



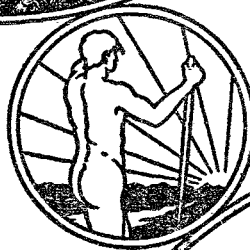
OLD
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The Golden Age

a Journal of fact
hope and courage

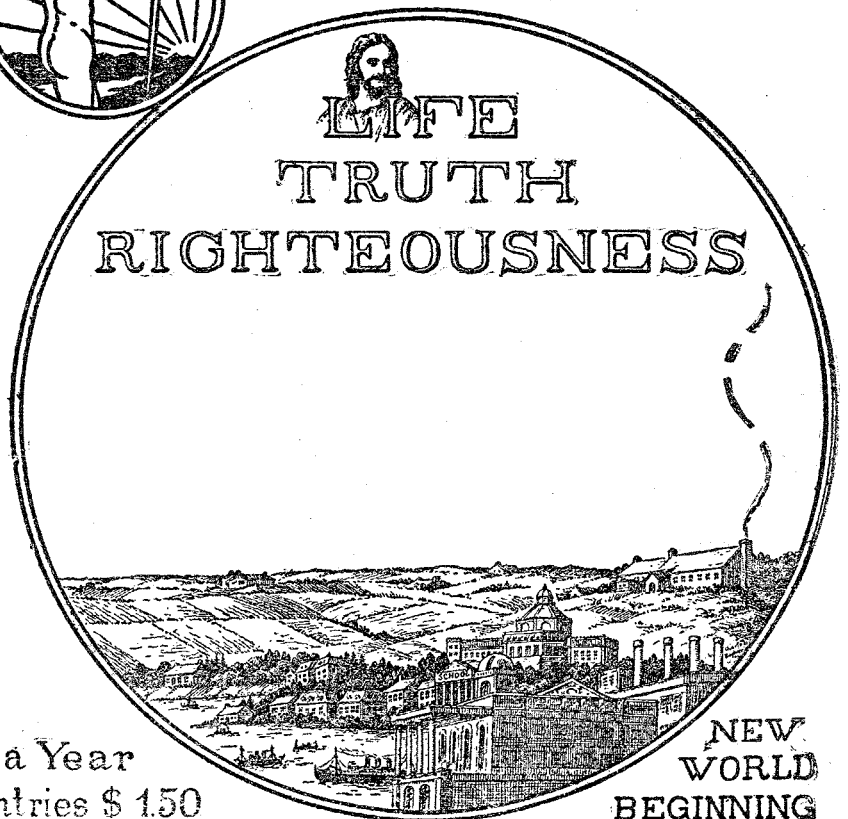
Vol. VII Bi-Weekly No. 163

December 16, 1925



THE WORLD
AND ITS NEWS
RADIO
REPORTS
OIL AND THE
GERMS OF WAR
MAN'S DUTY
TO THE GOD

LIFE
TRUTH
RIGHTEOUSNESS



NEW
WORLD
BEGINNING

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The Golden Age

Volume VII

Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, December 16, 1925

Number 163

The World and Its News

[Radiocast, with other items, from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters by the Editor.]

An Investigation of Hospital Demanded

A FEDERAL grand jury has demanded an investigation of conditions at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., where four thousand insane patients are confined. The jury declares that this is at least a thousand more than the hospital can properly accommodate and it raises seriously the question if there are not some among the number who are not and never were insane, but were put away by those who wanted to get rid of them.

Government Opens New Air Routes

THE Postal Department has awarded contracts for new air mail service between Boston and New York, via Hartford; between Chicago and St. Louis via Springfield; between Chicago and Fort Worth via Dallas; between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles; and between Elko, Nevada, and Pasco, Washington. The new routes will operate in conjunction with the main well-established New York to San Francisco service.

Decoration of Business Offices

NEW YORK has a new profession, the decoration of business offices. The office decorator plans the arrangement of partitions, the size of the rooms, the selection and arrangement of the furniture, the color scheme, the decorations complete, with a view to business efficiency and the conveyance of the right impression to the minds of customers.

Staten Island's Spry Centenarian

THE New York Times tells us that Mrs. Francoise Levapresto of Grant City, Staten Island, is 105 years old. She lives alone in a cottage, does all her own housework, and during the summer raises enough food to keep her all winter. She has just celebrated her 105th birth-

day and terminated a four-day celebration by dancing with one of her daughters part of a waltz played on a phonograph. She says she feels fine. Very likely she may be another of the millions now living who will never die.

Robbing Orchards is No Joke

ROBBING orchards has ceased to be a joke in the state of Pennsylvania. That state now has a law which makes the person guilty of stealing fruit from an orchard, or in fact taking any other kind of farm property, subject to a fine of \$500, with possible confinement in prison for three years.

California Condors Not Extinct

FOR some time it was supposed that the great California condor, the largest bird in North America, had become extinct. But the census of California's wild animals, undertaken by the California Fish and Game Commission, shows that there are still some pairs of these great birds making their homes in the highest of the California mountains. The condor lays but one egg a year and therefore increases very slowly in numbers.

United States Air Mail Service

THE United States lags behind in airplane passenger service. In 1924 French airplane lines carried 16,729 passengers, British airplane lines 18,000 passengers, and German airplane lines 20,869 passengers; and the number is steadily growing. But the United States has the banner airplane mail service. During the last three years, day and night, winter and summer, in fair weather and in foul, the fliers have covered the route between New York and San Francisco, usually making the trip in thirty-three hours and with almost no loss of mail or aviators.

Karolyi, Saklatvala and Liberty

AT THE first of the year Count Karolyi, first president of the Hungarian republic, was permitted to land in the United States only when he promised to keep quiet. Now the state department has ruled that a member of the British Parliament cannot come in, ostensibly because he believes in communism. Liberty disappeared from America while Wilson was king. If Mr. Saklatvala does not break any laws, why should the state department worry over what he believes? If all the people who believe foolish things were excluded from the United States, the country would be emptied of its inhabitants, beginning with the state department. If the British can stand it to let Mr. Saklatvala talk in parliament, why be fearful here?

Tourists Flock to Minnesota

IT WILL surprise some to learn that only two states in the union, Florida and California, are rated as having a larger tourist traffic and tourist business than is enjoyed by the state of Minnesota. The tourist season in Minnesota is limited to June, July, August and September; but the increased population during those four months is 200,000.

A Happy Reunion in Chicago

JUST before the Turkish army destroyed the Armenian village of Arpowood, during the World War, an Armenian woman slipped behind the plaster a piece of paper whereon was written the Chicago address of her husband, then in America. After many years she found her way back to Arpowood. Her home had been destroyed, but the walls remained standing. She found the piece of paper, and with her two fine children is now happy with her husband in their Chicago home.

The Lord is The Only Hope

SUPPOSE the World Court plan is accepted by all the nations, including the United States. The control of the world would then be in the hands of those dozen men who are the judges. Whoever could control the judges could control the world. Are there any financiers in the world who would be interested in controlling the judges? Probably yes. The

only judge that could be fully trusted in such a position is the one whom God has appointed to the job. God "hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained," Jesus Christ the righteous.—Acts 17:31.

New York's Fire Boats

ACCOUNTS of fires in New York harbor are usually punctuated with statements to the effect that such and such a fire boat soon had the fire under control. These fire boats are wonders in their efficiency. The ten boats, when working on a single fire, can throw into it 640,000 pounds of harbor water per minute; and they can do this at two blocks distance from the water's edge. The fire boats often assist the land firemen in extinguishing fires on shore.

The Whole World Being Educated

WE CAN hardly realize how rapidly the whole world is being educated. Into every nook and corner of heathendom there are now going the motion-picture reels, the telephone, the telegraph and, most of all, the radio. Reports have it that in the heart of Africa the natives enjoy chatting with one another over the telephone. They soon get used to it, and now they are taking to the radio quite as enthusiastically.

The Malolo's Soda Fountain

UNIQUE in the history of navigation is the steamship Malolo, expected to be the queen of the Pacific, and intended to ply between San Francisco and Hawaii. In place of a bar the Malolo will have an elegant soda fountain. Plate glass an inch and a quarter thick will cover the twenty-eight-foot counter of teak, protecting its polished surface and at the same time bringing out the lustre of the wood.

One Million Ice-Cream Cows

THERE are one million cows in the United States that give nothing but ice-cream. Perhaps we should not put it just that way, but it certainly is interesting to know that one million cows are now required to produce the ice-cream consumed in this country. The New York Times tells us that the annual total con-

sumed is 285,000,000 gallons, or enough for every individual in the country to have about two helpings per week the year around.

Long Distance Locomotive Running

THE New York Central has adopted a new policy of having one engine pull the Lake Shore Limited from New York to Chicago and return. The changes of locomotives which have heretofore been made at Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Elkhart will be done away with on the Limited; but the train crews will change at those points, the same as heretofore. The numbers of locomotives is being reduced on all lines.

Radio Cooks an Egg on Ice

A DISPATCH from New York states that at the radio world's fair an egg was placed on a frying pan, which was then placed on a cake of ice. In a moment the pan became hot through the action of radio waves that penetrated the ice; and the egg was cooked. The trick was done by a wireless lamp, the inventor of which lit the bulb through a man's head.

Dehydration of Vegetables

DEHYDRATION of vegetables is almost entirely neglected in the United States, but in Germany there are 4340 dehydration plants, in France 750 and in England 430. Dehydration utilizes all the food grown on the soil, saves in cost of transportation, increases the keeping qualities, preserves uniformity of quality and is subject to no loss from crushing or spoiling. Plants are located where the food is grown, insuring dehydration while the material is in prime condition.

New York's Expensive Rats

THE United States Health Service shows that from April 18, 1923, to February 28, 1925, the rat catchers of New York were paid by the taxpayers \$340,000, for which amount they successfully captured 4,756 rats, of which 1,426 had fleas to the total number of 4,408. To catch a flea-bearing rat cost \$238, and each ordinary rat \$72. This is, to say the least, a high price for rats. But that is what the people want—high taxes, so that they can pay high rents.

Contents of a Ton of Straw

OUT of every ton of straw, costing them \$8 to \$10 per ton, the Manufacturers' Chemical Company of St. Paul's Park, Minn., gets 400 pounds of fireproof roofing material, 640 pounds of material for the making of elastic paint, 15 gallons of antiseptic oil, a quantity of acetic acid and 12,600 cubic feet of gas. Millions of tons of straw are burned annually, being regarded as waste product.

Output of a Single Grain of Rye

ON THE Tile Company Stock Farm, New Bethlehem, Pa., one grain of rye this year produced seventy-four stalks. The sheaf has been sent to the Pennsylvania State College at Bellefonte. It is said that another single grain on the same farm grew seventy-eight stalks. The average rye plant usually has four or five heads.

Piano Wires Do Work of Six Girls

THE work of canning peaches has been relieved of a tedious hand operation by a new California invention. Two fine piano wires enter the peach simultaneously. When they encounter the pit, they spread on each side, stripping the fruit of the meat, and allowing the stone to drop below. Every machine installed puts five girls out of work.

Getting Rid of Pocket Gophers

AS HIGH as forty percent of the track repair work in some sections of the West is caused by pocket gophers making their homes in railroad embankments. In the spring they migrate into the fields, where they live, and thrive, raise families and do great damage. The Department of Agriculture is now showing the railroad companies how to poison these critters and thus make it advantageous all around. A diet of poisoned clover does the trick.

Non-Stop Nonsensical Bible Races

EVERY once in a while we hear of another non-stop Bible race, in which some church organization undertakes to read the Bible through, reading day and night, with relays of readers, until the book is finished. This is nonsense, not Bible study. The Bible is the greatest book in the world and needs to be stud-

led critically, carefully, comparing one text with another, noting even the differences in translations and the readings of the oldest manuscripts. It needs to be studied prayerfully, humbly and with Bible helps such as are now available to all truth-seekers. At the last Bible Marathon, held in Boston, twenty-four persons finished the reading in fifty-four and one-half hours; but it is doubtful if any of the readers learned anything of value by such a method of racing headlong through the Book of Books.

America's Greatest Cities

NEW YORK CITY has approximately seven millions of inhabitants; Chicago three millions; Philadelphia two millions; Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Los Angeles and Boston have approximately a million each. The cities of the half-million class are Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Minneapolis, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Automobiles Destroy a City Per Year

A CITY of twenty thousand persons is no mean municipality. There are not a great many cities of larger population in any one state. All of them are important. Yet in the year 1924 there were slain by automobiles in the United States twenty thousand persons, fourteen thousand of them adults, six thousand under fifteen years of age. This means fifty-five automobile deaths per day, the year around.

Eight Months to Make a Pencil

A WRITER in the New York *Sun* explains why it takes eight months to make a lead pencil. It takes four months to season the combination of clay and graphite so that it will be of the proper hardness, and four months more to glue together and finish the cedar cases in which the ready-prepared writing substance finds its resting place. It is said that the supply of cedar wood for lead pencils is rapidly becoming exhausted. A billion are made each year.

Muscle Shoals in Operation

THE Muscle Shoals power plant about which there has been so much controversy in and out of Congress is now in partial operation. The construction of this dam has raised the waters of the Tennessee river so that they are now

navigable all the way to Knoxville, 650 miles from its mouth. The Muscle Shoals project has cost the government \$51,000,000.

Great Transportation Changes Coming

IN VIRGINIA two electric engines outpulled three of the largest steam locomotives made. In Canada a new Diesel combination oil and electric engine and passenger car made sixty-five miles an hour between Montreal and Ottawa with ease. In New York a transportation engineer says that the day dawns when privately built motor roads will be used to transport all freight.

Liberia May be Developed

INDICATIONS are that Liberia, the little country on the West African Coast which was founded by American Negroes, is in for a big development. Unless plans miscarry, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, expects to invest \$100,000,000 in Liberia. They plan to have a million acres in rubber trees and ultimately to employ a third of a million natives in tending the trees. At present the rubber production of the world is in the hands of the British and the Dutch.

The Duck Farms of Long Island

LONG ISLAND has become one of the duck raising centers of the world. One of these duck ranches has 100 houses, each 300 feet long, in which the ducks, even at night, are bathed in the steady glow of electric lights. The ducks hatch in four weeks and are ready for market eleven weeks later, after they have reached five pounds weight. During the season 700 barrels of ducks are marketed daily. Last year 1500 barrels went to England.

New Radium Deposits in the Congo

AT PRESENT the radium supply of the world is about eight ounces, valued at about two million dollars an ounce; and, frankly, there is not enough to go around. It is of great use in the treatment of certain forms of cancer, is used for illuminated signs, and has transformed the world of science. It is good news that a new source of the metal is the Congo region, where considerable deposits of radioactive ore have been brought to light.

85,000 Murders in Ten Years

THE Reverend Harry E. Woolever, D.D., editor of the *National Methodist Press*, of Washington D. C., in an address before the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Auburn, New York, called attention to the fact that in the last ten years there have been eighty-five thousand murders committed in the United States. He wonders why this is so. One reason is that some men probably conclude that if it is a brave and praiseworthy thing for a thousand men to kill another thousand men in war, it is equally brave and praiseworthy for one man to kill one man when he has reasons for wishing to do so.

Canada's Far Northern Radio Station

WITH commendable enterprise Canada has installed a broadcasting station at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, 125 miles beyond the arctic circle. It is believed that this station will play an important part in the development of mineral and oil deposits now known to exist in those far northern climes. It will be of benefit in radio experiments and in other ways also.

Strikers Bare their Breasts

THERE is a dispatch from the Panama Republic which has an ominous tone to it. It seems that several thousand persons went on strike for lower rents. The dispatch states that when the officers charged the mobs with fixed bayonets, some of the crowd stood firm, bared their chests and urged the officers to shoot. Situations like this usually terminate in bloodshed and sometimes in war. If rents are too high they should come down. If not, the facts should be presented to the people.

Toronto's Street Car Lines

FOR four years Toronto has owned and operated her own street-car system, comprising 222 miles of track and serving an area of thirty-five square miles. On an average fare of 6.15 cents the three citizens who have managed the lines have succeeded in entirely rebuilding the lines and putting in a complete equipment of the finest, most up to date cars on the continent. The plan of the city is to provide service at cost, and to give the best of service.

The Development of Vancouver

VANCOUVER, the outlet for British Columbia and the wheat-growing provinces of Canada, is developing rapidly into a port of great importance. It now has forty-two regular steamship lines, engaged in carrying grain, lumber and other forest products to all parts of the world. Most of this goes via Panama. The port of Vancouver is always ice free.

Pictures of the Infant Jesus

STORIES are in circulation in New York of a church in this vicinity where on Sundays the streets are crowded with poor Italians waiting in queues for blocks, for the privilege of paying fifty cents a head to see a supposedly miraculous picture of the glorified infant Jesus on one of the interior walls of a church. When Jesus was crucified he was a man thirty-three years old, not a baby; and he is not a baby now. Whoever fixed up the picture made a mistake.

Nature's Signs of a Hard Winter

IN THE Canadian Rockies, as early as the middle of August, the man-hating cinnamon bear, the elk and the antelope came down out of the mountain heights, begging for food in the towns and villages. At that early date also the gophers and ground squirrels were burying their winter rations, all of which, the trappers say, insure an exceptionally severe winter.

Seeing Ourselves as Others See Us

IN AN address Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios, dean of the faculty of juridical and social sciences of the University of La Plata, Argentina, sounds the following warning to South America regarding American big business:

The United States is carrying on a task of absorption; it has a rudimentary spiritual life allied to an enormous physical might that is disconcerting; it cannot be for us a model of democracy. The United States will not come toward us with cruisers nor armies; it will come with its financial politics, which limits national sovereignty or compromises independence.

Oil Fields in Northern Alaska

THE United States Geological Survey, which has been exploring the Arctic slope of Alaska, reports that there is oil in large quantities in that far northern clime. Every such discovery that the North was once the home

of great forests furnishes additional proof that the Bible story of the Flood is true. Those forests grew and fell while the earth was yet enveloped in a hothouse mist of fairly even temperature in all parts of the world, and before there was yet in the earth such a thing as rain.

Poor Outlook for the King Business

THE present outlook for the king business is poor. The kings of Britain, Italy and Spain are such in name only. The real power is in the hands of others. There are still kings in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria, and a queen in the Netherlands; but the great bulk of Europe is from now henceforth free from this ancient fraud.

No More Conscientious Objectors

THE International Peace Congress, at its 1925 meeting in Paris, decided by a vote of 194 to 144 against the recognition by governments of conscientious objectors in time of war. All signs indicate that in the next war there will be no recognition of conscientious objectors, and that before its close every true Christian in the earth will be slain.

Europe's Forty Conferences

SINCE the war, beginning with Versailles, there have been altogether about forty conferences by the men who dragged the peoples of earth into the World War, to see what could be done about getting them out. These conferences, to mention a few places, have taken place in Paris, London, Chequers, Geneva, San Remo, Hythe, Boulogne, Brussels, Spa, Aix les Bains, Wiesbaden, Cannes, Genoa, Rapallo, Washington and Lausanne, with more to follow.

British Fears of a Revolution

THERE is a great deal of fear in Britain that a real revolution is impending; and that it may not be, and probably will not be, a bloodless one. The mine owners were to have cut the wages of the miners, so that British coal might regain its lost markets in Italy and South America. The railwaymen gave orders that on a given Friday they would cease moving coal. To avoid the immediate dangers the

Prime Minister arranged for the payment of \$50,000,000 in subventions to the miners, to keep the mines going to the first of next May. In the meantime the whole mining situation is being studied. Extremists on both sides predict war next May; and the outcome in that event will hinge upon the question whether the British army, made up of the common people, can be depended upon to fire upon their fellow men. Exactly this very situation was foreseen thirty years ago by Pastor Russell and is discussed in "The Battle of Armageddon", which is the Fourth Volume of the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES. Whether they like it or whether they do not, society will be bound in time to acknowledge that Charles T. Russell was a man of God, and was guided by God in his studies of the Divine Word.

Lloyd George's Plan of Relief

MR. LLOYD GEORGE's plan for a workless England is to put more workers back on the land. He claims that proportionately, compared with Denmark, Britain should have 750,000 more land workers; compared with Germany it should have 1,000,000 more; compared with Holland 1,750,000 more and compared with Belgium 2,000,000 more. In 1840 the British Isles grew food for 24,000,000 people as against a present food production for only 15,000,000 people.

Britain's Taxes on Liquors

BRTAIN'S need of money has brought about the largest taxation of the liquor business ever known. Last year the largest English brewing company made net profits of \$66,000,000, and paid \$50,000,000 of that amount into the state treasury in taxes. The tax of whisky has been raised from \$2.75 to \$18 a gallon. In the last sixteen years the consumption of whisky in the British Isles has fallen from 32,000,000 to 13,000,000 gallons per year.

Baldwin Tells the Communists Something

PREMIER BALDWIN, in a speech before the British Parliament, has reminded the Communists that no minority in a free country has ever yet coerced the whole community, that the community will always protect itself, and that if the time comes when the community has to protect itself with the full force of the government behind it, the community will do so, and

the response of the community will astonish the forces of anarchy throughout the world.

Britishers Fear a World Race War

TWO prominent Britishers at a church conference in England, one an ex-governor of Bombay and Madras, India, and the other a missionary secretary, a keen student of Asiatic affairs, are reported by the *New York World* as prophesying a world-wide race war unless the whites abandon their assumed superiority over the black, brown and yellow races, and treat them all on terms of equality. These gentlemen assert that the World War has impressed the colored races with the inferiority of the white man's civilization.

The Guardian's View of Wilson's Offer

REFERRING to Lord Grey's revelation of Wilson's offer to put the United States into the war early in 1916, in the event that Germany should refuse certain offers of peace which he wanted Britain and France to make, the *Manchester Guardian* says that "if war were not what it is, one might well think that all the European statesmen who let President Wilson's attempt come to nothing ought to be guillotined. Such an episode seems an outrage on reason, a slur on human decency. But it is simply a characteristic incident of war."

Do Something and Be Something

A BRITISH ex-service man was out of work. He could not get work, but he could sing; so instead of having his hand out for a dole he sang on the streets of London for his daily bread. He had a fine tenor voice and sang well. The director of a great opera chanced to hear him and is now training the street singer for a place on the stage. Do with your might what your hands find to do, is the reasonable and efficient advice of the Scriptures.

Lady Cynthia Mosley on Socialism

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY, daughter of Lord Curzon, one of the most prominent and powerful of British statesmen, in announcing her candidacy for Parliament on the Labor ticket is alleged by the *New York Times* to have made the statement that she realized long ago that capitalism is doomed and for that reason she has been learning to earn her own

living, and has been doing it too, by office work and also such honest-to-goodness farm work as milking cows, planting turnips, and making butter and cheese.

Spiritism in the Pulp.

THE *London Daily News* tells of the Rev. C. L. Tweedale, of Weston, England, who, when he preaches, often has the apparition of a Roman Catholic priest in full canonical robes standing by him. Rev. Tweedale is always seeing visions of the dead, including dead dogs and cats which growl or snarl, balls of fire, flying objects and other manifestations of life in an unseen world. Our explanation is that all these manifestations are the work of demons.

Freight Subways for London

EARTH'S great cities must all come to putting their freight distribution underground. It is inconceivable that death-dealing trucks could continue to roar through the streets in ever increasing power and volume. London is now seriously considering the problem of building a freight subway, far below the passenger tubes, which will cost \$160,000,000. The proposed line will have twenty stations at first and be in full operation in five years.

Motor Craze Hits Britain

THE motor craze which has so effectively filled the streets of American cities with carbon monoxide fumes and klaxon squawks has now hit Britain in good shape. Britain already has six hundred thousand cars and it is estimated will take on another hundred thousand in the coming year. The speeds of British cars are high and their colors bright.

Turkey Waking Rapidly

ALL dispatches from Turkey indicate determination to adopt western civilization as quickly as possible. Police must shave off their beards, cut their long hair and wear police uniforms, and will receive regular wages. Doctors are to be sent out into the country districts to teach sanitation and remove superstitions. All the dervish monasteries have been closed, and the twenty thousand monks turned out to work like the rest of us. The dervishes were spirit mediums.

The Autogyro Spanish Airplane

THE first tests of a Spanish invention, the autogyro, are very encouraging. This machine, at a test near London, rose almost vertically for a thousand feet; and its British pilot brought it down as lightly as a feather, at a forward speed, when it touched the ground, of only twenty miles an hour. With the engine dead the machine falls as slowly as a parachute.

The Petroleum Industry in Peru

PERU has one oil company which in one general location has sunk more than eighteen hundred wells. This oil company has four thousand men on its payroll and produces over four million barrels of oil annually. Talara, the center of the industry, has a population of 15,000 souls, and is in every sense of the word a modern up-to-date city.

The Locarno Security Pact

IT IS confidently claimed that the Locarno security pact insures European peace for all time. All the principal European powers have pledged themselves not to make war on each other, to bring all their disputes before the Hague tribunal and for final decision before the League of Nations. In forty previous conferences Europe has said, Peace, peace. Now they say, Peace and safety. And the Bible says that when they shall say, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them. When it will come and how we do not know, but we have confidence that the Bible prediction will be fulfilled.—1 Thessalonians 5:3.

Got the Minister of Education Guessing

A FRENCH teacher propounded a problem to his class in school which is distressing the Minister of Education of that country. The problem was, in effect, "A company in the infantry consists of 225 men. If the food and maintenance of each man costs ten francs a day, what is the sum wasted by war in a month of thirty days, and how many children could be clothed for this sum if a suit of clothes for a child costs forty-five francs?" The Minister is worrying for fear the teacher will set the children to thinking. It is considered all right to teach people, provided the teaching is done in such a way that they cannot or dare not think.

Raising Cotton in Africa

IN THE six years from 1918 to 1924 Britain increased its cotton production in Africa from 14,016,000 pounds to 79,200,000 pounds. British Africa and India together now produce about one-third of the world's cotton supply.

A Million Dollars Worth of Dogs

AT THE London dog show of the Kennel Club, held in Alexandria Palace, during the week beginning September 30th, there were exhibited three thousand dogs, said to be worth a round million dollars. Some of these dogs are accustomed to satin pillows, phonograph music, beefsteak, silver-backed hair brushes, sterilized water and police guards, so the New York *Times* tells us. The largest dog at the show is a St. Bernard weighing 198 pounds.

The Dennistoun Rector's Complicated Job

BESIDES the preaching of the gospel and those things generally associated with it, the rector of the Dennistoun, Scotland, church, is supposed to supervise the following activities: Brigade Bible Class, Young Woman's Guild, Savings Bank, Junior Choir, Boy Reserves, Brownies, Girl Guides, Women's Guild, Band of Hope, Signalling Class, Senior Choir, Boys' Brigade, Lads' Social Club, Football Club, Golf Club and Rambling Club. Under the circumstances nobody should be surprised that the preaching is pretty poor.

Money in the Glove Business

SOMEBODY should make some money in the glove business in Rome if trade keeps up. Reports have it that hereafter the pope will wear gloves when his hands are kissed, and that 100,000 kissed his hands in July and August. To keep the microbes from multiplying too fast this should mean a glove trade of about five hundred pairs a month. Wonder who gets it?

Latvia Will Pay in Full

LATVIA has offered to pay in full her debt of something over five million dollars, with accrued interest at four and one-half percent. The conditions in Latvia are said to be very good. The ports are convenient for entry of goods into Russia. The country has made considerable progress in reconstruction work.

Elephants Multiplying in Africa

A DISPATCH from Johannesburg states that elephants have so multiplied in Central Africa as to become a pest and a menace. They have been tearing up and destroying gardens and have trampled several people to death. Even armed men have had to flee before them. Thirty-four troops of elephants were seen in a trip of only three hundred miles.

Russia Goes Back to Vodka

AFTER eleven years of prohibition the Russian government has gone back to the open sale of vodka and whisky. The reason for this is said to lie in its need of revenue and its inability to keep liquors from coming over the various borders. Private individuals may now make and sell the stuff, as well as the government, which has hitherto had a monopoly.

Hard Times in Ireland

HARD times persist in the Irish Free State. It is estimated that seventy percent of the patients of the Mullingar Mental Hospital are there because of undernourishment. Bread without butter is about all the food available in some districts and at times even that cannot be had.

Stockholm System of Liquor Control

THE Stockholm system of liquor control gives to a private monopoly the entire liquor trade. Any profit above five percent goes to the government. Liquors when consumed privately can be obtained only on presentation of a card showing that the holder of the card is above the age limit, has paid his taxes and has never been in trouble with the authorities. The operation of the law has caused a decrease of forty-two percent in the amount of liquor consumed.

A Lighter and Cheaper Steel

THE New York *Herald Tribune* has a dispatch from Germany announcing a new form of steel which is forty percent lighter and thirty percent cheaper than that now in general use for construction purposes. Important inventions are following one another rapidly in Germany nowadays. Necessity is the driving force behind these inventions. The German birth-rate is only about three-fourths what it was before the war.

Mussolini Destroys One More Liberty

MUSSOLINI has now made arrangements to abolish all local elections in towns of 5,000 inhabitants or less and will govern them by officers appointed by himself. The reason for this move is that the remaining liberty lovers in Italy were mostly in these smaller communities, and Mussolini is making sure that there shall be none to stay his hand. At recent riots in Florence, where the Fascisti were guilty of murder, arson and burglary, the chief of police gave orders that they were not to be molested in their work. Mussolini has since removed this chief from office.

A German Invents a Plane that Sails

A GERMAN has invented a new plane that has a telescoping mast and sail. It is all metal, and proved its value in its first flight of six hundred miles across the North Sea from Copenhagen to Felixstowe, England. It is described as a giant seaplane with a single wing, and equipped with twin engines.

Putting the Kremlin to Work

THE Kremlin, of Moscow, center and symbol of all Russia under the czar, the palace where the czars were crowned, and where they had their golden throne, is now used as the seat of parliament by the Soviet government. Instead of gilt braid and brass buttons and education of a certain sort there are now farmers and others with long whiskers, wearing homespun blouses and high boots, and women senators clad in common house dresses, with red bandanas on their heads. Give them time and the new rulers will do as well as the old. It takes more than braid and buttons to make statesmen. By all accounts the czar's old régime was about the limit for injustice, incompetency and dishonesty.

Greek Church May Unite with Rome

IN A dispatch to the New York *Times*, Walter Duranty, for many years the special Russian correspondent of the *Times*, says that "at the present moment the confusion in the Russian church is such that for the first time in a thousand years there is a reasonable possibility of the reunion of the Eastern [Greek] and Western [Roman Catholic] branches of the Christian Church".

From Our Canadian Correspondent

"ACCORDING to the Bishop of Chelmsford, the world is clattering back to barbarism." So says the Vancouver *Saturday Tribune*, and continues its editorial comment:

True, the world has experienced a terrible jolt that threw civilization off the rails. All the deviltries of the world were let loose ten years ago, and it is not easy to chain them up again. The world is outwardly irreligious because it has lived through a furnace of savageries which was the negation of religion. It saw the churches in all lands silenced when the real test of whether they stood for spiritual things or temporal things came. They capitulated to the God of War just like any other human institution, and they are shattered today by that surrender.

If the churches have lost the people, it is not because Christianity has failed, but because the churches failed in a great emergency to embody the teachings of Christianity. It is because they have attached to Christianity doctrines which the minds of men refuse to accept, and have neglected to rest upon that plain human gospel which Christ delivered and the world still needs.

Let the bishop take courage. All is not lost. And the truth about today is not all told in the newspapers.

But, one naturally rises to ask, if the cure is as simple as that, why is it not being applied? Possibly because the "plain human gospel which Christ delivered" has been completely lost sight of, and in any case it does not fit in with present business arrangements.

Making War Ladylike

THE Toronto *Daily Star* is pessimistic about peace talk, also somewhat cynical. Under the heading "Making War Ladylike" it editorially says:

An extraordinary number of persons who would pass an ordinary test of intelligence scoff at the idea of outlawing war, but clamor for the outlawing of the use of poisonous gases and other methods of warfare which they regard as unladylike.

Surely, it is clear that in a life-and-death struggle nations will stop at nothing. War cannot be made safe or decent or humane. The business of a nation at war is to destroy the man-power of the enemy. And modern science has provided ingenious weapons which show no mercy for women or children, but which, in their very nature, carry carnage to all classes and ages of both sexes.

World society is again placing the ban on the use of poisonous gases and of bacteria as weapons of offense. But the gun that fires blindly to a distance of seventy miles may still destroy non-combatants. Unseen air-

craft may still drop tons of explosives on sleeping cities. Warships may still cut off the food supplies of a nation. High explosive shells weighing a ton may still blow orphans' homes to pieces. Mines dug below unsuspecting troops may still hurl hundreds into eternity. Machine guns firing hundreds of bullets per minute may still shoot humans down like vermin. War glorifies the work of extermination. And the side getting the worst of it will pay no attention to the rules previously drawn up.

War is too costly in life, property and happiness to be retained when international disputes can be adjudicated just as fairly as those between individuals. The banishment of war as between civilized nations has entered the stage of practical politics. The impractical persons are those who would retain war in the hope that they may make it decent.

With the recent practical and appallingly plain arguments against war (and four years of unbridled savagery surely is such an argument), it seems incredible that there should be any disinterested people who will applaud war in any form.

Cities as War Targets

SIDNEY POTTER, a former aviator, writes in *The New Leader* (London, England), as reported through the London (Ontario) *Echo*, on "Cities as War Targets in Future". He quotes from a speech of Air Chief Marshal Trenchard, of the British Air Force:

Although it is necessary to have some defense in order to maintain the morale of our people, it is far more necessary to lower the morale of the enemy's people, for nothing else can end war.

The process of "lowering the enemy's morale" is accurately dealt with:

We can now drop a greater weight of bombs in one day than was dropped during the whole of the recent war. Five hundred machines could drop more than three thousand tons of dichloroethyl sulphide on London in a week, one drop of which will disable and a few drops burn to death. This substance is a liquid, which not only burns but evaporates into a gas which poisons on being inhaled. An area contaminated with it remains untenable for weeks.

Lewisite, an arsenic preparation, penetrates gas masks and causes excruciating pain, mental distress, madness and attempts at suicide.

Phosphorus bombs, unquenchable with water, will be dropped on large sections of a city . . . and throughout the night the long orgy of horror will continue until the first faint streaks of dawn break upon a city, great tracts of which will be smouldering poisoned ruins while the streets are choked with the dying and the dead.

This should have thoroughly subdued and demoralized any ordinary population; the ends (whatever they are) of war will have been served, and the world made safer (?) for democracy!

Canada's Liquor Question

LIQUOR and the liquor question continue to hold a share of the spotlight in Canada. Ontario has endeavored to please a section of its population with 4.4 alcoholic strength beer, much to the disgust of all prohibitionists and connoisseurs of good beer. As is usual with a compromise, no one is pleased. Quebec continues with its government dispensary system and continues to show healthy balance sheets as far as cash is concerned, and unhealthy ones on the moral situation in the province.

British Columbia has a government dispensary system and a license system "grafted" on to it with a result, as reported in the *Northern Messenger*, that "bootlegging was never so prevalent as it has been lately".

On January 2nd, 1925, the *Vancouver Province* tells of one of the periodic Vancouver drives:

Armed with ninety warrants, squads of the Provincial Liquor Board Police cooperating with the City Dry Squad, cost the city \$27,271, but Attorney-General Manson, claiming that the law was not being adequately enforced, had the provincial police also working in the city and in December deducted \$22,219 from Vancouver's share of the liquor profits.

In Prince George and Cranbrook the so-called profits were completely wiped out and in many other places materially reduced. Besides the amounts charged the municipalities the reports of the Liquor Control Board show that the cost of enforcing the Act is steadily increasing.

However, the *Vancouver Province* unctuously reviews the situation and indulges in some platitudes:

The force that will finish liquor is the force that finished the dodo, the mastodon and the dinosaur. These things flourished in a crude, half-made world. When the world improved, they could not keep up. They disappeared because they had lost their usefulness.

Men use alcohol today as an expedient. It creates for them a world of illusion wherein all imperfections become perfections and all failures become glorious successes.

As man's power for success increases, as his personal liberty becomes greater, and as he gradually grows into a more efficient being, his need for liquor will die away.

The illusions of happiness and prosperity that alcohol brings him will become realities. His craving to fool himself will lessen.

Liquor drinking has been on the decline for centuries. For every dyed-in-the-wool drunk there is today, there were fifty from six to ten generations ago. It is no longer necessary for a gentleman to fall under the table every night. Sobriety has become the rule rather than the exception.

Prohibition is one of the things that evolution is attending to. And in spite of laws and armed policemen alcohol will disappear, but not one moment before man becomes good enough and sensible enough and efficient enough to do without it.

Like many more newspaper comments on events, you pay your money and take your choice.

Taxes in Canada and U.S.A.

THE *Edmonton Journal* reprints from the *Financial Post* a statement covering United States and Canadian taxes, with everything in favor of the U. S. A. We read:

A man with \$100,000.00 income pays in Canada taxes amounting to \$32,000.00 whilst in the United States he pays about \$22,000.00. This is a \$10,000.00 argument against staying in Canada, or at least against investing here. Florida today is making a bid for Canadian dollars by eliminatory death duties, and gets them.

The man who earns \$10,000.00 a year in Canada pays over \$600.00 income tax; whereas in the United States he pays, under the new rate forecast by President Coolidge, less than \$200.00.

Already the difference in the scale of taxation in Canada and the United States is so great as to be a definite factor in influencing unfavorably the flow of capital.

Looking Around for Saints

THE *Toronto Mail and Empire* comments on the proposed saints for the Church of England:

While the Church of Rome is scanning the record of a number of Englishmen and Englishwomen to determine whether they are proper subjects for canonization, the Church of England is also discussing a proposal to create a few saints. The matter is now in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the list approved by him will have to be approved also by the House of Commons before it can become the law of the church and the law of the land.

Some of those who have been suggested as proper saints are Charles I, Henry VI, Archbishops Laud, Parker and Cranmer, and Florence Nightingale.

Henry VI did apply funds for Eton and King's College, Cambridge, but he also involved his realm in a civil war. Perhaps one of his claims lies in the fact that he was murdered.

Charles was also interested in education, but to admit him now as a saint would be to admit that the English rebellion was a mistake, and we doubt if the masses of churchmen would commit themselves thus far.

Florence Nightingale was a Christian if ever there was one. She was also an Episcopalian; but if she is a subject for sainthood, then Lytton Strachey has written in vain. Anybody he writes about becomes disqualified, with the exception of Cardinal Newman.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, of the *New York Times Magazine* suggests that in view of the close ties between the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the Church of England it might be a gracious act to include an American saint or two, and nominates George Washington, who was a staunch Anglican.

Some of the great ones of history are disqualified because they were not Anglicans. John Bunyan, who has a window in Westminster Abbey, was a Baptist. Wesley and Wycliff are among the great figures in the history of English religion, but they did not conform to the Anglican system of worship, though it has been argued that they were not dissenters.

No doubt, after the choir of saints is established, an amendment to the Prayer Book will be made so that they can be supplicated, adored and asked intercession of. The cleavage between Rome and the Anglican communion is rapidly being healed.

The Farther North the Better

HERE is a little free advertising. We insert this "want ad" free of all charges, hoping that the clergyman gets his heart's desire and, by going far enough north, possibly the frost will stiffen his creed, which he admits is unstable, along the lines of truth.

Clergyman, undenominational, would like to hear of community who would be glad of his services. No rigid creed. Jesus and plain gospel. Preferable far north as possible. Box 1329, *Star-Phoenix*, (Saskatoon, Sask.)

Spiritism—Demonology

THE Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, a well known minister celebrated in both England and Canada, has this to say about spiritism, as reported in the *Toronto Daily Star*:

"Don't let anyone say to you there is nothing in spiritism. There is. It is demonology." So declared Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, speaking last night in

West Presbyterian church on the responsibility of the church in respect to the Bible.

Taking as his text St. Paul's words in his letter to Timothy in which he spoke of the church as "the pillar and ground of truth", the preacher pointed out that Timothy was at that time at Ephesus, a city rolling in wealth and the chief centre of necromancy, spiritism, or spiritualism as it is now called. Spiritualism and necromancy always accompany a materialistic age. It was so at the time of St. Paul and it is so today.

Wanted—Medical Common Sense

THE Vancouver *Saturday Tribune* brings to light some further facts in the war against vaccination being waged in that city. The following report is worth consideration:

Medical science has run riot over vaccines and inoculations in the last few years. Simple laws of sanitation are being neglected. During the recent fake smallpox epidemic in Vancouver—an epidemic which was cured almost instantly by a ban on the American tourist trade—one doctor who favored pus injections told his audiences that sanitation had nothing to do with the preventing of smallpox. He could see nothing good but pus.

Such teaching is quite contrary to many high authorities, but the result of it is seen in an illustration at Langley Prairie, where three alleged cases of smallpox were recently reported, and a demand made that all the scholars be subjected to an injection of the pus of bovine syphilis.

One of the parents organized a committee of inspection, the committee including a trained sanitarian. This is what they found:

"In the boys' lavatory the urinal was in a filthy condition, with the flushing apparatus apparently out of order.

"Moisture surrounding three toilets, which showed signs of having had no swabbing for some time.

"On flushing toilets there was a very offensive smell of sewer gas from each, which would indicate that the septic tank is not in order.

"Returning some time afterwards it was found that there was no water in the tanks to flush toilets.

"With four windows for ventilation, all were closed except one.

"In the girls' lavatory a quantity of rubbish in the doorway; a hole cut in brass plug in clean out trap allowing gas to escape, considerable moisture surrounding all toilets, showing signs of no recent swabbing.

"On flushing four toilets, two overflowed their contents over the floor. Two emitted sewer gas on being flushed.

"On returning later no water in tanks to flush toilets.
"Four windows for ventilation—ALL CLOSED."

We do not like to poke fun at medical science, especially in view of the decision in a lawsuit this week which exonerates a hospital and the medical staff in a case where a patient's operation wound became maggot-infested and his death ensued. But surely medical science has outrun commonsense when medical health officers permit all the windows of a school to be closed, to have toilets plugged up, septic tank out of order, and emanations of sewer gas, and then think that these invitations to disease can be corrected by merely inoculating all the children with cowpox.

Perhaps if there were not such huge profits in vaccines and serums the public would not have them forced so upon them.

The medical hierarchy, so long as it can do its work and force its will on the people without adverse publicity, has a fair chance of success. Daylight, and complete reports of the other side of the question, will do much to force the vaccinationists into the open. It has yet to be successfully demonstrated that a circulatory system filled with cowpox pus is as good a road to health as an alimentary system emptied of improper foods.

What Do Your Children Read?

THE *Times-Herald Newspapers*, of Moose Jaw, Sask., has an editorial aimed at salacious and unmoral literature; "Profitable Filth," it is termed. It reprints in part a *Winnipeg Tribune* editorial which takes a well-merited wallop at the feature of American publications of a type which no wholesome-minded American will support:

In 1912 the total value of magazines coming into Canada was \$81,000. In 1922 the value had increased to \$2,122,000. What represents this increase? Chiefly periodicals filled with stories of sexual perversity and crime, which are attaining a most astonishing circulation in Canada. The Dominion is contributing very substantially to building up a large industry, and not in our own country but in the United States.

The publication in the United States of a particularly offensive and particularly dangerous type of literature is becoming, as a matter of fact, an industry of tremendous proportions; growing by such leaps and bounds that it now rivals the moving picture business. One publisher alone, starting with a single magazine a few years ago, now publishes in the neighborhood of thirty, each one a little more unwholesome than the last, and all of them filled with cheap nastiness, the most offensive feature being a simulated morality cloaking their real nature.

Just because the United States permits and supports this profitable beastliness is no reason why Canada should. It is contrary to both the spirit and the letter of Canadian law that these publications should be permitted to come into the country and be sold here. Nevertheless they come, in the number of at least a million a month, and are read chiefly by the young of both sexes. "The most consistent reader of so-called 'confessional' magazines is the girl of high school age," said a social service report issued in Toronto recently.

It would be difficult, indeed, for a mature mind, saturated in this form of literary garbage for a month, to retain a sane and wholesome outlook on life. Their effect on adolescent minds can be judged in that light. There can be no possible blame attached to a young girl who regularly devours these magazines if her mind, her every thought, is tinged with sex. The blame rests with the parents who permit such things to find a place in her life, and with the public and the public officials who permit them to be offered for sale in almost every newsstand. It is in this, as in so many other things of our times, a careless public—permitting unscrupulous men to pander for profit to the natural curiosity of youth.

But the public is not backward in criticizing the tendencies of youth. Over and over again the comment may be heard that the young people of today seem to have no moral standards. It might very well be said that they are not permitted to have, that on every hand they are besieged by influences that tend to undermine character; and these are the product, not of youth, but of an older generation seeking profits from the exploitation of youth.

The obscene magazine mill, pouring its filth into this country at tremendous profit, is only one example of these influences. It is outstanding, however, for the reason that it illustrates the careless public attitude. Machinery exists that could bar every one of these magazines out of the country, and would, if an outraged public demanded it.

Many readers of THE GOLDEN AGE magazine would do well to overhaul their own children's literature supply and determine just why the light in the bedroom of the teen-age girl burns till all hours of the night, and what type of "movie" and "artist" literature she devours when not in the immediate spotlight of the family. The same censorship of the growing boy's mind-food might do no harm. Good healthy tiredness acquired on the baseball lot or tennis court is more desirable than enervated minds and relaxed morals, as a result of pernicious reading matter.

The Visions of Mary Martha Chambon

WE HAVE before us a 64-page book published by the Academy of the Visitation. It contains imprimatures of the Archbishop of Chambéry, Cardinals Gasparri and Maffi, and the Archbishop of St. Louis. Cardinal Gasparri's letter states that the pope was delighted with the book, and wished the story published as widely as possible.

Francoise Chambon, as she was at first called, had visions when she was nine years of age. They were accompanied by the clairaudient ear. After two years in a convent she spent a term of eight months lying on the floor of her cell, wearing rough haircloth, night and day. A crown of thorns was added, not permitting the head to rest without severe pain. The eighth month expired in May, 1867. During this experience the book says:

In the silence of the night our Lord revealed Himself to His servant in the most wonderful manner. Doubtless, He sometimes left her to struggle painfully during long hours against fatigue and sleep, but more frequently He took possession of her immediately and she lapsed into an ecstatic condition. He confided to her His loving secrets, overwhelmed her with caresses and plunged her heart into His own.

The mother superior of the convent was made the custodian of the messages which came thereafter to Mlle. Chambon. They fill many pages, having for their object the cultivation of reverence for—not the death of Jesus, which pays man's ransom, but—His wounds. One of the messages was:

"When My holy Wounds were made, vain men believed that these Wounds were at an end; but they will be eternal and they will be seen eternally by all My creatures."

The book indicates that Mlle. Chambon not only had visions of and conversations with Jesus, but with God Himself, and with the Virgin Mary. We quote from pages 39 and 40:

One Sunday in Lent the sister's suffering state not permitting her to assist at the sermon, her Beloved came to her and said: "I am going to give you an occupation: offer your sufferings in union with My divine sufferings, for the souls in purgatory."

The sister began to make this offering, and at each repetition she saw a soul ascend to heaven. She was at the twentieth, when the Eternal Father said to her: "I give you My Son's power, provided you offer your heart united to His." She endeavored to do so and at each act of offering and union—according to her ex-

pression—she saw a flight of souls ascend to heaven "like a flight of birds."

Souls delivered by her sometimes came to express their gratitude, saying: "May the feast that saved us—the feast of holy Wounds—never pass. Before coming to the enjoyment of God, we did not know the efficacy of this devotion. In offering the holy Wounds of our Lord to His Father a second Redemption is procured."

Among these souls some are particularly near the heart of a religieuse—the souls of her own sisters. Sister Mary Martha prayed and suffered for them very specially, the Blessed Virgin expressed her satisfaction: "The souls of your sisters in purgatory are my daughters, I take great pleasure in hearing you pray for their deliverance. . . . I suffer much to see them in this fire. . . . Nearly all of them go there. . . . I am Queen and I wish those souls to reign with me. In spite of all our power, my Son and I cannot deliver them; they must expiate. But you can so easily relieve them and open heaven to them in offering the holy Wounds for their souls to God the Father."

In the following interesting paragraphs from page 46 we have the key to the source of all these visions. Bible students will see at a glance that Mlle. Chambon was a spirit medium, deceived and being deceived. Moreover, we have here undeniable evidence that from the pope down the whole structure of Roman Catholicism is permeated with demonism. The scripture is surely fulfilled which declares that "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird". (Revelation 18:2) The story of Mlle. Chambon continues:

Before such a proof the sister submitted loyally, and to repair her past opposition did her utmost to propagate the devotion.

"Devotion to My holy Wounds is the remedy for these iniquitous times," assured the Savior. "I Myself will it—and your aspirations must be made with great fervor."

This progress enraged the demon, who vented his wrath upon our sister, whom he began to deride: "What are you doing here? You are losing your time. Others say beautiful prayers from the books, but you are always repeating the same thing."

But Jesus drove the demon away: "My daughter, I see all, I count all. Tell your Mother that I keep account of each of her aspirations; she must do all in her power to maintain the Chaplet of Mercy; I am happy to see you honor My holy Wounds. I can now dispense more plentifully the fruits of My redemption, and you who know My will must be doubly fervent. . . . You will lose much if you relax in devotion to My Wounds."

What a fine time these two demons had, persecuting, oppressing and deceiving this poor woman, one of them even pretending to be the Lord Jesus, as previous ones had pretended to

be the Virgin Mary and even God Himself. How joyfully we look for the day of the Lord when all these malific powers will be destroyed, never more to delude and enslave mankind!

Radio Reports

KNOWING that there are thousands who are interested in the welfare of broadcasting the truth, we publish from time to time some of the letters received from the listeners of Stations WBBR and WORD. Many people are appreciating the truth, many are asking questions concerning the Bible, many have purchased literature and many are praising the Lord for the new hope born in their minds and hearts. Truly the Lord is richly blessing this means of spreading the truth.

Receiving Truth by Radio

GENTLEMEN:
We want to convey to you our heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the great pleasure you afford us in your programs over the radio. Your selections are beautiful, both vocal and instrumental. Your station we consider to be the finest on the air.

In regard to your talks on the Bible, we have been taught from childhood, but have never been able to get any intelligent understanding of the Bible until we have heard it explained by you. Now it is an entirely different book; for you people put the matter in a clear, concise, and reasonable way.

Keep up your good work; for you have made many dark ways bright to us. We look upon all the good people who take part in your programs as real friends. We have been listening in for months, but yours is the only station with which we have communicated. With kind regards to all, we remain,

Yours thankfully,

C. W.; MRS. C. C. M. (Sister); Miss H. W. Aunt);

J. M. (Nephew).—*Newark, N. J.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

My good wife and I wish to tell you how much we appreciate the wonderful lectures on the Bible. We never miss any of them. We rejoice that through the radio so many can hear the life-saving message. . . . I would like you to send me a list of books written by Judge Rutherford. I wish to possess them. I trust you will ever continue in your wonderful work, and I know God will bless you.

G. C.—*Hackensack, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

Because of the inspiration I have received from listening to Judge Rutherford's lectures, I am writing for information on your belief and publications thereof. Please oblige,

J. F.—*Brooklyn, N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN:

As we sit listening to the beautiful program broadcast by your station, we have often wondered if your artists and speakers ever stop to think of the many that are like us, who receive your fine programs and never take time to thank you. You may be assured that we highly appreciate the noble truth that you are sending out. Be sure to keep on. We are hearing you ever, though you rarely hear from us. Please send me a copy of the Bible as translated by the I. B. S. A., also bill for same; and I will make prompt remittance.

J. D.—*Red Bank, N. J.*

HONORED SIR:

Your lecture or sermon broadcast this morning certainly was wonderful, so timely and interesting that it was a thriller. The musical program was beautiful. Yes, indeed; I am thankful for the radio, otherwise I never would nor could have heard this sermon.

C. M.—*Rahway, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

I wish to thank you in the name of my husband and myself for the many hours of pleasure given us through your broadcasting station. The voices of your performers are very pleasing, and their enunciation could not in our opinion be improved upon. Your résumé of world events is particularly appreciated by my husband. Judge Rutherford's talks are always instructive; and he has sent me hurrying to my Bible to check him up when his statements have differed from my own ideas. So you can readily see what a big interest you are in our scheme of life. I remain,

E. L.—*Annadale, N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN:

Having listened to a number of Judge Rutherford's lectures, and getting more deeply interested in his teaching, I would appreciate a little more information in regard to same and your association.

W. H.—*Asbury Park, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

Let me express my appreciation of the programs transmitted from your station. I am especially interested in Judge Rutherford's lectures. Would be pleased to have you send me all information available as to how to study the Bible.

W. P. D.—*Brooklyn, N. Y.*

MY DEAR SIR:

It has given my wife and myself great pleasure to be privileged to listen to the truth of our God and our Redeemer, Jesus Christ, as delivered in your lectures. Your lectures and books have brought to us both light which neither of us was able to realize by being taught through the clergy. . . . We consider it a great privilege to tell everyone we meet who has a radio to listen in on WBBR. We are now able to understand, and look forward with joy to Christ Jesus as King.

With best wishes for you, and co-workers, I am,

R. F.—*Jersey City, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

I heard your station WBBR broadcasting Judge Rutherford's talk on "What God do you Worship?" This was in the morning. I thank the Judge for his opening my eyes to the truth.

Albert E. F.—*Philadelphia, Pa.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

I want to thank you for the information contained in your letter of Aug. 10th relative to the lectures of Judge Rutherford, and also the study books which are available. I am mailing my order today for THE GOLDEN AGE magazine and also the STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES. I had the pleasure of hearing my Bible questions answered last Saturday evening. I want to extend my word of appreciation for enlightening me on the subjects. Station WBBR, to us, towers above all other stations when you are scheduled to broadcast. We seldom miss the opportunity to grasp the knowledge which you send forth.

S. D. D.—*Verona, N. J.*

Appreciating High-Grade Programs

DEAR SIR:

Permit me to thank you for the excellent and interesting programs broadcast by your station which my family enjoy very much.

J. W.—*Bridgeport, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:

We enjoyed your program Sunday evening; in fact we always enjoy your programs. Wishing you success.

R. P.—*Asbury Park, N. J.*

DEAR SIR:

It is just 9:30 p. m.; and wondering what might be on the air, I hear "Annie Laurie" coming in good and clear, and later "Abide with Me", which draws us back to old New York again. . . . I will say for the rest here present that your program was the best of the evening. Thanking you, also wishing you much success.

C. B.—*Lemon City, Fla.*

DEAR SIR:

I have listened to your program of music, just finished. I wish to thank you for your music, which was grand. I might say that when the day's work is done, it is a great joy to sit down and listen to a program like the one you have just rendered. I will surely listen in to your services. Thanking you very much and wishing you much success, I am,

H. G.—*Sked, Ontario.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have enjoyed your program over the radio very much indeed. The Bible lectures have been very interesting and instructive. I hope that all others have enjoyed them as much as I have.

Your station has become one of my favorites because of the clearness with which the programs are broadcast, and because of the kind of programs you are broadcasting. You are doing a fine work, and I wish you continued success.

L. P. H.—*Plainfield, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN:

Your station came in clear and strong this a. m. I get you regularly every Sunday morning.

B. L.—*Philadelphia, Pa.*

DEAR SIR:

I hereby wish to express my greatest appreciation of the programs broadcast by WBBR.

E. K.—*Trenton, N. J.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

It was my pleasure again to listen to most of the program from your station last Sunday evening. It surely brings joy to my heart and mind. I rejoice to be privileged and permitted by God's providence and grace to hear these programs. I cannot express in words my joy and pleasure to get to hear Judge Rutherford speak; for I have made a consecration to the Lord since I have been in this institution (Stillwater Sanatorium, Dayton, Ohio), about fourteen months ago. God's consecrated people, as in my condition, can by the radio hear the truth proclaimed. . . . May the spirit of our Lord, strength, knowledge, zeal, and favor be with all who are serving Him through the radio in my earnest prayer.

J. F. H.—*Dayton, Ohio.*

DEAR FRIENDS:

We are pleased to inform you that both programs from WBBR were received here yesterday. . . . People are becoming better acquainted with WBBR in these parts, and frequently express themselves as appreciative of the good things that it gives. We have little difficulty in tuning in to get you now.

J. D.—Granville, N. Y.

Comforting Shut-Ins

DEAR SIR:

Had the pleasure of listening in to the Watchtower services this Sunday. I do enjoy the lectures very much indeed. They are so interesting, and never leave one in doubt. I do also enjoy those beautiful selections from the orchestra, and the singing. Until recently I attended a Baptist church. Now that I am a cripple through an accident, and in middle life, I can no longer attend church. I am thankful to the Lord that He has found a way for others like myself to hear His message by radio. I know there are hundreds in my position equally thankful that they can hear the Word of God that otherwise would be denied them. God bless you all for your efforts in trying to give comfort and pleasure to those who need it.

MRS. C. S. L.—Atlantic City, N. J.

DEAR SIR:

Your station has afforded me much pleasure in my night vigils during sickness in the home. . . . Pray for us, that we faint not: for the road seems hard.

J. W. H.—Lynbrook, N. Y.

Music Bringing Joy to the People

IN ORDER to further the interests of the Radio Station and to attract the listeners to the truth, the Lord has richly blessed the efforts of those who have been serving in music, both vocal and instrumental. This station has its own orchestra and choral singers, both groups being made up of the Lord's consecrated people. No people on earth can render more acceptable music to the Lord than His own people. It is the purpose of The Watchtower to put on only such music as is appropriate. The people have expressed appreciation of the high-grade music in the programs.

DEAR SIR:

Last evening we heard beautiful singing, and found it to be from the Watchtower. We enjoyed it very much, have gotten it before, and will try for it again. It gives country people so much pleasure, and I think it must help those who never attend church. It certainly gives them good thoughts. Wishing you success.

E. B. D.—N. Scituate, B. I.

GENTLEMEN:

I had the pleasure of hearing you Sunday night. The sacred music was beautiful. Being an invalid and shut-in, I get much pleasure from such programs as yours, because I cannot get to church.

MRS. W. P. H.—Roanoke, Va.

GENTLEMEN:

Your singing and your orchestra music are the most spiritual we can get around the city, and it is very much appreciated by me.

F. W. S.—Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Your lecture came through excellently. This is a novel way to spread the real Gospel truths unadulterated and straight from the Word of God. The choral music was good. Keep up the good work.

F. S. S.—Lewistown, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

Upon returning this evening from church service, I tuned in to your station and we all appreciated the singing by your choral unit of those grand old Gospel hymns. I have heard your station before, but your broadcasting this evening prompts me to send my thankful appreciation.

B. F. H.—Paterson, N. J.

GENTLEMEN:

The concert given from your station WBBR this morning was wonderful. My wife and I enjoyed it very, very much. Thanking you and your orchestra for the fine music.

H. S.—Elizabeth, N. J.

DEAR SIR:

I surely do enjoy the wonderful lectures from your station, also the sweet music. There are plenty of sermons on the air, but I think the broadcasting from your station beats all. To hear the Bible explained is just wonderful; and to hear an orchestra playing hymns is a great drawing feature. I surely do hope all will be continued.

Would it be possible to let me have a copy of last Sunday morning's lecture? My mother is very religious; and being without a radio, she would appreciate reading that lecture. Thanking you and wishing you all kinds of success in your wonderful service to the world, I remain,

MRS. O. E. S.—Linden, N. J.

DEAR FRIENDS:

We are now able to get your station Sunday mornings without any trouble, and the program comes in very distinctly. We surely enjoy the programs immensely. In this way we hope to witness to the neighbors who otherwise would not listen or go to public meetings.

C. H.—Kunkletown, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:

After hearing the lecture Sunday by Judge Rutherford, I felt that I must sit down and write how wonderful it was to me, better than anything else I know of on earth. I was very thankful that I had the pleasure of hearing him. His words are on my mind night and day. The message guides me aright and is the only thing that makes me happy. God bless that station WBBR! It has meant more to me than anything else on earth. I also enjoy the music and singing, and thank you all.

C. B.—*Keyport, N. J.*

Hearing WBBR on Boat and Train**DEAR SIR:**

Captain Holmes and I, of the steamship "Wabana", feel that we are but acknowledging true service in thanking you for your excellently suitable program broadcast last Sunday morning. On the Captain's private receiving set we heard, through the loud speaker, both music and address quite distinctly, though at the time we were 500 miles to seaward. We are both of the opinion that the music was excellent and appropriate, while Judge Rutherford's address certainly excited a depth of thought that comes too seldom to the average of us. Truly a Sunday program, and we enjoyed it, admiring you for keeping it so.

J. E. S.—*Chief Engineer.*

GENTLEMEN:

Your singing was heard yesterday evening by fifty people on board train running fifty miles per hour near Buffalo, N. Y., through loud speaker. Please acknowledge.

E. P.—*N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN:

The music came in fine. We enjoyed it so much. We had the room full of company.

H. T.—*Barnagat, N. J.*

DEAR SIR:

I appreciate your music both instrumental and vocal. It has the unselfish tone and heart to it. I hear one here and there saying, "No more money for the church from me."

A. D.—*Waymart, Pa.*

Casting Up the Highway**DEAR SIR:**

My wife and I have enjoyed your Bible lectures very much. They have been a source of great comfort and instruction to us, for which we wish to thank you many times. You have shown us the error about purgatory, and we hope to have the privilege of hearing you again.

A. L. S.—*Freeport, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:

Listening in this evening we enjoyed your lecture very much. We have read the Scriptures ourselves, both New and Old Testaments, and find that everything that has been said runs true to form. We certainly hope that your lectures are heard by many more and are appreciated by them as much as by us. Hoping success reaches you at all times, we remain,

J. R. S.—*Newark, N. J.*

DEAR SIR:

Just a line to inform you that I am a listener-in on your fine program on Sunday mornings only, as I work nights. I hear everything your station broadcasts when my receiver is working, not a blur, but every note and word distinct. I wish that I could say that about every station, but I cannot. I am a player of the violin by note and understand a good concert when I hear it. The singers and all instrumental players, the whole broadcasting unit, run very smoothly.

J. F.—*Newburgh, N. Y.*

Regarding Net Earnings of Soft Coal Miners

By James L. Meurer, U. M. W. of A. International Headquarters.

REFERRING to a recent item in THE GOLDEN AGE regarding the wages of soft coal miners, I find this article very misleading. You say: "When he works, if he is a union miner his wages average about one dollar and sixty-seven and one-half cents per ton."

Now this does represent the approximate cost of production, but not the wages of the miner that produced that one ton. In producing one ton of coal it requires several operations, and the one dollar and sixty-seven and one-half

cents represents the pay of more than one man; for instance the wages of loader, driver, motor-men, track men, cagers, dumpers and flat trimmers.

The initial price per ton to the pick miner is one dollar and eight cents per ton, out of which he has to pay for his powder, for the sharpening of tools and the wear and tear of the same. This runs expenses close to twenty- or twenty-five cents per ton, which would leave him about eighty-five cents per ton.

The San Francisco Idea Spreading

THE San Francisco idea (or did it originate in Los Angeles?) that all the employers in the town agree among themselves not to have anything to do with labor organizations, seems to be spreading; although union labor is still too strong in points north of Louisville and east of Minneapolis for the open shop idea to flourish.

The towns that seem to be now definitely tied up by these associations of employers, some of which have one name and some another, are: Atlanta, Jacksonville, Louisville, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Joplin, Topeka, Kansas City, Sioux Falls, Billings, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Ponca, Oklahoma City, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Tucson, Phoenix, Spokane, Tacoma, Portland, Stockton, Richmond, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Diego.

In Seattle, for example, the Associated Industries, annual membership fee \$20.00, asks

the question: "Do you think that it has been mere accident that there have been practically no labor difficulties in the city of Seattle for the past four years?" And then it answers the question by saying, "The Associated Industries has gone about its work quietly, without noise or publicity, but has endeavored to meet and cope with trouble before it fairly started, rather than wait until it was a real, live menace."

How this was done is indicated on the same circular when footnotes add that "the American Trades Association, with nearly 4,000 members, will supply skilled workmen in any trade, unskilled labor and office help"; also, "the members of the Associated Industries obtain important advantages for their employes, executives and office staffs through the Group Life and Group Total Disability Insurance offered under the Associated Industries Group Insurance Plan."

The Prerogatives of the Whole People *By H. E. Branch*

WHEN the Creator placed man, the public, the people, the government, on His footstool, He endowed them with industry, brain and brawn, energy and raw material in superabundance. In fact, everything essential to all human enterprises, the only real capital man has ever known, was his—more than adequate to meet every social demand and develop every child of man physically, mentally and morally to the limit of its natural equipment. Man then invests units of industry in units of raw material, transforming them into commodities, real property, the only things that pay or satisfy human needs, the base of life and the main-spring of all human endeavor.

It is the sacred duty of the public, the people, the government, to employ its members and natural resources for the common good, with justice to all and special favors to none, to recognize and apply that law of nature or statute of man which declares that man shall give an equivalent in social service for any and all benefits or property acquired; that he "shall not get something for nothing", shall not appropriate or confiscate the earnings or property of others without due consideration.

The public equips, develops, operates and

maintains all public enterprises with public industry and resources at public expense. It is the only party investing and is therefore entitled to all proceeds. The only things necessary to enterprise are industry and public resources. Therefore the so-called capitalist has essentially nothing to contribute or invest. Industry, service, property, is the only thing that satisfies.

If a railway can give a certificate or ticket defining the units of service received and its equivalent in other service to be bestowed in exchange; if a court can give a witness an order to the public defining units of social service rendered and good at its face demands for an equivalent in other service in exchange, then it follows that the public, people or government can do likewise and issue orders to society or any of its members, defining units of industry or service demanded, and good for its equivalent in other service in exchange for it. Its possession is evidence that its possessor has rendered social service denominated and is entitled to its equivalent in exchange for it. Such a fiscal system would develop our country and its resources without debt and without embarrassment, and it would stabilize social affairs.

"The captains of industry" who confiscate from public enterprises about \$20,000,000,000 annually in service, interest, profits and dividends on their own *bogus debts*, on promises to pay without even intending payment, while giving nothing in exchange, are naturally "conservative". They do not believe in any change, are satisfied with their enormous graft, and

have bribed officials and a puppet press to disseminate false propaganda in support of their claims.

It is about time to inject a little practical common sense into social affairs, drive the thieves and money changers out of Nature's temple and restore land and natural resources to the public, their natural and proper owner.

Types of Brazilian Armadillos *By Mrs. B. Ferguson*

IN THE GOLDEN AGE for February 11, Mr. Bohnet gave a fine description of the little grey armadillo of Mexico. The description suits the same little animal as we know it in Brazil, except that in this part of South America we have a much larger species of a different color.

The large armadillo of Brazil is red and is found principally in the high lands, above the coast range of mountains, while his small brother is mostly a habitat of the low land; though sometimes he is found in higher grounds, too. The Brazilians call them tatu (pronounced tatoo, "a" as in "ah"). To distinguish the large one his name is tatu-vermelho.

The armor plate of the large species is similar to that of the small one, except that the dividing sections are not so close together, and the whole is covered with a thin, loose skin from which grows long, scattering hair, giving the beast a fuzzy, dirty look—the color of the red dirt found in Brazil. This red armadillo is not pretty by any means, but rather repulsive. His legs are extremely short; his whole appearance is as if he had been flattened out, his shell almost touching the ground. Nor is he ever a pet; he is not considered harmless, as the little black kind has the name of being. On the contrary he is a pest to the farmer who lives where the tatu-vermelho abounds.

He loves sweet potatoes, and begins his operations even before the tubers have begun to grow, thus destroying more than if he had patience to wait for the larger roots. For this reason he is not a favorite animal in Brazil, and many are the means used to destroy him and his family.

First, a well-trained dog is used; but he has to know his business, for though the tatu is easily caught he is not so easily held. If he gets a good start into the ground with his long sharp claws, the dog and his master will have some

fun digging him out. A strong man cannot budge him, even with a strong tail hold.

Then, some dig a square pit, which must be well lined with strong timber, both bottom and sides; the top also must be strongly covered, except the small opening in the center through which the tatu is induced to enter by a bait, the smell of which leads him to fall into the trap to his sorrow.

Others resort to poison. Strychnine is put into a bad egg and sealed up, then placed in the potato patch; and as there is nothing a tatu loves so well as a rotten egg he soon meets his doom. To poison one is to get a number of the murauders; for they never hesitate to feed on the carcass of the dead brother. In this way the farmer may save his potatoes for his own use.

They will also destroy pineapples, always selecting the nicest and ripest. They are so numerous in some places that the woods look as if a troop of hogs dwelt there—the ground being so rooted up, and their trails running in every direction.

These pests rob hens' nests on the ground, and also eat small chickens; and worse still, they will burrow into newly made graves and feast on the dead unless the grave is extremely deep.

I myself have seen graves so demolished. The whole of this description is from personal knowledge, through experience and observation.

The flesh of the small species of tatu is considered clean and is counted as a delicacy, especially when an old black "mamma" roasts it in its shell above the coals, *bun tomerado* (well seasoned), as only a Brazilian Negro cook knows how, with her wonderful assortment of condiments and rich garden spices.

But the red armadillo is not edible. On the contrary it has a very offensive smell; and even

its shell is of little use, being so ugly. However, a boy may cook its flesh for his dog and throw the shell into the yard for a chicken trough.

A giant armadillo is found on the Amazon, a beast some two feet high and three feet long. He also is red; but is sleek and clean looking. He stands well up on his legs and is so very large that a person instinctively takes the sec-

ond look to believe his own eyes. A splendid stuffed specimen is on display in the Ypiranza Museum here in Sao Paulo, a building erected to commemorate the spot where the independence of Brazil was proclaimed (*Independencia on morte*)—a museum of no small interest which no one should miss when visiting the great city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Golden Rule in the Clothing Business

WE HAVE been asked to make some mention of the operation of the golden rule as worked out in the clothing business by Arthur Nash of Cincinnati. Mr. Nash claims that the operation of this rule has eliminated all labor troubles during the most trying industrial period of the world's history, has ushered in love, contentment, cooperation and happiness, and has banished their opposites.

In 1918 Mr. Nash had his garments made up by contractors and did a business of \$132,190.20. Five years later the annual business was \$5,958,508.67. Last year it was \$9,245,429.70 and this year will probably be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. The plan is to make one dollar net profit on each suit and to divide the profits with the employees, or among them. The concern now has 6,000 employees and distributing depots in forty-three large cities.

At first the profits of the business were divided twice a year on the basis of the salaries earned, but when the workers got back in the shop and talked the matter over on the basis of the golden rule they presented a petition that the profits should be divided equally among all workers on the basis of time worked instead of on the basis of wages drawn. As a result some old ladies and beginners received at the end of the first six months \$91.80 in a lump sum, which was more money than some

of them had ever handled at one time before.

When hard times hit the clothing business the workers in the cutting room presented a plan whereby, by a rearrangement of the tables and assorting of the orders, they could accomplish more work; and they requested that their piece-work rates be reduced one-third.

But the matter did not end there. The employees got together, and realizing that throughout the clothing industry most shops were working only on quarter time they presented a petition that the Nash Company give work to all clothing workers in Cincinnati, and that if in carrying out this resolution it should be found necessary to cut wages, they requested that the first cuts be made so as to affect only those making over \$5 a day.

The adjustment of a golden rule price has been difficult. On the one hand it seems like a commendable thing to give customers the benefit of the very best ready-made clothing at a price of \$23.50 per suit when other concerns charge very much more for suits of the same quality, but on the other hand the interests of competitors must be consulted. Some of these competitors have even written to the Nash Company and begged them to raise the price three or four dollars a suit so that they would not be driven out of business but would have a chance to live.

Our Statue of Liberty

COMMENTING upon the administration's refusal to let a certain member of the British Parliament visit this country because he is a Communist, the London *Citizen* says:

How wonderful and powerful the great institutions

of American freedom must be when one lone Communist M. P. could threaten their security and set them rocking. We are now able to understand why Liberty has a monument at the entrance to New York harbor. The Yanks, like other people, raise monuments to their dead.

Oil and the Germs of War

IN A dispassionate little pamphlet bearing the title, "Oil and the Germs of War," Mr. Scott Nearing presents facts that make the thought-ful sad. We summarize a few points:

The relative power of the Standard Oil Company and the Supreme Court of the United States was illustrated in the ten years following the decree of the court declaring the Oil Company a trust in restraint of trade and ordering its dissolution. In that interim the cash and stock dividends paid by the dissolved companies had a market value of eighteen times the capital value of the property when the dissolution took place, and the market value of the stock of the dissolved companies was thirty-five times the capital value at the time of dissolution.

Oil in the Great War

UNDER this subheading Mr. Nearing says in part:

The four new and decisively important transport factors developed during the late war were the submarine, the airplane, the tank and the motor transport service. The country which had only coal could use no one of these devices, but was confined to the steam engine and the horse on land, and the coal-burning ship at sea. The oil-rich nation could make war in the air; could transport its armies in motor cars, which are much more mobile than steam engines; could fight with land battleships and, because of the less weight of oil fuel, could mount heavier naval guns than its coal-using rival.

The Germans had coal in abundance, but little oil. German armies moved in trains or walked. The Allies had an abundance of oil. Their armies were more mobile; their air fleets were better supplied with fuel; their submarines had an abundance of motive power, and their battle fleets were being rapidly transformed into the oil-burning basis.

It was not until the Standard Oil Company threw its great resources to the support of France, at a time when French oil resources were exhausted, that the victory of the Allies was insured. Mr. Nearing says:

Lord Curzon, at a dinner to the Inter-Allied Petroleum Council (Nov. 21, 1918) put the matter thus: "The Allies floated to victory on a wave of oil." The multitude ascribed the triumph to the soldiers. The more experienced statesmen, who were on the inside of the national councils, understood that the triumph of the Allies was the triumph of superior air-fleets, naval units and of superior army mobility due to the use of motor cars. The men in the trenches fought equally well on both sides, as anyone who was at the front over a long period of time is ready to admit.

The World War was thus an oil-won war, proving conclusively that the national supremacy of the future rested on oil as a source of military and naval power.

It is an interesting story that Mr. Nearing tells of how the oil-poor British Empire in the ten years from 1910 to 1920, acting under the cover of various corporation names, gained such exclusive or dominating interests in every important oil field of the world that at the end of that time British public men came out in the open declaring that by 1930 Americans would be under the necessity of importing five hundred millions of barrels of oil annually and paying for it a billion dollars, most, if not all of which, would find its way into British pockets.

The First Oil War

UNDER this heading Mr. Nearing presents the justifiable opinion that in its last analysis the war between Greece and Turkey was actually a war between Britain and America. Britain was known to be backing the Shell-Royal Dutch Oil Company in its efforts to monopolize the oil reserves of Mesopotamia, and was using Greece as its catspaw; while the Standard Oil Company, which owns the twelve leading newspapers of France and largely operates the French government, worked upon Turkey, through France, to accomplish the same end.

We have said that Mr. Nearing's pamphlet is dispassionate, but perhaps we should make an exception of the following paragraph:

What a picture this Near East scramble presents! What a sight for the gods! Greek farmer boys and artisans lay aside their tools, and, in the name of Jesus, don uniforms and sail away to fight against the heathen Turk, while Turk farmer boys and artisans lay aside their tools and arm themselves to destroy the unbelievers. On either side the soldiers pass in bold array. Public men harangue and flatter them, priests exhort them, newspapers extol them, crowds applaud them. They reach the front; camp in over-crowded, disease-ridden, waterless places; march through the baking heat, ragged, half-starved; they ravish the country-side, trampling crops, sacking farms, destroying olive groves, burning villages; they meet in battle, sweat, bleed, suffer, agonize, die. For them it is a war to vindicate a faith, and to save their hearth-stones from dishonor. But behind them, in London, Paris and New York, sit old cynical, scheming men, laying the plans for the next campaign, and wondering whether the result of a given battle will

be an extra dividend for Shell Transport or for Standard Oil.

Before there can be a successful war, or even a threat of war, people must be whipped into a frenzy. They must forget the work they have been doing, the families they have been raising, the friends they have been making, and prepare to destroy the property and lives of their "enemies". Who are these enemies?

They are the citizens of some other state—ordinary human beings—mechanics, fathers of families, neighbors. But if this simple fact were understood there could be no war, because no man in his right senses would tear them to pieces with bombs or burn their houses or destroy their factories and railroads. Consequently, the editors, the teachers, the preachers, the public speakers, the photographers and the advertising men are set to work to paint the "enemy" as beasts and monsters. This is done regularly as a prelude to every war; and since there are bad deeds to the credit of every people, it requires only a little ingenuity and a touch of imagination to make Greeks believe that all Turks are children of the devil, and to make Turks believe that all Greeks are limbs of the tree of evil. The truth tellers are silenced, the proper government department acts as official liar for the administration, the sense of pity is numbed, love and brotherhood are cast aside and the nations seethe with fear and hate.

Why are these preparations made? Because without them there could be no war.

Must there be war? Yes, there must be war so long as men are bent on taking their livelihood from others instead of producing it for themselves.

Strictly speaking, war is organized destruction. There is nothing impetuous, emotional, or accidental about a war as there is about a street fight. On the contrary, it is just as carefully worked out as the most methodical business in the world.

Modern states spend more money on war than on any other single government activity. Since the purpose of war is destruction, modern states devote their chief energies to wiping out the wealth and the life that have been accumulating through the centuries.

Mr. Nearing believes, like ourselves, that the League of Nations is no solution to the problem. A league of bandits or of robbers would be a thing to be feared, not courted. On this point he says:

Many people believe that the League of Nations will provide the answer, but to those who have studied the origin and development of the modern nation, the League of Nations seems as inadequate to meet the need as is an Indian canoe to transport iron ore from Duluth to Buffalo, or a prairie schooner to haul farm machinery from Illinois to Dakota. The canoe and the prairie schooner both had their uses, and in their day they were wonderful assets in the struggle of the human race for control of the continent, but they have been superseded by the steamboat and the locomotive. So it is with the modern nation. It played its part while the life of men was isolated and local, but with the coming of world life, a league of nations is as ineffective as a fleet of canoes or a convoy of prairie schooners.

The Wisdom of Cooperative Buying *By Frank Penny*

THERE was quite an exhibition of radios at our State Fair. One outfit that seemed to be very popular retailed for \$250. Investigation disclosed that the retailer's commission was forty percent, or \$100; that it cost the jobber \$117, netting him a commission of \$33. Now about that rate will apply on all radios, stand talking machines, sewing machines, etc.

Jewelry is usually sold at a profit of 100 percent. Department stores usually insist that their department managers show at least fifty percent profit on all good.

The rule through which commercialism loots the people is as scientific as mathematics, and its secret is the secret cost mark. The rule which will reverse that condition and which is just as scientific is to put the wholesale price of goods sold at retail on the price tag in plain figures. Such a rule, if enacted into law, will be just as relentless in forcing the profit out of distribu-

tion as the present system is in increasing profits or the cost of service.

On the Road to Ruin

IN A letter of Premier Stanley Baldwin, Sir George Hunter, one of Britain's leading shipbuilders, is quoted as expressing the following fears for British welfare:

Our shipbuilding trade is becoming more and more depressed and a large proportion of our ships are laid up. Our iron and steel trades are largely idle and their men unemployed. Most British shipbuilding yards are closed, or being closed.

It is evident something is wrong with our industries. What is wrong? Is it capitalism? Is it trade unionism? Surely a royal commission to inquire into and report upon the economic situation of our industries and the conditions affecting them is much more needed than another inquiry into coal mining made alone.

The need is urgent. We are not on the road to improvement. We appear to be on the road to ruin.

Man's Duty to The God

[Radiocast from Watchtower WBBR on a wave length of 272.6 meters, by Judge Rutherford.]

THOSE who accept the Bible as true believe that Jehovah is The God, The Most High over all, The Almighty, Author and Creator of all things good. In the exercise of His goodness He created and gave life to the first man, therefore He is the Father of man. Father means life-giver. He gave to the first man Adam the right and power to transmit life; that is to say, to beget his own species. God thereafter put into operation His law, to which all men are indebted for whatsoever measure of life they possess.

Had the man whom God first created remained in harmony with the laws of the Creator he would have lived forever in happiness, and his offspring would have enjoyed the same rights and blessings as long as they were obedient to God.

The exercise of divine justice, in the absence of divine love, would have destroyed man without any hope of recovery. But the divine attributes always work in harmony. These attributes are wisdom, justice, love and power. The love of God began to be exercised immediately upon the pronouncement of the divine judgment against man. The exercise of the attribute love made provision for the redemption and deliverance of man.

The plan of God was made in wisdom and the end thereof was known unto Him from the beginning. As the plan of God began to unfold He caused men to write down certain events for the benefit of others who should come after them. This is why the Bible was written.

The first five books of the Bible were written by Moses, but without doubt Moses wrote many things he did not understand. These things were written for the benefit of people who are living in this present time. We know this because of what the Bible itself says, and because we see the fulfilment of prophecy now.

Other good men of ancient times likewise wrote that which they did not understand, but they wrote what God instructed them to write. If the Bible is merely the expression of the human mind then we could not surely rely upon it; but the inspired writer of the Lord has said: "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the holy spirit."—2 Peter 1: 21.

Amongst the men of ancient times who thus

wrote was David, the son of Jesse, whom the Lord anointed to be king and who afterwards was king of Israel. It is recorded concerning him, in 2 Samuel 23: 1, 2, as follows: "Now these be the last words of David. David the son of Jesse said, and the man who was raised up on high, the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet psalmist of Israel said, The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word was in my tongue."

The term "holy men" does not mean that these men were perfect in their words or their deeds, because their imperfections are recorded in the Scriptures. By the term "holy men" is meant consecrated men; that is to say, men who sincerely and honestly endeavored to do the will of God. Such men devoted themselves to the service of God and these God has used, and upon them He has caused His holy spirit to operate.

The holy spirit of God is His invisible power operating upon the minds of such men as He desired to use according to His own purposes. When we speak of one writing down the word of God by inspiration we understand that the invisible power of Jehovah, operating upon the mind of such an one, caused him to make record according to the will and purposes of God. God would not exercise this power upon any one unless that one was anxious to do the will of God. The prophets of old were consecrated to God, therefore they sincerely desired to do His will; and God in love exercised His power upon the minds of such; the exercise of which is the operation of the holy spirit upon the mind of such an one. Therefore such holy men became the amanuenses in the hand of Jehovah to write down such things as Jehovah desired to have recorded. For this reason men can confidently and perfectly rely upon the Bible because it is God's Word and not man's.

David was one of the holy men of old mentioned in the Scriptures. Because David was guilty of some improper acts many men have rejected that part of the Bible which David wrote. They do not understand. No man is perfect. David did many things that were reprehensible. But he always acknowledged the wrong, did the best he could to rectify the wrong, prayed God to forgive him and then tried to reform his way. Above all he diligently sought to be faithful to God. He never denied God. He

always honored Jehovah and was loyal and faithful to Him; and for this reason it is written concerning David: "The Lord hath sought him a man after his own heart." (1 Samuel 13:14) "And when he had removed him [King Saul], he raised up unto them David to be their king; to whom also he gave testimony, and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after mine heart, which shall fulfil all my will."—Acts 13:22.

The name "David" means Beloved. His words spoken or written apply often to that class of men particularly loved by the Lord. Frequently they apply specifically to God's beloved Son. To the extent therefore that every human being has a real and sincere desire to know what the great God would have him to do he may apply some of the words of David to himself. Amongst such applicable texts are the words spoken by the prophet, in Psalm 116:12: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?"

Therefore every person who believes that Jehovah God is the great Most High, that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him, may with propriety ask himself the question that David here asked: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?"

Gratitude would prompt a man to ask such a question. Gratitude must precede love. Gratitude means a feeling of kindness awakened by reason of a favor received from another. It means a friendly feeling toward a benefactor with the desire to show proper appreciation of the benefactor's goodness.

Suppose you were in great need as a result of misfortune; that you were sick unto death; that you had neither food nor raiment nor shelter and that the members of your family were likewise suffering; and then suppose there came a good man who found you in this condition and gladly, without compensation to himself, supplied your needs, provided shelter, food and raiment and nursed you back to health. You would feel grateful to that person. That feeling would be gratitude. Gratitude would prompt you to say to your benefactor, What can I do for you for all of this goodness you have bestowed upon me? Ascertaining what you might do for your benefactor to show your appreciation you would gladly do it if within your power.

When man comes to an appreciation of what God has done for him then gratitude of necessity leads him to inquire: How may I show my ap-

preciation? Let us consider some of the things God has done for all men.

Since all men are descendants of Adam they were, as the prophet in Psalm 51:5 says, born in sin and shapen in iniquity. As St. Paul puts it in Romans 5:12, by reason of Adam's sin and by reason of inheritance, sickness and suffering resulted therefrom, the whole human race was undone, without any hope of recovery.

The Prophet Job, in chapter 33:19-22, gives an allegorical picture of the miserable condition of humankind: "He [man] is chastened also with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain: so that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat. His flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be seen; and his bones that were not seen, stick out. Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers."

No one can say that God was responsible for this suffering of man. The first man had wilfully violated the law of God, and justice could do nothing short of pronouncing the death sentence against him and putting him to death.

In the operation of the natural laws of creation all of the offspring of the man Adam were born imperfect—hence the suffering of humankind. But the goodness of God has made provision for man's release from suffering and his complete deliverance.

Benefits

WHEN we come to examine the facts concerning the benefits that God has bestowed upon men they are too numerous for us to recount them all. God would not have us forget them all. We do well to keep before our minds constantly at least some of these benefits.

The Prophet David, on another occasion, wrote: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

God's law, prompted by love, provided that the sentence against man, and its effect upon his offspring, might be satisfied by the voluntary death of another perfect man. This implies, of course, that another perfect man could be found. But none could be found in all the earth, because

all were descendants of Adam. Concerning this it is written: "There is none good, no not one. None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him."

Thus we not only see the helpless condition of the human race but realize that nothing within the power of the human race could relieve it from suffering and death. Now God's love came to the rescue. It is written: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."—John 3:16, 17.

In order to make this great gift for man God permitted His Son to leave the heavenly courts and to lay aside His heavenly glory and power, and to become a man in order that by His death He could meet the requirements of the law and thus provide a redemptive price for mankind.—Hebrews 2:9.

This was God's unspeakable gift for the benefit of all men. The gift cost Him much; yea, it cost Him the dearest treasure of His own heart. It was the love of God that made this provision that all mankind might have an opportunity to know the truth, receive the benefits of the ransom and live, as it is written: "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the [accurate] knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."—1 Timothy 2:3-6.

Gratitude

EVERY sane man has a measure of gratitude in his mind. In proportion as he appreciates a kindness, in that proportion he desires to make it known to the benefactor. We therefore see that every man who comes to some knowledge of the goodness of God desires to show his appreciation of God's goodness. This is why it is necessary to have some knowledge of the Lord in order to be the recipient of His further blessings. This is why the Devil has tried to keep the people in ignorance concerning God, knowing that if ignorant they would not even desire to do the will of God. Let each one therefore who hears these words, and appreciates the fact that

he was born a sinner, and who believes that God has made provision for him to live, ask himself the question which the psalmist asks, to wit: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits unto me?"

Some will desire to know how this question should be answered. The Prophet David, in the very next verse, answers the question as follows: "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people." (Psalm 116:13, 14) He who takes the next step, by doing what the prophet says, is certain to be the beneficiary of other great blessings.

Cup of Salvation

YOU may ask: What is meant by the "cup of salvation"? I answer that a cup is used for containing some liquid substance to drink, and therefore symbolically represents a potion poured for one who would benefit by it. As used in this scripture it means that God has poured a draft or potion for man to drink, representing the course of action that he is to take. The Lord therefore put in the mouth of David the words which pictured or represented the course of action one must take to show his proper appreciation of the great benefit received.

The one who partakes of that potion is the recipient of salvation, because it is called the "cup of salvation". No one could undertake to follow this course of action without the aid of the Lord. Therefore the psalmist says: "I will call upon the name of the Lord," I will ask Him for help. Then he says: "I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people."

The presumption must follow that such an one has made a vow. A vow means a solemn promise to do a certain thing. And what could that promise be? I answer: A promise to do the will of God. It means consecration. Jesus made this clear when He said (Matt. 16:24): "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." That means that if anybody would follow the Lord he must lay aside his selfish desires and sincerely desire to do the will of God and then attempt to do it.

Otherwise stated, consecration means this, to wit: That we are conscious of the fact that we are sinners; that Jesus Christ is our great Re-

deemer; that we trust in the merit of His sacrifice; that we promise to do God's will and call upon the Lord to help us to do His will.

You may ask: Is it not necessary, in order to make a consecration, to go to some meeting house, appear at the mourner's bench, or before some preacher or priest and there confess and let him go through some ceremony in order that you might consecrate yourself? I answer: No. There is nothing in the Scriptures that warrants any such course of action. This scripture does not say: "I will call upon the name of the priest, or the pope, or the name of some preacher," or on the name of any other man; but it does say; "I will call upon the name of the Lord." Any man may make a consecration in his own home, or any other place, as well as in any meeting house. Yea, he can even do it better outside a meeting. His consecration means a full surrender of himself to God to do God's will. And this he does, or may do, by quietly and alone bowing his head and heart before the Lord, and calling upon the Lord to give him grace and strength to do God's will and to follow faithfully in the footsteps of Jesus.

This is how one becomes a Christian. This is man's part of the covenant with God. When he honestly and sincerely makes this covenant he then becomes the recipient of many further blessings.

Other Benefits

THE one thus consecrating himself to the Lord, God has promised to justify. Justification means to be made right with God. Justification during the Gospel Age, and before the kingdom is fully set up, is solely for the purpose of enabling one to become a joint-sacrificer with Christ Jesus. Justification means that God receives such an one, counting him right by reason of his faith in the merit of His beloved Son's sacrifice.

Then Jehovah begets such an one to newness of life. The word "begetting" means beginning. The Scriptures declare, in James 1:18, that this begetting is by the will of God, through His Word. In 1 Peter 1:3,4 we are told that the begetting is to a hope of life, and in 2 Peter 1:3,4 it states that the begetting is to the divine nature. Such an one now thus begotten becomes a new creature in Christ. As St. Paul puts it: "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature."

What is meant by a new creature? It means that a man now has devoted himself to God. He has agreed to do God's will. Hence his mind and his heart are devoted to God. *Will* means the faculty of the being by which one determines to do or not to do a certain thing. *Mind* means the faculty of the man by which he searches out truths, considers facts and weighs them and reaches a decision. *Heart* means the faculty of the being that is the seat of motive, and that which prompts the action.

No creature can exist without an organism, hence the human body is the present organism of the new creature. It therefore means that a new creature in Christ is composed of will, mind, heart and body, all of which are devoted to the Lord. It means that such an one refuses to give allegiance to any part of the Devil's arrangement; that he holds himself aloof from human organizations that claim to represent the Lord, but he follows the Lord himself. This is why a true Christian cannot support any human institution which operates under the name of "church" but which in truth and in fact is devoted to selfish things.

Now when David says: "I will pay my vows now in the presence of the people," it means that one having made a vow to do the will of God, henceforth will do God's will. It means that he will not be moved by fear for man or devil; but that moved by love for the Lord and for His cause, he will fearlessly proclaim the goodness and the loving kindness of The God.

After we have done all that is possible we have not been able to show a full appreciation of God's goodness to us. Man's chief duty therefore is and should be to honor the great Jehovah God and devote himself to God's plan. What greater honor could man have than to be devoted to the Lord and to represent the Lord's cause?

Let each one therefore, propound to himself the question as David did: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" And then with a true heart of gratitude say: My God is so good, so loving and so wise, I gladly will do everything within my power to honor His name. I will show forth His praises because He has called me out of darkness into the marvelous light. Even though my faithfulness to Him shall bring upon me the persecution of those who do not understand I shall delight to do God's will.

Therefore a true Christian is one who holds himself aloof from entangling alliances and unswervingly shows his allegiance to the Lord. The one who thus continues loyal and faithful to the end of his earthly journey is the one who receives the great reward. It is to such an one the Lord made the promise: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life."

We notice then the closing words of the psalm-

ist, uttered by David. After asking the question and stating the answer, then the speaker says, in verse 15: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." This means that one who thus dies faithful to the Lord is precious in God's sight and the promise to him is, as above stated, that he shall receive the crown of life; therefore the promise is to him that he shall partake of the chief resurrection and be forever with the Lord.

Radio Programs

[Station WBBR, Staten Island, New York City.—272.6 meters.]

THE GOLDEN AGE takes pleasure in advising its readers of radio programs which carry something of the kingdom message—a message that is comforting and bringing cheer to thousands. The programs include sacred music, vocal and instrumental, which is away above the average, and is proving a real treat to those who are hungering for the spiritual. Our readers may invite their neighbors to hear these programs and thus enjoy them together. It is suggested that the local papers be asked to print notices of these programs.

Sunday Morning, December 20

- 10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
- 10:20 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
- 11:00 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, December 20

- 9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 9:10 Violin Duets—Prof. Charles Rohner and Carl Park.
- 9:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
- 10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 10:10 Violin Duets.
- 10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, December 21

- 8:00 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.
- 8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
- 8:20 George Twaroschk, violinist.
- 8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God".
- 8:40 George Twaroschk, violinist.
- 8:50 Irene Kleinpeter, soprano.

Thursday Evening, December 24

- 8:00 Watchtower Orchestra:
 - "Poet and Peasant Overture"—Suppe.
 - "Hearts and Flowers"—Tobani.
- 8:20 Fred Franz, tenor.
- 8:30 Watchtower Orchestra:
 - "The Glory of God"—Beethoven.
- 8:40 Christmas Lecture—Judge Rutherford:
 - "Peace and Good Will."
- 9:25 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 9:40 Watchtower String Quartette.
- 9:55 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 10:05 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
- 10:15 Watchtower Orchestra:
 - "La Paloma"—Yradier.
 - "Lustspiel"—Keler-Bela.

Saturday Evening, December 26

- 8:00 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.
- 8:10 L. Marion Brown, soprano.

8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.

- 8:40 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
- 8:50 Malcolm Carment, clarinetist.

Sunday Morning, December 27

- 10:00 Watchtower Orchestra.
- 10:20 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
- 10:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
- 11:00 L. Marion Brown, soprano.
- 11:10 Watchtower Orchestra.

Sunday Evening, December 27

- 9:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 9:10 Watchtower String Quartette—Prof. Charles Rohner, George Twaroschk, Carl Park, and Roger Knight.
- 9:25 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 9:30 Bible Lecture—Judge Rutherford.
- 10:00 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.
- 10:10 Watchtower String Quartette.
- 10:20 I. B. S. A. Choral Singers.

Monday Evening, December 28

- 8:00 Syrian Oriental Music—Toufic Moubald and Elizabeth Awad.
- 8:10 World News Digest, compiled by Editor of GOLDEN AGE MAGAZINE.
- 8:20 Vocal Selections.
- 8:30 Bible Instruction from "The Harp of God".
- 8:40 Vocal Selections.
- 8:50 Syrian Oriental Music.

Thursday Evening, December 31

- 8:00 Watchtower Instrumental Trio—George Twaroschk, Carl Park, and Malcolm Carment.
- 8:10 Elizabeth Paul, soprano.
- 8:20 International Sunday School Lesson for January 3—S. M. Van Sipma.
- 8:40 Elizabeth Paul, soprano.
- 8:50 Watchtower Instrumental Trio.

Saturday Evening, January 2

- 8:00 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.
- 8:10 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 8:20 Bible Questions and Answers—Judge Rutherford.
- 8:40 Fred Twaroschk, tenor.
- 8:50 Professor Charles Rohner, violinist.

STUDIES IN THE "HARP OF GOD" (JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S LATEST BOOK)



With issue Number 60 we began running Judge Rutherford's new book, "The Harp of God", with accompanying questions, taking the place of both Advanced and Juvenile Bible Studies which have been hitherto published.



⁴⁴⁵To his disciples, and to those who should thereafter become such, Jesus said: "I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me." (Luke 22:29) And again: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne." (Revelation 3:21) From these scriptures it is to be seen that the Church constitutes with Jesus the royal family, the kingdom class, otherwise called the seed of Abraham, through whom the blessings shall flow out to mankind. This is the kingdom for which He taught His disciples to pray. This is the kingdom which the Prophet Daniel declares shall be set up, to have no successor; and which shall be established during the last days of the kingdoms of the unrighteous order.—Daniel 2:44; 7:14, 27.

⁴⁴⁶The truly consecrated followers of Jesus, obedient to His admonition, have been watching and waiting; and those who were permitted to live at the time of His second presence and since have experienced that blessedness spoken of by Daniel at the end of the 1,335 symbolic days or years. As the great divine plan has been revealed to these, they have learned that the Lord has returned and is here, invisible to human eyes, yet exercising His great power in binding Satan and dashing to pieces the present unrighteous order, gathering unto himself His saints, and putting in order the affairs of the kingdom; that He has taken unto himself His great power to reign, and that soon all the saints shall participate with the Lord in glory in carrying out the further divine arrangement. As this string upon the harp of God is revealed to them, they sing with exultant joy:

"Our lamps are trimmed and burning,
Our robes are white and clean;
We've tarried for the Bridegroom,
And now we'll enter in.
We know we've nothing worthy
That we can call our own—
The light, the oil, the robes we wear,
Are all from Him alone.
Behold, behold the Bridegroom!
And all may enter in
Whose lamps are trimmed and burning,
Whose robes are white and clean."

⁴⁴⁷And these saints while yet on earth, beholding with the eye of faith the marvelous fulfillment of prophecy, are patiently waiting for the time of their glorification, when they each shall be clothed upon with a new and body like unto Jesus, the beloved Bridegroom, and when they each shall see Him as He is.

⁴⁴⁸The church means a called-out class, separate and distinct from all others. The church of Christ consists of Jesus Christ the Head and the 144,000 members of His body. (Colossians 1:18; Revelation 7:4) Those composing this special class are otherwise designated saints. A saint is one who is pure, holy, blameless. The followers of Christ Jesus are not holy or blameless within themselves, but their holiness is by virtue of His imputed merit. This same class of Christians is otherwise designated in the Bible as "a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for a purpose". (1 Peter 2:9) They are also designated new creatures (2 Corinthians 5:17); therefore they constitute the new creation. This new creation when completed will be of the divine nature. (2 Peter 1:4) Nature is determined by organism. The nature of the church, then, will be like unto Jehovah God. It pleased God that Jesus Christ, His beloved Son, should have preeminence in His great plan; hence He is made the Head of the new creation.—Colossians 1:18.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What promise did Jesus make to this class concerning a kingdom? ¶ 465.
Where will these be associated with the Lord Jesus in His kingdom? ¶ 465.
For what kingdom did the Lord teach His disciples to pray? and is it the same spoken of by the prophets of old? ¶ 465.
Who have enjoyed and are enjoying the blessedness spoken of by Daniel the prophet in Daniel 12:12? As these appreciate this string of the harp, what song is appropriate to them? ¶ 466.
While the saints thus rejoice, for what do they patiently wait? To what do they look forward? ¶ 467.
Of what does the church of Christ consist? ¶ 468.
What other name is given to those composing the church? What is meant by the terms "new creature" and "new creation"? ¶ 468.

Books for Golden Age Readers

Greetings to our Readers:

The books that we use in the editorial rooms of **THE GOLDEN AGE** are the books that we can recommend to our readers and to their friends. They can be obtained from this office. We mention a few of them:

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