"Of the 384 replies from medical men, that are published, there are recorded 53 cases of syphilis, 126 of erysipelas, 64 of eczema, 22 of erythema, 9 of scrofula, making a total of 40 diseases in all as the results of vaccination, according to

the opinions of these doctors." Dr. Makuna in his *Vaccination Enquiry* published in 1883.

The sixth report of the Royal Commission, on page 617, contains a list of 1,000 vaccino-syphilis cases.

"Influence of vaccination upon other diseases. A quiescent malady may be lighted into activity vaccination. This has happened with congenital syphilis, occasionally with tuberculosis." Sir William Osler, in his *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, page 330, eighth edition, 1918.

"Syphilitic contamination by vaccine lymph is by no means an unusual occurrence, and it is very generally overlooked, because people do not know when or where to look for it. I think that a large proportion of the cases of apparently inherited syphilis are in reality vaccinal; and that syphilis in these cases does not show itself until the age of from eight to ten years, by which time the relation between cause and effect is lost sight of." Dr. Brundenell Carter, F.R.C.S., L.S.A., Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, in the *Medical Examiner*, May 24, 1877.

"A number of children in the neighborhood of Melnik got syphilis by vaccination, and several died of it." Professor Josef Hamernik of the University of Prague, in the history of "Small-pox and Vaccination".

"Every physician of experience has met with numerous cases of cutaneous eruptions, erysipelas, and syphilis, directly traceable to vaccination." Prof. Robert A. Gunn, M.D., New York, in his work *Vaccination, Its Fallacies and Evils*, page 13.

"I claim the phenomena of so-called vaccinal syphilis as in no respect of venereal origin, but as due to the inherent, although mostly dormant, natural history character of cowpox." Charles Creighton, M.D., in his *Natural History of Cowpox and Vaccinal Syphilis*, page 124.

"So far as transference of syphilis and other deadly diseases are concerned, we know that this can be done with lymph of unimpeachable quality and without the admixture of blood." Dr. Tebb, in his *Recrudescence of Leprosy and Its Causation*.

"Syphilis, cancer, erysipelas, and almost all diseases of the skin as well as phthisis, have been either conveyed, occasioned, or intensified by vaccination." (*Transactions of the Makuna Vaccination Inquiry*, page 31, London, 1883.) The late Dr. William Hitchman, consulting sur-

geon to the cancer hospital, Leeds, England, and formerly public vaccinator to the city of Liverpool.

Dr. Hutchinson, in the *Archives*, pages 213, 215, for 1891, records the case of a perfectly healthy child three months old, vaccinated October, 1890, with Jenner's calf lymph, which resulted in three weeks in an exhibit of distinct syphilitic ulcers.

"The main interest in these cases consists in the possibility of the inoculation's taking place

at all, and in the differential diagnosis between vaccinia and a primary syphilitic sore." Dr. George Berry, ophthalmic surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, in a communication on cowpox of the eyelids.

"And I at once announce at the outset my firm belief that syphilis is in very many instances communicated by means of Child's Vaccine Lymph." Dr. J. Beaney, Melbourne, Australia, in his work on *Constitutional Syphilis*, page 373.

### A Few of the Slain

DEATHS in Dallas, Texas, December, 1919:

Mabel Rogers, Alfred F. Jolly, Esther Ruhland, Maxine Baird, Frederick Miller, Edwin Smith, Sabine Folk Phelps, Robert Thomas Rogers, E. M. Hastings, Jr., Mary Margaret Johnson. Ten children murdered outright and sixty others injured in Dallas by the administration of toxin-antitoxin declared safe by the U. S. Bureau of Inspection. Sarah Kennedy, 6 years old, Muddy Creek Forks, Pennsylvania. Vaccinated, developed tetanus and died. 1926. Elmer Perry, age 4 years, 35 Schalk Street, Newark, N. J., vaccinated, developed serious condition, followed by tetanus. 1926. Margaret Burke, 10 years of age, 968 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., died from scarlet fever serum in doctor's office. June 8, 1926. Robert Hull, age 14 years, Elmira, N. Y. Vaccinated, developed tetanus, given 40,000 units of antitoxin and died in frightful agony. 1926. Columbia Picarelli, age 4 years, 203 Grand Street, New York city, died from serumization, July, 1926. Susan Varek, 11 years, Whiting, Indiana. Died following vaccination. Death certificate read, "Tetanus, contributed by sore arm." July 5, 1926. Russell Sykes, Missouri, died following vaccination, November 8, 1926. Constance Koetting, 5110 Wabada Avenue, Missouri, died following vaccination, January 4, 1927. Doris Berkowitz, 3 years of age, Bronx, New York, died one hour after antitoxin was administered, March 13, 1927. Lena Vincenzo, 6 years, died half hour after injection of diphtheria antitoxin. March 16, 1927. Rudolph Hemmel, 29, New York city. Discharged on April 6, cured by antirabbis toxin, and died several weeks later, May, 1927. Dorothy Mae Schmoeyer, age 6 years, of Allentown, Pa. Died following vaccination, July 27, 1927. Frank S. Zummowski, age 7 years, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Died following vaccination, October 4, 1927. William Francis Goldsbury, Greenfield, Mass. Died following vaccination, October 8, 1927. Robert Wright, age 6 years, Salisbury, Maryland, died following vaccination, October 20, 1927. James Con-

nor, age 7 years, 150 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill. Died from anti-scarlet fever serum. November 11, 1927. Mathew Webb, age 12 years, of Orleans, Indiana, died following vaccination, December 22, 1927. Mrs. William Barnes, New Haven, Conn., died a few minutes after antitoxin for diphtheria was administered. January 5, 1928. 12 Dead—5 Dying—and 23 in hospital following toxin-antitoxin. Bundaberg, Queensland. February, 1928. Helen Agnes Lawrie, 1302 Pierre Ave., Windsor, Ont., vaccinated February 26, 1924, taken ill March 12, 1924; died April 14, 1924.—*The Truth Teller*. John Houlston, died following vaccination, May 5, 1928.—*The Home News*. Reginald Thompson, Gosport, age 13½ died May, 1928, after vaccination on joining an Army band. Fairy Crone, age 6, of York, Pa. Died following vaccination, September 25, 1928—Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune*, Sept. 25, 1928. Claire Drawbaugh, age 7, of Dover, Pa. Died following vaccination, September 25, 1928—Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune*, Sept. 25, 1928. May Woytkewcz, age 6, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Died of lockjaw, following vaccination, Sept. 26, 1928—*New York Times*, Sept. 26, 1928. James F. Andrews, age 4, of 2923 Stafford St., Sheridan, Pa. Died from tetanus, following vaccination, Sept. 11, 1928—*Pittsburgh Press*, Sept. 11, 1928. Evelyn Lund, of Hollis, N. H. Died following vaccination—*Manchester Union*, April, 1929. Robert Steinbach, Jr., age 13, of Lansing, Ill. Died from lockjaw, following vaccination, January 7, 1929. Virginia Ruff, age 7, of East St. Louis, Ill., died of tetanus following vaccination, December 26, 1928—Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal-Gazette*. James Frazer, age 6, of East St. Louis, Ill., died following vaccination, December 26, 1928—Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal-Gazette*. Arthur Wilson, age 14, 155 Hug St., Castleford, Yorks. Died of post-vaccinal encephalitis in November, 1928. Arthur Arnold, age 14, "Mayville," Villiers Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Died of sleepy-sickness following vaccination, June 15, 1928.

A NEWS item in *The Golden Age* (No. 291) says that Russia is preparing for war, with 20,000,000 men and women, according to the London *Daily Mail*. I think it wise to accept anything from such a source with the proverbial grain of salt.

While realizing that only the Lord's kingdom can put the affairs of the world in order, it is quite apparent that the Soviet sees the rottenness of the ecclesiastical, political and financial systems, and denounces them, as you are doing, only that they have nothing better with which to replace those systems. As a consequence they are being attacked by the above unholy trinity and grossly misrepresented in the press, particularly in such a conservative paper as the *Daily Mail*, which is known to have a strong Catholic backing. One reading such poisonous articles that appear from time to time would form the opinion that every person in Russia is a cutthroat and murderer, and that every man is running around with a couple of daggers in his hands and with all his whiskers sticking out; whereas quite the contrary obtains.

The newspaper stunt of last year, voicing Mr. Ratti's (of the Jesuit order) scheme of prayers for the persecuted Christians and priests in Russia, fell flat, its object being to get the powers embroiled with the Soviet and stamp out Communism. Then, knowing that the Greek Church frauds were driven out during the revolution, the pope would step in and fill the country with an army of parasites who would make it their business to see that the common people supported them in the lap of luxury. As a matter of fact, there were no persecutions in Russia of either Christians or priests last year, for the simple reason that in that country there are no priests controlled by any outside authority, such as the Church of Rome or the Church of England, etc.

The scheme was a republication of what happened years ago, during the revolution, with the subtle object of gulling the public into the belief that it was happening in 1930, in the hope that the people would insist that the various nations take action. While not agreeing with the method the Bolshies adopted in disposing of their enemies the priests, we must admit that these deceivers reaped just what they had sown. Did not Rasputin and his crowd of thugs in skirts, in which the Word of God says is to be found the blood of the innocents, did not they reap a bloody harvest?

One would have thought that the men of the cloth and flowing robes would have taken the lesson to heart, visited Woolworth's for alarm clocks and donned overalls, etc. But no! Mr. Ratti has his eye on the teeming millions in Russia at so many dollars per head; and like the Devil, he is egotistical enough to think that he can get them. So he employs such a scare and warmongering newspaper as the London *Daily Mail* to air his views. But it cannot be done nowadays. The people are taking newspaper propaganda with one eye wide open and the other wide shut.

Some years ago the above screech attempted to prevent motorists from using Russian petrol, which is known to be good and cheap, by misrepresentation of facts, endeavoring to turn people against everything coming from that country. During the miners' and general strike of 1926, I was engaged in running thousands and thousands of barrels of Russian oil to London to be used for household purposes in place of coal gas, a suitable gas being obtained from this oil.

The *Daily Mail* never mentioned this, nor even said that they would not have this oil from cutthroats, robbers and murderers, to help squash the strike. In fact, nobody knew that we were getting oil from Russia to make gas, except the *Daily Mail* and others in the know. The poor reader was not even told that if it had not been for Soviet oil he might have been unable to read his daily mail at night or to cook his meals, etc. As an act of thankfulness for the services rendered by these people with the whiskers and daggers, the above scrap published a wholesale condemnation of the Soviet as being the cause of the miners' strike, which was not a strike, but a lockout by the masters, as a matter of fact.

There are no priests in Russia, and no central or outside authority can control or send ministers to the Soviet; in fact, the Bible Students cannot get in, but if they are not able to I'll eat my hat. If they are unable to "wangle" in, nobody else can. It is impossible for one person to give a true account of the conditions in that unhappy country, having in mind its enormous size. It would require years of experience and travel there to get acquainted with things in general, but about the opposite is found of what is reported by the press. The people are allowed to worship God as they please, but must choose their own leader or minister and not let Mr.

Ratti or the archbishop of what's-his-name do the choosing, or anyone else likely to see the possibility of squeezing hard-earned money out of the people, under the cloak of religion. Believe me, the people of Russia have had some fakers of the cloth, and they know almost as much about them as the Bible Students. The great pity is that they cannot see that Jehovah is the only One who can establish a government which will bring life, liberty and happiness to all mankind. Oh if man would only praise the Lord, and not rely on his own achievements!

As a contrast to all the bloodcurdling stories we read about the Soviet, I happened to be there on one or two occasions and would like to go again, for I have found civility and kindness, which one would not expect if the newspaper accounts are true. While there, I noticed a party of excursionists from the country, the women neatly dressed in silk jumpers, etc., and the men smart and mostly clean shaven. They were visiting the port and taking a keen interest in their surroundings, going freely from place to place with the apparent object of improving their knowledge, some of them even conversing in English. My thoughts ran back to my home town and I began contrasting them with a similar party which we often see at the seaside. On any summer day at the seaside resorts in Britain are to be seen a party of trippers dolled up with paper hats, blowing cardboard hooters, making noises like a hen run, or something worse. Women will be seen standing in brakes or boxes, flinging their arms and legs about as if they did not want them, trying to dance while on the move. Some will be having a dip in the briny, but owing to the bottle's being passed round freely they will collapse and their friends will carry them on to the beach to recover. On arrival home, they will probably tell their relatives that the sea air was too strong for them. At the round-up for returning, the women will be dancing with hair and clothes hanging loose or will be seen along with the men, popping in and out to have another dance before starting, using language which cannot be printed here. All will be acting like a lot of children let loose, their actions, of course, being worse.

In Russia, we continue to stroll around the harbor and come across a large sunshade, under which two ladies are painting the landscape. Further along we approach the beach and see the people lying back in camp chairs, while the

children are playing on the beach, just like our own children. Whoever would have thought it in Russia? According to the *Daily Mail* this is impossible, because they harped so much about free love and that woman is nothing but a machine; and yet I saw many families where love for each other and their children was pleasant to behold. The family tie there is just as strong and sacred as anywhere in the world. This is human nature, and there is no need for anyone to stretch his imagination the slightest degree to come to this conclusion, in spite of what the *Daily Mail* says to the contrary.

Going a little further along, we leave the seashore and approach the boulevards where the strains of a band attract our attention. Identically the same programs are being played as one can hear in our parks at home, with the difference that in Russia we can sit at a table and have refreshment.

Immorality was forced upon many of the women under the old regime. The present government is endeavoring to lift them up out of it, and, having in mind the severe famine after the revolution, which reduced people to eating human flesh, in some instances, one is bound to admit that Russia is making astonishing progress. Undoubtedly there are many good points in Communism; but, of course, quite as many bad ones. In Christ's kingdom they are all good: "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain [kingdom]." No *Daily Mails* or Bolshies, etc., but everyone praising God.

While I enjoy your paper very much, Mr. Editor, and know that you endeavor to publish the truth, which of course is not always possible, especially in this case, I think you should know that anything concerning Russia from the *Daily Mail* point of view is one-sided and certainly not correct.

I remember being in Mesopotamia assisting the Russian nobility who had been driven over the Caucasus mountains by the rebels, transporting these refugees to camp at Basra, under the generosity of the British government, who were very liberal to them, making them nice and cushy, [comfortable] with their wives and families. There were counts and countesses, government officials, army and naval officers, etc., all reduced to paupers, having in their possession bundles and bundles of ruble notes, which were void. To acquire a bit of hard cash, they traded their jewels, which were very valuable. It was certainly

pitiful to see people who had been used to luxury now in such circumstances and yet to find that many were still arrogant and could not believe that they had lost everything, again reaping what they had sown.

Being invited over to dinner one evening by a family who showed me a photo of their house, which was a mansion standing in its own grounds, having gorgeous furnishings inside, my friend remarked, "Fancy leaving that to work in the British dockyard for two or three pounds a week!" This is apart from providing him with free quarters for his family, besides transporting them from the Caspian Sea and other places. Just at that moment a young officer came in and demanded to know when the British government was going to send them to South Russia to help General Wrangel fight the Bolsheviks. I replied that there were no transports available, adding that there were British Tommys who had been in Mesopotamia for five years, unable to get home for this reason. Judge my surprise to hear this remark, "We are not

Tommys, but officers." I said, "As far as I understand you are refugees having lost your jobs, and if that is the view you take of it, it's a jolly good job you were driven out of Russia." He did not stay to hear more.

I feel convinced that Russia is not arming for conquest, but for protection against Mr. Ratti and others who see the untouched wealth in that vast continent. A big witness to the truth of the Lord's kingdom is about due there, which will help Communists to see that their attempts to put things right are hopeless and bound to end in failure.

When the above Kingdom is recognized and Satan's organization swept away, then Mr. Ratti and Communists, as well as all the other ists, will have to "kiss the Son" or perish. "Thy kingdom come." "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, . . . The *zeal* of the *Lord of hosts* will perform this."

"Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

### Long-Distance Brevity By Joseph Greig (Indiana)

THE Western Union Telegraph Company issues a code whereby patrons of that system may send their messages to any part of the world at a very nominal cost by using said code to express their sentiments.

For instance if the word "syrup" were telegraphed to a party in Africa, the agent would look up his code in Africa and hand the addressee a telegram reading: "Better remain where you are."

Another word is shot to China reading: "Phlox." The cable-telegram received would therefore read: "Market weak and active. Think you had better sell all you can at cost if you cannot do better."

Again: "Ounce" is telegraphed to a detective in Europe. The detective receives the cablegram reading: "Keep me well informed by mail as to your movements."

Thus brevity becomes very valuable in world intercourse by cable and wire, and the costs are reduced to a minimum; so that it is now possible to send ten words of like import to the above-mentioned within the range of a couple

of dollars, and at the same time carry a lengthy budget of information.

However, mistakes sometimes occur, which makes the responsibility for correctness very important. We mention the case of Mrs. L. A. Ward, of Arkansas City, Kan., whose family were shocked when a telegram came reading: "Bernice died at 4 P. M. Arrive there Thursday." Hence on the day the body was expected the relatives and hearse were at the station. But Bernice the sister stepped off the train very much alive. An error had been made in the telegram. The word "died" should have been "started". Now the telegraph company is under suit as offset for the shock caused by the mistake.

Anyway this does not occur often; neither does it lessen the wonder of the service. Soon a new international service will be opened, when all the ends of the earth will be merged together and learn right things regarding the wonders of Jehovah's Empire. No doubt a home screen will have flashed upon it the procedure of the golden age and the doings at Jerusalem for the benefit of all God's creatures.



## In Prison and in Chains

[Reprinted from *The War Resister*]

**A**NDREJ POLISZCZUK, Poland, has been transferred from prison in Warsaw together with thirty others to prison in Vronki, as the result of a hunger strike. He is a Tolstoyan from Ostróg in Horyniem, who refused to do military service when called up in October, 1927. He was forcibly enrolled in an artillery battalion and he again refused. He was court-martialed and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. After serving fourteen months he was brought before the Supreme Court and re-sentenced to five years. He writes from prison, "I can never be a slave or a beast. Never shall I serve low aims. I want to be a free man and work for the better future of mankind."

Andrej Poliszczuk is a vegetarian and a total abstainer. His health is now being sadly undermined.

Protests against his treatment have been made to the Polish minister of justice by eminent people in all parts of the world, including Professor Albert Einstein, H. G. Wells, Henri Barbusse, and by over fifty members of the British House of Commons.

A year ago the agitation from all parts of the world on behalf of the Nazarene War Resisters in Jugo-Slavia, resulted in the release of 112 men who were serving ten-year sentences. Each man had already served five years under previous sentences.

We give below the names of thirty-one Nazarenes who still remain in prison, thirty of them are in the civil prison at Mitrovica and one is at Peterwardein. Many of them have large families which are in great distress. Appeals on their be-

half have been made to General Perz Zhivkovitch, Belgrad, but at present without result.

| <i>Name of man<br/>in prison</i> | <i>Age</i> | <i>No. of<br/>children</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Stevan Jovanovic                 | .. 43      | 8                          |
| Ozren Tobeic                     | .. 35      | —                          |
| Paja Pascan                      | .. 47      | 7                          |
| Sandor Bala                      | .. 48      | 4                          |
| Andreas Pastor                   | .. 48      | 2                          |
| Peter Sazmalji                   | .. —       | —                          |
| Milan Mrkusic                    | .. 46      | 6                          |
| Jovan Vujtkov                    | .. 50      | 6                          |
| Milan Zakic                      | .. 38      | 4                          |
| Stevan Kovac                     | .. 40      | 2                          |
| Milivoj Velimirov                | .. 35      | —                          |
| Paja Radisic                     | .. 30      | —                          |
| Milivoj Kozarski                 | .. 50      | 4                          |
| Djura Kolar                      | .. 35      | —                          |
| Petar Husos                      | .. 25      | —                          |
| Lajos Maraz                      | .. 31      | 6                          |
| Matija Kolmar                    | .. 48      | 5                          |
| Franja Dobos                     | .. 46      | 5                          |
| Stevan Lajeuk                    | .. 44      | 7                          |
| Friedrich Judt                   | .. 36      | —                          |
| Dusan Curic                      | .. 29      | 2                          |
| Milos Avramov                    | .. 28      | 5                          |
| Andreas Cikos                    | .. 28      | 1                          |
| Misa Cerven                      | .. 29      | 3                          |
| Nova Obrenov                     | .. 39      | 1                          |
| Arsen Trifunov                   | .. 48      | 3                          |
| Heinrich Guttwein                | .. 40      | 4                          |
| Slavko Babie                     | .. 29      | 2                          |
| Michael Kokic                    | .. 38      | 4                          |
| Ludwig Takac                     | .. 50      | 1                          |
| Paja Hruear                      | .. 30      | —                          |

### The Myrtle *By J. A. Bohnet (Michigan)*

**M**YRTLE trees grow in abundance in the vicinity of Marshfield, Coquille and Myrtle Point, in the state of Oregon, bordering the Pacific coast at Coos Bay, and are said to grow nowhere else except in Palestine. They are properly enough first cousins to the Scripturally mentioned green bay tree of Psalm 37:35 [Authorized Version], concerning which David said, 'The wicked people spread themselves' in like manner and are 'in strong power'.

By "wicked" David undoubtedly meant an element of mankind, concerning which more anon in this article.

The myrtle tree has a bright, dark green leaf,

smooth and hard, quite similar in shape to that of the madrona tree, though much smaller, and growing somewhat parallel with its twig or limb, which is usually straight and slender.

The leaf is of moderate thickness and, when crushed in its greenness, emits a disagreeable odor which instantly produces a sharp, penetrating headache of several minutes' duration, and which nearly knocks a man down, though less pungent than the effect produced by the smelling of the leaf of the green bay tree. It is likened to strong ammonia mixed with a variety of unpleasant odors.

In appearance the myrtle tree is handsome

and very ornamental, especially when young. With age it assumes unsightliness, more or less. Its trunk is usually multiple and becomes knotty, gnarly and twisted. The bark is usually smooth. The wood is practically unsplitable and has to be sawed. It would do well for button-making.

Out of myrtle wood are made beautiful ornaments, such as nut and fruit dishes, bowls, cups, pipe sets, jewel cases, match holders, and other table and shelf curios, highly polished and delightfully curly-grained in variegated twistings. These ornaments are on sale in every novelty shop in the cities mentioned, and are bought and highly prized by the traveling public. Many stores display them in show windows.

Ornamentally speaking, the myrtle has an impressive appearance. Its shape is symmetrical, and its density of foliage makes sunshine penetration impossible. Nothing can grow under a myrtle tree. It shades the ground and saps the strength of the soil, as does the green bay tree. Its roots are long and numerous.

There are numerous groves of these showy trees along the highway to Roseburg, on the hillsides and along the creeks, growing not too close together, seeming to need ample room in which to thrive. To look at these trees, one might think that they were painstakingly trimmed by someone; for some have the form of a heart with its point upward, and others are as round as an apple.

The myrtle bears a small whitish nut the size of a pea; whereas the green bay has one like an olive in size, shape and color. The full-grown tree reaches a height of thirty or forty feet, but the usual height is about ten or fifteen feet. Of course the tree bears no edible fruit. Myrtle Point is in the heart of the myrtle district. A small stream in this locality is called Myrtle Creek.

Where the myrtle trees abound, there are fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, alder and other trees in numbers. The country is hilly, and in places there are salt-water sloughs, interspersed with mountains and grazing lands. The highway from Marshfield via Coquille and Myrtle Point is partly hard-surfaced, partly of crushed stone, and is ninety miles long. The stage fare is \$5.00.

It takes about four hours to make the stage trip, over a road which is tortuous, twisted, one as crooked as a ram's horn, and through the finest scenery one might wish to traverse, with perfect safety amid high hills and mountains

and flowery dells, not to mention the streams and logging interests, the filling stations and the stores all along the way.

Now, in what way are the wicked spreading themselves like a green bay tree and in great power? Answer:

In pomp and worldly glory they make a great, showy pretense of grandeur and popularity in the eyes of onlookers. They appear handsome to the average passerby. They bear no godly fruitage. They shut out the sunlight of heavenly truth from those of humble life and saintliness.

They divert the rain of gospel truth from those who are endeavoring to thrive in simplicity and reverence. They sap the vitality of earth to their own prosperity and social advancement.

They establish themselves firmly to earth and carthiness and worldliness by their far reachings for earthly gain, as exemplified by the numerous and lengthy roots of the typical green bay tree. Like the tree in question, they are hard-hearted, not given to Christian charity and godliness.

As the nut of the tree is designed merely for its own propagation and ever-increasing spread and strength, so the worldly personage is given merely to the advancement of his family interests and blessedness, always wanting more of self-possession and profit, rather than to the giving of what is more blessed than is the receiving. Jesus said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." He meant spiritual food.

The "wicked" gives none. He wants, and holds tenaciously to what he has of worldly gain and possession. This, too, is exemplified in the green bay tree. You cannot break off any of its limbs. You must cut them; in other words, take them by force or not get them at all. You can tie a limb of the green bay tree into a double knot, but you cannot break it readily.

The rooting of the green bay tree is shallow, but very wide-spread. So is the establishment of the worldly-wise and prudent people of the earth; but, as the Apostle James declares, they shall eventually cast their ill-gotten gains into the streets; and yet shall it not deliver them. He says: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl"; for your time shall have come for settlement. And they shall have naught wherewith to settle. The Lord demands righteous deeds, not worldly gain and earthly possessions. He wants real worth.



Do not rub the ungodly too much, lest there be forthcoming a noxious smell tending to knock you out completely and causing you to regret having crumpled or ruffled them beyond their pleasure of endurance. Go easy. Stand aloof from the wicked elements unless you want to hobnob with them in their worldly environment, which does not conform with Scriptural teachings.

The righteous, the godly, shall flourish like a palm tree, which has peculiar characteristics

even more pronounced and interesting and befitting than has the green bay tree, and just the reverse. But that is another subject for consideration and analytic examination, and need not be treated in this article on the myrtle wood.

Myrtle wood is moderately heavy and hard, less heavy and hard than ebony, and much less hard and heavy than *lignum-vitae*, the hardest, heaviest and most unsplittable of all woods, a South American product and very costly.

### "I Am a Catholic"

(Under the Control of a Catholic Priest)

WHEN engaged in Christian social service, taking the message of God's kingdom from door to door, one meets many fine people, but occasionally is treated with utmost bitterness. A little inquiry in such cases usually elicits the information that "I am a Catholic", but what the speakers mean is that they wish it understood that they are under the control of a Catholic priest.

What there is about being under the control of a Catholic priest that would make people wish to show to others that they are expected to say and do meaner things than any other people is hard to understand, but that seems to be the case. This meanness of the priests is reflected in their church papers, notably *The Catholic News*, of New York.

We present below, for the information of our readers, an article from *The News* of March 28, 1931, with a reply thereto by Judge Rutherford, dated June 30, containing some plain statements about hypocrites and liars and their ineffective attempts to estop the truth, which will be appreciated by all who are honest-hearted, truthful and courageous.

#### RUTHERFORD GROUP RADIO DIATRIBES IN PARIS PROTESTED

By M. Massiani

(Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Paris, March 2.—La Croix has published a protest against the propaganda that is being broadcast by a Paris radio station known as "Radio Vitus". Biblical talks, presented under inoffensive titles, are sent out every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. One finds that, in addition to astonishing doctrinal fantasies and a

stupefying exegesis, attacks against the Church and the Catholic clergy are broadcast.

La Croix calls attention to the fact that these programs are organized by the International Bible Students' Association, with headquarters presumably at Brooklyn, N. Y. It has branches at Paris, London, Vienna, Berne, Magdeburg, Warsaw, Brussels, Madrid, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Oslo. Its president is the notorious "Judge" Rutherford, celebrated in Paris because of the humiliation he suffered the day that he attempted to hold, in the Palace of the Trocadero, a great public gathering before which, he boasted, he would "unmask the clergy".

Apparently Rutherford has vast funds at his disposal, to judge from the expenses he incurs in broadcasting his propaganda.

#### KNOWN FOR ATTACKS ON CHURCHES

Joseph F. Rutherford, author of the poster "Millions Now Living Will Never Die," is a successor to the late "Pastor" Russell, founder of the International Bible Students Association.

In July, 1927, over what was the greatest "hookup" in radio history up to that time and involved the first "pickup" from a point in Canada by the National Broadcasting Company, Rutherford challenged "orthodox clergy, big politicians and high financiers" as agents of Satan. He termed Christian churches as at present organized "an unholy alliance against the peoples of the earth".

Permission to speak over the NBC network was the result of a statement made in the heat of an argument by Merlin Hall Aylesworth, president of the company. Rutherford had appeared before the Federal Radio Commission to charge that Station WJZ was operated by the National Broadcasting Company and that the latter was seeking to establish a monopoly. This followed the granting of a wave length of 454.3 meters to WJZ after it had been refused WBBR, "The Watch Tower" from which Rutherford had been broadcasting

the services of his sect since February, 1924. When Rutherford shouted at Aylesworth, "I dare you to let me speak from your station," the president of the broadcasting company retorted, "You may speak for one hour on any day and at any hour you may select." Rutherford selected 3 p. m. on the following Sunday, an hour regularly sponsored by the Greater New York Federation of Churches. The Federation finally consented to give up the hour provided, but issued this notice:

#### ATTACKS CALLED UNWARRANTED

"We wish it clearly understood that next Sunday's broadcast program is in no way connected with the Federation or its affiliated churches. It was the unwarranted attack made by Judge Rutherford before the Federal Radio Commission upon all organized churches and their clergymen, priests and rabbis, that has led the Church Federation to make this statement and to have it clearly understood that this is not the Church Federation."

In 1928, in the Canadian House of Commons, reasons totaling 119 typewritten pages were produced to show why the International Bible Students Association should not be permitted to broadcast in the Dominion.

The Rev. Ernest Spalding, an official of the Canadian branch of the association, was fined in 1918 for distributing a book containing doctrines and passages derogatory to Great Britain and its cause in the then existent war.

#### JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S REPLY

June 30, 1931

The Catholic News,  
33 West 60th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

SIRS:

A copy of your paper of March 28 has just been received by me. Probably by now you Catholics who have been oppressing humanity for centuries can begin to see that your false statements do not pay. I went to Paris notwithstanding your libelous and untrue statements published, and held a public meeting in the large hall Pleyel on Monday the 25th of May, and the house was packed out. I never addressed a more respectful or attentive audience, and the audience expressed its approval time and again in no uncertain degree. They took away with them from that meeting more than a thousand of my books, which will enable them to understand what a crowd of hypocrites you and your associates are and have been for centuries past.

The time has come for the people to know the truth, and such papers as yours which have been lying day after day have about reached the end of the row so far

as influencing the people is concerned. If you were honest and wanted to publish a paper for the benefit of mankind you would report the facts as they occurred. You state that I suffered humiliation in Paris when I attempted to speak in the Palace of the Trocadero. In this you are wrong. I was not humiliated, but I saw what a bunch of hypocrites you and the clergy are.

A representative of a newspaper, presumably your M. Massiani, was present and time and again interrupted the meeting, and his conduct was unbecoming a gentleman and much more unbecoming the representative of a newspaper that claims to tell the people the truth. A large number of Catholic clergymen were present, and even they became so disgusted with the newspaper man's conduct that one of these priests came to the platform and begged the disturbers to be quiet and let me speak.

I have no fight with the Catholic clergy or any other men. My only purpose is to tell the truth, and I will keep on telling that, and such papers as yours will not stop me for one minute. Your publication is but a further advertisement of our work, and the people will know that you are lying when they read your statement and compare it with the facts well known to those who attended the public meeting that I addressed recently in Paris.

You state that "Rutherford has vast funds at his disposal", and in this you are right. My Father is exceedingly rich, and he is so rich that he will expose the nefarious religionists to all the world, and he won't call upon any of you to contribute one penny toward it either. You might watch the development of things in the next few months and see whether or not your diatribes and malicious, scandalous publications misrepresenting the truth accomplish anything or not.

If you were honest you would be willing to hear the other side and let the people hear, and judge for themselves, but you are not. You know that your Catholic crowd has misrepresented the Lord and the truth so long and misled the people so much, that they are now exceedingly fearful that the people will find them out. Be assured that the people will find you out, and that very shortly. Keep on publishing your diatribes concerning me. These help to advertise what I am doing. I welcome every one, and you may make them just as broad as you want to, because the more you say the more the people know that you are not telling the truth.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. F. RUTHERFORD

P. S. If you publish excerpts of this letter, please show that you at least have the appearance of gentlemen by publishing the letter in full, and then say what you please about it.

## A New Covenant for the Nations

TOWARD the close of the World War the constitution or covenant of the League of Nations was proposed. Centuries before Christ's birth the sacred Scriptures prophesied of a new covenant for the nations. The covenant of the League of Nations, however, is not the fulfillment of that prophecy, even though religious enthusiasts for the League of Nations have claimed it to be "the political expression of the kingdom of God on earth". The framers and signers of that covenant never had God nor His will in mind or heart, neither the advancement of God's kingdom on earth. Today, after more than ten years' operation of the League covenant it has failed to bring any of the blessings promised in the new covenant. The new covenant is one of everlasting life on earth for the people; it is one of reconciliation with God through a perfect arbitrator or mediator; it is one of the forgiveness of sins, perfect health for the sick and dying, happiness, and plenty for all the poor of the land, true liberty for the downtrodden, unending peace between all peoples without the maintenance of armies and navies for defense against wars of aggression, and even deliverance from the bars of the grave for all who have died.

The League covenant, as long as it continues, means only prolonged sickness, dying, and death for the people; it cannot keep the people from dying; much less can it restore back from the grave even one of the millions of the poor innocents who laid down their lives as a preliminary to the covenant of the League. This international compact will go; it must go, for divine prophecy declares that it shall be broken to pieces. If God's prophecy does not mean that the members of the League will get at violent odds with one another and break it up of themselves, then it means that God himself through His chief executive, Jesus Christ, will smash it up. Only thus can the prophecies be explained. (Ps. 2:8, 9; Rev. 2:27) This utter abolition of the League and its covenant Jesus will accomplish in "the battle of that great day of God Almighty", popularly called "the battle of Armageddon", and which is now nearer than the nations and people think. (Matt. 24:38, 39) Immediately after the magnificent triumph which Jehovah God will get himself through Christ Jesus in that battle, the new covenant for the nations will be inaugurated. Many may, by following God's counsel in His holy Word, live

through that battle to witness the beginning of that blessed covenant.

The new covenant is "new", not in the sense that it takes the place of the League covenant. The fact is, the new covenant was made upon the basis of an adequate surety nineteen hundred years ago at Jesus' crucifixion. For that reason the second grand division of the Bible has been regularly called "The New Testament". The new "testament" and the new "covenant" mean the same thing, for both expressions translate the same original Hebrew and Greek words in the Bible. "Covenant" means a coming together in agreement, a contract, a disposing. Although definitely made nineteen centuries ago, yet this particular covenant is a new one in the sense that it displaces an ancient or old one made over sixteen centuries previously. One of the inspired writers of the New Testament says: "If that first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the second. For finding fault with them [the Jews], he [God] saith, Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, when I will make a new covenant . . . In that he saith, A new covenant, he hath made the first old. Now that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away." (Heb. 8:7, 8, 13) The new covenant, you may be sure, is not an international agreement, made between the nations of earth after the close of the World War or at any time prior thereto. Such a covenant would only be a covenant between nations, erstwhile enemies but all a part of the one great visible organization of Satan the Devil, "the prince of this world." Contracts between members of the Devil's organization bring selfish benefits to the contracting parties, but do injury to a third party, the people. The efforts now being made to control international trusts and cartels prove this to be true.

The contracting parties to the new covenant are Jehovah, the only true God, on the one side, and the arbitrator or mediator whom Jehovah has appointed and accepts for the other side. This mediator acts in behalf of the people or nation which God chose in connection with the old covenant, and then acts through this people or nation in behalf of the peoples of all the nations of earth. The first clear prophecy of this new testament or covenant is found in Jeremiah's writings, chapter thirty-one, verses thirty-one to thirty-four inclusive. This prophecy shows that no group of international politicians

would either propose or make this new covenant, but that it originates in the mind of the Almighty God, Jehovah, the Most High, and that it is His love and mercy which cause it to come into existence and operation. God is also the One who decides whom to invite into the covenant as of the party on the other side of the covenant.

The prophecy opens, saying: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant." At the time of this prophecy the old covenant was still in force; but God foreknew that He would abolish it at a definite future day. With whom, then, will God make this new arrangement? With the members of this present so-called "political expression of the kingdom of God on earth"? No! God's prophecy answers: "With the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah: not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which my covenant they brake, although I was an husband unto them, saith the Lord." God's own utterance declares that this new contract will be "not according to", hence *different* from, the old one. Nevertheless, other scriptures show that the old covenant, in the manner of drawing it up and inaugurating it, is a prophetic pattern or picture of the new covenant. The points of correspondency are interesting to note. Many of these points, being already matters of fulfilled prophecy, are unshakable guarantees that in the lifetime of millions of people now living the glorious new covenant will become operative and valid toward our sorely distressed and dying race.

The Hebrews, or Jews, were and are members of the family of Adam. Hence, due to Adam's rebellion against God's law in the garden of Eden, death, imperfection, and sin have been inherited by Jews as well as Gentiles. (Rom. 5: 12) How would they, or could they, gain life? Not life in heaven, but on earth, and that for ever, and with all the things that human heart and mind and body could desire and enjoy to the glory of God. God pointed them to the way thereto, and opened up that way for them. Sixteen centuries before Christ they were down south in the land of Egypt, not as a free and independent people, but slaving their lives away for a devilish Pharaoh and his conscienceless ring of princely politicians, grain brokers and moneyed commercial men, military commanders with their chariots and horses and armies, and

priests and magicians. God raised up a champion of the true worship of the true God and of freedom for the oppressed, namely, Moses. Not consulting even Moses, but deciding to do the act of His own loving-kindness, God finally issued instructions to His servant Moses to lay the sacrificial basis for a covenant with the enslaved Jews. Thereby the Jews should gain their freedom from the Devil's organization in Egypt, and become God's servants, and also, if they kept the terms of the covenant, gain everlasting life in a land "flowing with milk and honey, which is the chief of all lands".

The sacrificial basis for that covenant was a lamb "without blemish", slain there in the land of Egypt on the night of the Passover. The mediator between God and the people of Israel was the prophet Moses. He was the one whom God used to issue regulations as to how their lives would be spared or passed over by virtue of the blood of the Passover lamb, and how they would immediately thereafter be led out of Egypt, a people redeemed by Jehovah God. In the fulfilment of these prophetic pictures, God sent down Christ Jesus from heaven into this world, even as He had formerly sent Moses into Egypt, and Jesus offered himself as "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world". Jesus was literally slain in Satan's world at the Passover season of the Jews. Hence the people of earth may hope to gain life through the new covenant because they have been redeemed "with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot".—1 Pet. 1: 19.

It is the value of Jesus' blood that makes valid that new covenant or testament. For this reason, at His last earthly supper, Jesus took a cup of wine as symbolizing His blood, and said to His eleven faithful apostles, "Drink ye all of it; for this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins." (Matt. 26: 27, 28) In carrying out this priestly office of offering sacrifice for mankind's sins, Jesus became Mediator in behalf of sinful mankind, who of themselves never could approach unto God and enter into a treaty with Him. So it is written: "There is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all." (1 Tim. 2: 5, 6) Jesus has given himself a ransom for all, whether they be dead or alive; accordingly all members of the human family, whether now dead or living, must and will have the privilege of re-

ceiving the benefits of the new covenant when it is inaugurated.

The Jews had hoped that by keeping the ten commandments and the other provisions of the covenant through Moses they would acquire title to eternal life on earth. The Apostle Paul sums up the result of their efforts, saying: "The commandment, which was ordained to life, I found to be unto death. For sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me." (Rom. 7: 10, 11) How foolish then for anyone to hail the League of Nations as the savior of the world, as was done by the religious leaders in A. D. 1919 and thereafter! The blood of the Passover lamb of the Jews, or the blood of all their other animal sacrifices, could not possibly take away their sins, and it was the removal of their sinfulness that was needful, because it was their sinfulness and imperfection that kept them from fulfilling the ten commandments and the other requirements of God's covenant. Likewise, men's efforts today to justify themselves before God and thus to gain life by trying to keep the ten commandments or by this hypocritical sham of so-called "character development" are all vain. If the Jews, or any other nation, are to inherit everlasting life on this earth, this old covenant through Moses must be done away, and a new and better covenant, established on a better and perfect sacrifice that really takes away sin, must be made.

God has made this all-necessary provision, for His inspired Word testifies, saying: "By so much was Jesus made a surety of a better testament [covenant]." "Now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises." "And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, . . . for [Diaglott reading] where a covenant exists, the death of that which has ratified it is necessary to be produced; because a covenant is firm over dead victims, since not even the first [covenant] has been instituted without blood." (Heb. 7: 22; 8: 6; 9: 15-18) At His death on the tree Jesus abolished the old Mosaic covenant, freeing the Jews from its obligations, even though down to this day Jews do not realize it. Thus Jesus was instrumental (as the Apostle Paul states it) in "blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to [the tree]".

(Col. 2: 14) However, Jesus died as "the Lamb of God" long centuries ago. Why then is it that the people have continued to die during all the Christian era and are still dying? Many men, failing to get a true answer to this question from the clergy, have turned sour against the Bible and scoff at the atoning sacrifice of Christ Jesus the Mediator.

The Bible's answer is this: That whereas the sacrifice of Jesus was essential as a preliminary and as a basis to the covenant, yet the kingdom of God and its establishment are most important of all. Jesus sounded the keynote when He gave His disciples the prayer: "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." The peoples of earth need to be delivered from the kingdom of Satan, which was symbolized by the autocratic kingdom of Pharaoh of Egypt in Moses' day. Satan's world must be brought to an end, and "the prince of this world", the Devil, who is also "the god of this world", must be bound and his power in heaven and earth paralyzed. The sprinkling of the blood of Jesus "the Lamb of God" indeed takes away the sin of the world in order that the people of the world may have a resurrection from the dead and a clean slate before God when the new covenant goes into operation. But it is God's kingdom alone that can destroy the Devil's organization that has ever galled mankind; it is God's Kingdom that will exercise the power to bind Satan and the wicked angels and men on earth who serve him and thus to bring mankind forth from bondage under Satan's world system into the "land flowing with milk and honey", Paradise restored to this earth. It is God's kingdom that will inaugurate the new covenant, for God's anointed King is the Mediator thereof.

The new covenant was made at Jesus' death on earth, but that was not God's set time to establish His kingdom and inaugurate the covenant. At that time the Jews were in no fit condition to enter the new covenant with God, for they demanded the crucifixion of the very one who is the Mediator of that covenant, and their children unto this present time have never accepted Him as their Savior. The setting in motion of the covenant must wait until the kingdom of God is reached. That is why the nations of earth, aside from the comparatively few genuine Christians, have received no benefits as yet from

Jesus' death, but men continue to die and to drudge and slave and sweat and finally collapse under Satan's beastly world organization.

This very futurity of the covenant's institution was foreshadowed in God's dealing with the Jews. Although the old covenant was made, as God says, "in the day that I took them by the hand, to bring them out of the land of Egypt," yet it was not until "in the third month" thereafter, when they had reached Mount Sinai, in the desert of Arabia, that God inaugurated that covenant, and sacrificial blood was used to confirm it. (Ex. 19-24; Heb. 9:18-20) Likewise in the fulfilment of this prophetic picture. Mount Sinai, the ancient mountain of God, foreshadowed the kingdom of God, which kingdom is also symbolized by Mount Zion in the Holy Land; as it is written: "Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion." Mankind, and particularly the little band of genuine and faithful Christians, have had to journey from the time of Jesus' death through the weary centuries of the Christian era and down to this day to reach God's mountain or kingdom. And now the kingdom of God is reached, since A. D. 1914.

Writing prophetically for the benefit of Christians today, the Apostle Paul compares Mount Sinai to God's kingdom, or Mount Zion, and says: "For ye are not come unto the mount [Sinai], . . . but ye are come unto mount Sion, and unto the city [government] of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, . . . and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel. See that ye refuse not him that speaketh. . . . Whose voice then shook the earth; but now he hath promised, saying, Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. . . . Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear."—Heb. 12:18-29.

In A. D. 1914 "the times of the Gentiles", as Jesus called them, ended, and the time for God's kingdom through Christ came. The systems of rulership of this earth have been considerably shaken since then, even as Mount Sinai was mightily shaken and a fearful commotion occurred when God inaugurated the old covenant through Moses. But the shake-up of Satan's organization in heaven and earth is not yet over.

The final, terrific shaking, which God will give to that organization at the battle of Armageddon now so near, will make it reel worse than a drunkard and will shatter it and for ever remove it from the bowed backs of humankind, and the people will go free, yes, free for ever from Satan's dominion. And then, too, God through Jesus the Mediator will confirm the new covenant in heaven, and the laws thereof will be proclaimed to the uttermost nooks of our globe, and the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the great deep. All nationalities shall be brought to a knowledge of the terms of that covenant; even the dead nations shall be brought from the graves to obtain this knowledge and benefit thereby unto life eternal in human perfection on earth.—1 Tim. 2:3-6.

Describing the institution of this life-giving contract and its benefits to the peoples God's prophecy declares: "This shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel." Other scriptures indicate that the term 'Israel' here applies to God's faithful witnesses of ancient times, who were truly 'Israelites inwardly', namely, the devoted prophets of God from Abel down to and including John the Baptist. These will be brought back to earth as perfect men, and be made 'princes in all the earth', and will treat with Jesus the Mediator in behalf of fleshly Israel, the Jews, and all other nations, for all of whom the "Lamb of God" gave himself a ransom. The prophecy continues: "After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people. And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more."—Jer. 31:31-34.

All this provision of the new covenant means, as we say, "heaven on earth" for the people. It means remission of sins that are past, harmony with God, never-ending "peace on earth", resurrection for the dead, and glorious life and health in God's image and likeness for all mankind on earth; and God's name hallowed, and His will done on earth as it is done above in heaven. Only those refusing to render allegiance to God's

kingdom which backs up this new covenant, and refusing to hear and obey the Mediator, Jesus, the greater Prophet than Moses, will be annihilated in perpetual destruction, "the second death." For the Apostle Peter, quoting God's own words from the Old Testament, says: "And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will

not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people."—Acts 3:23.

The time behooves all people, therefore, to turn from all earthly, human compacts, covenants and leagues, and turn themselves to earth's new King, the great Mediator of the new covenant.

### Billions of Profit in Dope

**T**HE secretariat of the International Narcotic Conference of the League of Nations has given it out that the profits of the dope trade are in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000,000 a year. This is the full and complete explanation of why nothing has been or can be gained in the control or restriction of narcotics. An Argentinian, commenting on the brazen proposition of the British

delegate that the dope trade should be thrown open for three years, so that every nation in the world might compete in an open market, said that it was evident to him that the dope conferences are like the armament conferences, confined more to talking about making and selling it than of getting rid of even a small part of the wicked cruelty of the dope traffic.

### In the Next Issue of *The Golden Age*

#### Racketeering—the Devil's Civilization

Since the racketeers virtually gained control of the government of Chicago the whole world has been interested in this subject, and in this article we have a resume of the various rackets that have been worked during the centuries down to our day. The various aspects of racketeering, and the guises under which it has carried on its devastating activities, are considered in a comprehensive way. The article is one of exceptional value and importance.

#### Attraction of Gravitation Not Universal

The writer points out some exceptions to the law of gravitation and offers some suggestions in explanation of puzzling phenomena.

#### Intolerance in Quebec City

An account of an experience which throws an interesting side light on the intolerance yet rampant in this vestige of the Old World in the New.

#### Governor Pinchot and *The Golden Age*

Something more on the subject of power companies.

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