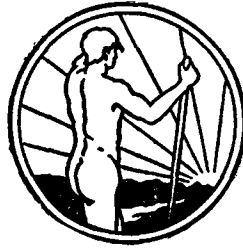


The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE



in this issue

BIRDS
EARTH'S FIRST INHABITANTS
LIGHTNING
DIET AND DENTAL DISEASE
THE CANCER HOAX
WORLD EVENTS IN BRIEF
DEPRESSION IN AMERICA
JEHOVAH THE PROVIDER

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The Earliest Inhabitants of Terra Firma—The Birds

In Three Parts — Part 1

LOOKING at the account of creation, we see that the work of the fifth creative day was to populate the sea and the air. After the denizens of the deep had been brought forth, there followed the creation of "every winged fowl after his kind". Of birds, 12,000 species still exist; 500 species are extinct. The land animals were brought forth in the sixth creative day, man himself at its close. Birds had probably lived on the earth close to ten thousand years before man ever stepped foot on it.

Birds are queer things, almost as queer as men, but not quite. An odd thing about birds is that it is the males that are the best dressed. Some of the things about their migrations are so strange as to be unbelievable if they were not known to be true. There are no migrations toward the south polar regions, at breeding time. How is it that millions of birds that are mere infants, that have never migrated before, and whose parents are not with them, go unerringly thousands of miles to winter in the places where their parents wintered before them? This is true of certain species.

And how is it that a great flock of these birds, several different species, will start together but at the appropriate place one species will head straight south for Peru or Patagonia while another will head west for California and another east for Florida? A bird-lover in Panama observed that the same swallow returned to the same neighborhood three years in succession, and in each instance started to build its nest on January 8. The fourth year it was three days late, starting to build on the 11th.

In the three hundred and odd places in the Scriptures in which birds are mentioned, about thirty of the three hundred and forty-eight species which visit Palestine are mentioned by name: the dove, eagle, raven, cock, hen, owl, pigeon, sparrow, stork, pelican, quail, swallow, vulture, ostrich, bittern, peacock, cormorant, crane, partridge, ossifrage, osprey, kite, cuckoo,

hawk, heron, night hawk, lapwing, glade, swan and gier eagle.

Birds have large inhabitiveness. Besides the two-legged birds that frequent the Rouen cathedral, it is said to be the permanent home of 900 pigeons, 250 bats, 60 hawks, 40 owls and 35 ravens. A Norwalk (Connecticut) farmer finds his home a center for about 3,000 birds which he has so far found no effective means of driving away. Birds prefer to live in homes that have a rustic or weathered look rather than in those gaily painted.

Many Friends and Many Enemies

Just why anybody would wish to live in a birdless world is hard to understand, but there are thousands of so-called 'sportsmen' whose one principal ambition seems to be to see how much of bird life they can slaughter. As a result, the number of large birds is rapidly decreasing. They are easier to hit, and they suffer more when woods and forests are cleared. In some portion of every year about 5,000,000 sportsmen go out to shoot waterfowl, and it is no wonder they are being thinned out.

Canada now has forty federal bird sanctuaries, and there are or have been about seventy in the United States. In this country 154,744 acres have been purchased at a cost of \$4 to \$6 an acre and 65,970 acres have been set aside by presidential proclamation, as safety zones for our feathered friends, and the birds are beginning to know where they are safe.

On an acre lot at South Deerfield, Mass., a bird-lover supplies short lengths of twine, short and narrow strips of white cloth, cotton batting and white tissue paper, and provides a free lunch counter, with the result that the place usually has fifteen or twenty nests and the proprietor is repaid for his work by the songs of thrushes, catbirds and rose-breasted grosbeaks, and an ever-decreasing number of insect pests. A ruby-crowned kinglet, yellow warblers, che-

bees, redstarts, orioles, robins and chipping sparrows have made use of the building materials and reared their babies on the place. It does not take much to make many birds happy.

At the age of thirteen a boy in the Ozarks, Guy Greenwell, Joplin, Mo., can identify seven hundred and fifty birds and animals from pictures, and describe their habits. He is in great demand every summer as an instructor of Boy Scout and Y.M.C.A. groups and is able to answer immediately and learnedly about 98 per cent of all the questions put to him regarding bird life. His father is in the poultry business, and the boy himself seems to be a natural-born enthusiast on bird life in all its aspects.

Bird Life an Interesting Study

There are many things about birds that we cannot understand, and for this reason, and because they are so much like human creatures, they interest us. The higher types of birds are like the higher types of humankind: they select their mates and remain true to them throughout life. The qualities common among men are common among birds: love, jealousy, vanity, fear, courage, cowardice, sociability, playfulness, gluttony, and devotion to the home.

The study of bird life is as innocent a diversion and as fascinating as any in which humans engage; yet one who stands and watches the birds for a few minutes is often thought to be unbalanced. One gentleman in a town, suburban to New York, was questioned by a policeman concerning his peculiar conduct. The officer confided to him that the residents of the little town thought him so queer as to require watching. "Do they?" exclaimed the amazed old gentleman. "How very extraordinary! Here is my card. It may explain matters." The card read, "Professor Malcolm Ogilvie, New York Ornithological Society, 53 Jane Street, New York."

Government experts estimate that Maryland has the most numerous bird life, with an average of seven pairs to the acre, while the arid lands of the Southwest have the smallest bird population. The Eastern states are estimated to harbor over two billion native field birds. The Bronx Zoo, in New York city, contains 800 varieties, ranging in size from the tiny humming bird, but little over an inch in length, to the ostrich, seven feet in height.

The birds give us food to eat and clothes to wear. Without them successful agriculture would be an impossibility. They insure the

growth of our shade trees, and dispose of the caterpillars which otherwise would drop down the backs of our necks when we walk beneath.

An interesting and curious service which certain birds render in the Thana district of India is to plant the seeds of the tall Palmyra palms in the tops of Bengal fig trees, making it seem that one variety of tree is growing out of another; and such, in fact, is actually the case. At all times these parasite palms look singular, but especially when young, the foliage being so different from that of the fig.

The Value of Birds

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the passage of the Migratory Bird Law, which forbids the shooting of game birds in the spring, has already gained in food to the nation not less than \$20,000,000. In some districts where the birds had become almost extinct the numbers are rapidly increasing.

From a purely economic standpoint it may be said that there are six classes of birds which are useful to mankind: those that destroy insects, those that destroy weed seed, those that destroy small rodents, those that serve as scavengers, those that serve as game, and those that supply eggs.

From the standpoint of satisfaction of our senses of sight and sound there are few more pleasant things in nature than birds. They are graceful in repose and in flight, many of them beautifully colored and some of them with happy little songs that cheer the heart.

Knowledge of the value of birds has so progressed in the North that song birds are regarded as an asset, and farmers do not permit the killing of them on their lands. In the South there is much killing of birds for food and for sport, and some regard this as one explanation for the spread of the boll weevil, which has done so much to destroy the South's best crop.

Realizing that cats are the natural enemies of birds and do more than any other creatures to decimate bird life, some bird-lovers are carrying on a campaign for the extermination of all the cats in the world. Their claim is that cats never kill insects, and that but for the birds the insects would in a few years destroy all crops and all green things. (How about mice and rats?)

But there are other foes to birds. The marquis of Ripon, reputed to be the best shot in the world, killed 88,355 birds in the years 1889-1894, and was stricken with death at the end of a

morning's shooting in which he had bagged fifty-six brace of grouse. Perhaps He who 'marks the sparrow's fall' gave the marquis something of poetic justice. When he awakens in the resurrection he will be less eager to take what he cannot give.

Slaughter of the birds has already made many species extinct. One of the best collections of stuffed birds is that of the American Museum of Natural History, recently enriched by the famous collection of birds of Baron Walter Rothschild, of Tring, England.

Our Feathered Friends

There are several things which almost any person can do for the birds. Winter birds can be fed; fruit-bearing shrubs can be planted that will furnish food for the birds, as well as be attractive in themselves; pans of water can be put out for the birds in times of drought; cats and air guns can be reduced in number or controlled; and nesting boxes can be put up for bluebirds, wrens, martins, tree swallows and other hole-nesting birds.

The tendency to drain every marsh and clean up every bit of underbrush can be restrained somewhat. If overdone it would leave almost no place in which the birds could find a natural home. It is getting harder and harder every year for the birds to find nesting places and feeding grounds.

The New York State College of Forestry recommends the native red cedar as not only an excellent tree for ornamental purposes, but as also providing an excellent shelter and nesting site for birds. They also find food in the berries and insects commonly found on the tree.

The native flowering dogwood and the Chinese flowering crab apple are two particularly beautiful trees that are favorites with the birds. The grey-stemmed dogwood, honeysuckle, American elder and sheepberry are also serviceable to the birds and ornamental. The Virginia creeper, one of the most popular vines, furnishes nesting sites for birds and draws the attention of the birds away from grapes, apples and peaches.

Teachers are doing something for the birds by teaching the young the value, the preciousness, of each little individual life, how easy it is to take it and how impossible to give it back. Children can be taught that it is a crime to molest the homes and steal and destroy the young of defenseless fellow creatures.

A Bird Tavern and a Bird Hospital

There is a bird tavern in New York, where choice birds are provided with fresh fruit, vegetables and salads, and entertained with dolls, bells and balls. One of the guests is a cockatoo, with a white coat, a beautiful crest and a salmon chest. This bird, Coca, laughs at a funny story, drinks from a glass, swears, washes and feeds a china doll, and wraps himself in a newspaper when he sleeps.

A Memphis woman who operates a pet shop specializes in restoring the voices of canaries. President Roosevelt was a great bird-lover and was responsible for several bird reservations, at the mouth of the Mississippi, in Florida, in Oregon, in the Aleutian islands, and elsewhere. Audubon societies for the preservation of birds have been formed in forty states. London is the headquarters of an international committee for carrying on propaganda for the preservation of birds. One of its proposals is governmental prohibition of the sale of feathers of rare birds.

The island of St. Kilda, seven miles in circumference, located off the Hebrides, will henceforth be a bird sanctuary for the sea birds which migrate there in large numbers. The owner will permit no buildings of any kind to be constructed on the island.

Many Bird Catastrophes

A bird-lover says: "Many perils beset the bird: cats, wild beasts, snakes, boys, gunners, parasites, disease, famine, thirst, windstorms, hail, sleet and snowstorms, forest fires, brush fires, and bandit birds, such as owls, hawks, crows, jays and other feathered pillagers that eat the eggs of other birds and kill fledglings and full-grown birds. Millions of land birds—the sparrows, warblers, redstarts, indigo buntings and all the other migrants—lose their lives in storms at sea."

In order to avoid the larger birds, most of the smaller ones make their migrations at night. In the darkness they have several foes. Winds blow them out of their course. Tall, dark objects across their paths are not seen. As many as 150 bird corpses have been found at the base of Washington monument in a single morning. Lighthouses with a steady white light bewilder them; they turn aside and weary themselves going around and around the light until they fall to the ground or into the sea. Bird deaths at the Statue of Liberty run to 700 per month. English lighthouses are equipped with perches

for the convenience of bewildered birds attracted by the lights. Many lives are thus saved. A flashing light frightens the birds away; they will not come near a red one.

Bird catastrophes are sometimes witnessed. In September, 1879, a violent storm over Lake Michigan strewn the eastern shore of the lake with about half a million dead birds, as nearly as could be estimated. On one occasion passengers on a vessel thirty miles off the mouth of the Mississippi river witnessed the death of hundreds of birds. They had been flying north across the gulf of Mexico, but encountered a "norther" with which they were unable to contend, and were compelled to drop into the gulf and drown.

In November, 1923, thousands of birds, blown out to sea by unfavorable winds, landed on the Cunard liner *Scythia*, and stayed on board until she docked in Liverpool. These birds were probably migrating from the North Atlantic states to the northern shores of South America.

Birds have some means of notifying each other of districts to be avoided. In the Sandwich islands are certain caves filled with volcanic gases. These caves are deadly to all life; but it is a noteworthy fact that no birds are ever seen in that vicinity, though everywhere else in the islands they are extremely plentiful.

Migrations of Birds

Unlike man, who seems more ready to shift his home to where he is afforded the most favorable conditions for existence, most birds cling tenaciously to the immediate surroundings in which they were cradled, when it comes to a selection of a nesting site. This fact was first demonstrated by sea birds known to breed on certain islands, and on these only. More recently it has been shown that many of the lesser birds cling persistently to their nesting site; and it has even been found that some not only seek the same general region, but the same shelf of rocks and even the same nest year after year.

It is only a few hundred years since people believed that the birds which disappeared on the edge of winter flew to some undiscovered satellite near the earth. Now the summer and winter habitats of many birds are known. Certain birds travel unerringly between certain portions of Chile and places in the United States. The winter resorts of Europe's birds are the valleys of the Nile and Congo. Canadian birds are found in Brazil.

In Europe there are now some twenty organizations interested in bird banding. The device finally settled upon as most satisfactory is a numbered aluminum band or ring, attached to the tarsus, or bare portion of the leg. By this means much valuable information has been collected.

The greater number of birds migrate at altitudes about 3,000 feet above the earth, although by means of instruments so fixed as to scan the surface of the moon some have been discerned at 15,100 feet. The density of the air at such a height is only half what it is at sea level. In the South it is observed that birds which go north latest in the spring return earliest in the fall.

Migration is for food. Robins and certain other birds will not migrate from Connecticut to the South if fed regularly all winter. Birds are great eaters, many breeds eating several times the weight of their bodies in the course of a day. They can do this because much of their food consists of insects and worms, composed largely of water, which imposes very little tax on the digestive organs. Some birds in the Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, will eat nothing but snakes.

Bat—Bee-Eater—Bengalese—Bluebird

It is rather a joke, in an article on birds, to start with a bird that is a mammal and not a true bird; but a bat has wings, and for the moment he interests us. Bats' wings are so exquisitely sensitive that when the eyes are completely destroyed the bat can still avoid strings or wires stretched across his path of flight, can approach a wall at ease, alight upon a perch, or even find a small cavity. When mama bat goes foraging she takes the little ones along and deposits them on the branch of a tree where they can witness her work in their behalf. A bat cannot rise from a perfectly level surface.

The bee-eater, a small, richly plumaged and graceful bird of southern Europe and northern Africa, has learned that an easy way to make a living is to hang around a beehive or a wasps' nest and eat the bees or wasps as they come forth. It has learned how to avoid being stung. The bee or wasp is taken to a perch and beaten to death, and the sting removed before eating.

The Bengalese, a Japanese bird, is of peculiar interest to aviculturists because of the fact that it is willing to reproduce its species in a state of captivity. It has no song worth mentioning, but is very tame and docile. The bird is found

only in the domesticated state, and is so thoroughly used to captivity that it does better in a small cage than a large one.

A bluebird is a bird to make you glad you are alive to see it and to hear its melodious song. Someone has said: "To associate with him and to gaze on his tender little ones is to give your broken spirit such a bath of beauty and wholesomeness, and to create such a consuming interest in the general plan of things in the world, that you are completely overwhelmed by everything as the Creator has made it."

The bluebird is very common in the eastern part of the United States, and one of our earliest visitors to arrive from the South in the spring. The male is bright blue, with the breast reddish. Missouri has adopted the bluebird officially as its state bird.

Bluethroat—Bobolink—Bower Bird—Bustard

The bluethroat, called by the Laplanders "the bird of the hundred voices", spends its winters in India or central Africa, and its summers in Alaska, Siberia, Russia or Scandinavia. It is never seen in intermediate countries, and is believed to take its three-thousand-mile journey at a single flight.

The bobolink has an interesting and eventful life. In the early spring he visits the Louisiana and South Carolina rice fields and does his part in destroying young plants. A little later, dressed in his richest garb, he sings at the top of his voice, "Bob-o-link, bob-o-link, spink, spank, spink." He is inordinately proud of his family. In August he visits the shores of Chesapeake bay, where his wife is shot and sent to market as a reedbird. A month or so later he is shot himself in a rice field farther south, where he is known as a ricebird. That is the last of him, except for the family of five he left behind him.

The bower bird of Australia and neighboring islands is so called because the males build bowers or playhouses, dome-shaped, a few inches long, floored with twigs. The ornaments are bright feathers, bits of glass, or anything bright. One variety builds a run three feet long, a platform of twigs with a hedge of upright twigs at either side.

The bustard. Well, that is an Old World wild turkey. A great pouch, opening under the tongue, is developed in the throat of the male during the breeding season, but we do not know the reason, and nobody knows the reason as yet, and that is all there is to that.

Butcher Bird—Catbird—Condor—Cormorant

As we are running along in this little article in an alphabetical order, there are some who would expect some mention about here of the familiar blackbird, blackcap, bobwhite, and buzzard; but these birds are respectively the grackle, titmouse, quail, and vulture, and will come along in due time.

That is all bad enough, but we intended, next thing, to take up the birds whose names begin with the third letter in the alphabet, when, behold, it transpired that a canary is a finch, a cardinal is a finch, and a chaffinch is a finch. It seems that the birds have many aliases. We shall try to treat them under their proper names. The finch family must be a big family.

The butcher bird operates a meat shop. As fast as he kills small birds, mice, or other small forms of life he impales the bodies upon thorns and lets them hang there until wanted. Sometimes he has as many as nine pieces of meat hung up at one time. The Germans call the butcher birds "nine-killers".

The catbird is a mighty interesting bird. In the first place, it has the power to meow like a cat; in the second place, it can imitate instrumental music; in the third place, it often feeds and raises the young of other birds; and in the fourth place, it is a sworn enemy of the common blacksnake, which, in the absence of the bird, seems to take a particular delight in rifling the catbird's nest.

The condor is the largest bird that flies. The true condor is a native of the South American Andes, but specimens have been known to visit California and Europe. In 1922, high in the Alps mountains a mother engaged in weeding the garden left her baby sitting on a blanket on the grass. A condor swooped down and seized the child. Its father saw the act, ran for his gun, and, being an expert shot, brought the bird to the ground. It fell so slowly that the child was only slightly injured. The wing-spread of this bird was found to be seventeen feet and five inches. Condors fly at enormous altitudes, and have wonderful eyes and keen sense of smell. The name is derived from an old Indian word meaning 'a good smeller'.

The cormorant is the prize fish-catcher, and pursues a fish under water with inconceivable rapidity. Chinese fishermen train cormorants to catch fish. A ring on the neck prevents the bird from swallowing the fish until the owner is satisfied. Cormorants find pleasure in play-

ing with live fish in the same way that a cat plays with a mouse. The fish is tossed into the air and caught again and again in the spacious bill.

Cowbird—Crane—Creeper

The cowbird and the cuckoo are spongers. They build no nests of their own, but deposit their eggs among those of other birds, which do their work for them and furnish the home free of charge.

A whooping crane, when erect, holds his head nearly as high as a man. These birds make their homes in the marshes, where they seek their food. In flight they soar above the clouds, traveling in V-shaped formation, with the leader trumpeting instructions to those that follow. The call notes of the leader, and the responses of the flock, can often be heard when the entire flock is out of sight above the clouds.

Cranes migrate annually from the arctics to the tropics, and vice versa, varying their flights according to atmospheric conditions. When their flight is high and silent it is regarded as an indication of continued fine weather. In cloudy, wet or stormy weather they fly low and are noisy. The crane flies always with his neck extended straight ahead. The crowned crane of northern Africa has a tuft of feathers about his head which is larger than the head itself.

The common or brown creeper makes his living in the woods. He selects a tree, starts at the base and goes around and around in spirals all the way to the top. He clings to the bark with his feet, partially supporting himself by the aid of his twelve stiff tail feathers, and, as he climbs, picks insects and their eggs from the crevices. If an egg is beyond the reach of his sharp bill he has the power to protrude his tongue still farther and transport it to his palate with neatness and dispatch.

The Crow Family

The crow family, widely scattered over the world, includes the common crow, jay, magpie, raven and rook; and a bigger lot of thieves and crooks it would be hard to find outside of Wall Street, a theological seminary, or a political convention. While building their nest in the spring it is necessary for one of the pair to be constantly on watch while the other is bringing building materials, else the crow neighbors are liable to grab some of the structure and run off with it.

As soon as the nest is finished and the eggs produced (five bluish green, with dark blotches)

the male takes it upon himself to supply the entire household with food. The same nests are repaired and used year after year. Intruders are most unwelcome.

Robert Sparks Walker, writing in *Our Dumb Animals*, says of crow intelligence:

Ten years ago, I tried to assist a movie-camera man to film the crow's behavior about the common roosting place; and today we are as far from our objective as we were the day we ventured into his roosting quarters. We concealed ourselves in a dense thicket of pines in which thousands of crows were wont to roost, and when the first black fellow came in, he spied us before he alighted.

After a few unsavory accusations directed at us, he hurried away and met the incoming band and notified them of our presence in their camp; there other couriers were dispatched. As a result of this rapid precaution, not a single crow came into the thicket, but all of them moved on to other forest trees out of our reach.

Once in a while a crow carries off a young chicken, or maybe once in a while he eats the eggs of a wild bird, and he does get into the corn patch; but it is now believed that as a general rule he does more good to the farmer than he does harm. He can be frightened away from the corn patch, and the young chickens can be kept near the house. A small stone placed on each growing melon will keep him away from it.

One-fifth of a crow's diet is of the most destructive insect pests known to the farmer. The stomachs of more than 2,000 crows have been examined. One of these contained 85 beetles, another contained 72 wireworms, a third contained 123 locusts, and a fourth contained no less than 483 small caterpillars.

The rook is a European crow, differing slightly in appearance from the American bird, and with a voice less harsh. The English rooks are true Britishers: they hate to leave the island where they were born. They are gregarious and loquacious, uttering thirty to forty different notes.

The crow's appetite for the eyes of animals is particularly atrocious. He will eat the eyes of live kids, lambs and fawns, and has even been known to pick out the eyes of small children. Instances are on record where crows have been known to alight on the ears of a deer and peck at its eyes. While a hawk or an owl will endeavor to kill its prey as quickly as possible, the crow will leisurely eat its victims alive.

(To be continued)

At the Edge of the Whirlpool

Eighteen Thousand Suicides in Germany

SUICIDES in Germany continue to increase in an ever ascending scale. Eighteen thousand persons killed themselves in Germany last year. The intolerable economic miseries the people have to endure are at the bottom of it all.

Alcohol from Wood Waste

NEAR Hamburg, Germany, twenty tons of sawdust and wood chips are every day worked up into eight tons of sugar, which in its turn furnishes 1,300 gallons of alcohol. It is anticipated that the cost of alcohol will be reduced to one-half cent a quart.

Bulgaria Dumps Theology

NOT being able to see that the study of theology is of any special benefit in hard times, the Bulgarian Government has discharged the entire theological faculty of the University of Sophia, thus giving seventy theologians a chance to learn the meaning of honest labor.

30,000 Closed Protestant Churches

AT AN address at the Summit Avenue (Jersey City) Baptist church, Rev. L. J. Brace, of Brooklyn, is accredited with having said: "Since 1900, 30,000 Protestant churches have closed their doors. At present about 14,000 Baptist churches are marking time, and about 1,600 are nearer dead than alive."

New York's New Subway

NEW YORK is well pleased. It now has a third subway, city owned and city operated, besides the Interborough and Brooklyn-Manhattan transit lines. Twelve miles of the new road have been opened. Later there will be extensions into Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. The express service the entire length of Manhattan island is cut to 33 minutes by the new line.

185% Increase in Families of Needy

IN THE city of New York, in July 1932, there was a 185-percent increase over July 1931 in families cared for by public home relief. The report of the chairman of the State Temporary Relief Association says: "The comparison indicates that the needs of the unemployed have trebled in the last year, and the first signs of better times cannot keep from the relief list the huge number of unemployed who will not be reabsorbed into industry and business for many months."

Marriage Fees in India

DISGUSTED with the avarice of the clergy, the Christian Untouchables' Conference at Madras, India, has resolved that marriage fees must not exceed one rupee (the equivalent of several days work for a Hindu untouchable), as otherwise the marriages will take place without benefit of clergy.

New York City's 500,000 Needy

AS CHAIRMAN of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, Harvey D. Gibson has broadcast the information that even now there are more than 500,000 men, women and children in New York city in need of some degree of community assistance. This number is expected to increase until February.

Abyssinian Slave Raids into the Sudan

WITHIN a few years there have been 140 slave raids from Abyssinia into the Sudan. In one district under British administration it costs \$200,000 a year to patrol the frontier and prevent Abyssinian raiders from destroying villages and carrying off the inhabitants to be sold in the slave markets.

Uneasiness in Natal

NATAL, the most thoroughly British of the four provinces that go to make up the Union of South Africa, is dissatisfied with the Hertzog government and policies and is seriously considering the setting up of a government directly attached to the British Empire similar to that in northern Ireland. Hertzog's expressed sympathies, and that of the Dutch in South Africa generally, are with De Valera, and away from Britain.

Nazi Hooligans in Germany

THE Manchester *Guardian* reports that all Germany is being delivered over to gangsters and hooligans of the Nazi or Hitler type. It says: "The Prussian Diet has become a kind of fighting-ring. The Nazi members are a yelling, gesticulating mob, threatening and sometimes doing physical violence. The vituperation which they continually pour on the women members is unprintable." In numerous places these German Fascisti travel armed with pistols, ammunition and brass knuckles, which they use on the slightest provocation and on no provocation. The Nazis claim that they will soon have the ex-kaiser, Wilhelm, back on his throne.

European Unemployment Worst Ever

THE unemployment situation in Europe is the worst ever known. At the end of June, 1932, the official estimates showed 11,378,000 out of work, with Switzerland yet to hear from. The United States Department of Commerce, which furnishes the figures, states that the total unemployment in Europe is, in fact, greater than these official relief figures indicate.

Chicago's Shriveling Banks

FROM a total of 225 banks the number in Chicago has dropped to 72. But probably that is all that are needed to take care of present business. All through the West (and the East too) grass is growing in the factory yards, and mischievous boys have stoned out the window-panes until many a former factory town looks like a November scarecrow.

Injuries to Illinois Child Workers

IN THE year 1931 there were 432 workers under 18 years of age injured in the state of Illinois. Sixty-four of the accidents were to boys and girls under 16; and out of that number, forty-seven of the workers were hired in violation of the state labor laws. Workers illegally employed are entitled to a 50-percent increase in benefits of the compensations law.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Cruel

GOVERNOR PINCHOT, because the Reconstruction Finance Corporation first turned down Pennsylvania's request for a loan for \$45,000,000, and then would not lend \$10,000,000, and then would not help at all in caring for the tens of thousands of families now living on \$2 a week or less, says that they are cruel. But we have the proof that they are kind to somebody, and if you look at their huge salary list you know who it is.

Spain's Nobility in African Fever Swamps

IN ITS savage treatment of its old nobility, the labor government of Spain seems trying to outdo even Russia. The cream of the Spanish nobility, 105 marquises, dukes and high army officers, who recently tried to start a revolt, were loaded on the Espana V and sent off to the fever-ridden African coast, to die in exile. They are said to have shown great courage, smiling as they went out of view of their weeping mothers, wives and sisters, left behind them on the docks.

Insull Advised to Find Zaharoff

JUST before that outstanding example of Big Business, Samuel Insull, was locked up by the Greek police, somebody in America cabled him that he had better get in touch quickly with Zaharoff, the munition maker, the man believed to have been largely responsible for starting wars in many parts of the world. Seems like a good suggestion. A still better one would be to have the two of them occupy the same cell.

International Barter Becoming Common

SOME months ago the Grain Stabilization Corporation exchanged 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. More recently the Aluminum Company of Canada exchanged \$1,000,000 of aluminum products for Russian oil. It is predicted that as monetary systems become less and less reliable international barter will likely become much more common than hitherto.

Torturers Jailed in Rumania

IN RUMANIA, which many of us fondly supposed to be only about half civilized, three police officers who tortured a Jew have been imprisoned, and on release will be shifted to another part of the country. The right of judicial interrogation has also been withdrawn from these officers who have abused their position. New Orleans, Mineola, and other points north, south, east, and west, please note.

No Forced Labor in Russian Lumber

A YEAR or so ago efforts were made to keep Russian lumber out of America on the ground that it had been made by forced labor. An investigation of all phases of the work, made by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and the Moscow representative of the New York Times, disclosed no guards, machine guns or barbed wire, and all workers said they were working voluntarily.

Railroads Remove Many Trains

ALL the big railroads are taking off many trains for which there is no longer any real need. They are consulting with one another and limiting the train movements to the needs of the traffic, without any direct regard as to which road gets the business. The services of the Pennsylvania and New York Central between New York and Chicago have been reduced by 45 percent.

The Jesters at Vatican City

IN HIS cartoons Mr. Ripley says that the famous "Swiss guards of the pope" are dressed in a jester's uniform of red, yellow and black stripes. The uniform was designed by Michelangelo, and was an expression of his disgust at the order. However, even if the pope is monarch of the smallest country in the world, and does have the smallest railroad in the world, he has an income of \$15,000,000 a year; and that is not to be sneezed at in these hard times.

Iodine in Long Island Sound?

WHAT is supposed to be an excess of iodine in the waters of Long Island sound is resulting in the disappearance of fish from those waters. In instances observers have seen fish at the surface gasping for air or trying to leap to shore to escape the effects of some brown substance discoloring the water. It is known that iodine is plentiful in seaweed, and it is doubted if the brown substance could be so plentiful and come from any other source.

Decline of Tuberculosis

DR. GERALD B. WEBB, of Colorado, in a recent speech before a middle western medical association, declares that tuberculosis is vanishing in the United States and in another five years it will be classed as a minor disease. No doubt the greater cleanliness of the present generation, especially the cleanliness of the digestive apparatus due to a larger amount of fruit and vegetables in the diet, have much to do with this.

The Man-Hour and the Automobile

A MAN-HOUR is the work of one man for one hour. In 1904 it took 1,291 man-hours to make an automobile; in 1919 it took 313 man-hours; in 1929 it took 92 man-hours, and the car was very much better than when it took fourteen times as many man-hours to produce it. In the ten years from 1919 to 1929 the output of automobiles was multiplied by three and one-half while the employment had dropped 14 percent. The machinery of today does the work that was done by the man ten years ago, and all the philosophizing in the world will not change the fact that a good proportion of the work has for ever been turned over to the machine. Only the great God has the wisdom to solve the stupendous problem thus created.

Recent Excavations in Palestine

THE year has been replete with thrilling discoveries in Palestine. Among these are the complete excavation of a temple of the "queen of heaven", described by Jeremiah, chapter 44, verses 17 to 19; also the gate of ancient Mizpah, not completely destroyed when the city was overthrown by Sennacherib. There have also been interesting discoveries on the ancient site of the fortress of Sichem, which fortress guarded the narrow pass between mounts Ebal and Gerizim.

Ford Wages Take a Tumble

THE Ford minimum wage, which, during the boom years, was at one time up to \$8 a day, has gradually been sliding down hill, and is now back to \$4 for an eight-hour day. We hope that the great minds that run the big industrial enterprises of the country will not show the same anxiety and alarm over the \$4 rate as they did over the \$5 rate when it was first announced some years ago. They thought then that the huge wages of \$5 a day for common labor would be the ruin of mankind.

The Insull Saints

THE Insull saints, that is, the prominent Illinois or national citizens that were stung when the Insull pyramid fell, are revealed to have been the mayor of Chicago, the chief investigator for the state's attorney, the Illinois republican national committeeman, an Illinois state representative, the president of the First National Bank of Chicago, the chairman of the General Electric Company, the former secretary of President Wilson, a Studebaker, a Swift, and the speaker of the Illinois house of representatives.

Alas Poor China!

CHINA trusted to the League of Nations to save Manchuria, but now knows she must fight for it if she wants to get it back; cholera has broken out and hundreds have died, including twenty-seven foreigners at Shanghai. Meantime the opium traffic has increased sevenfold. The anti-opium laws throughout the country are ignored by officials and public alike. The League of Nations is responsible for this and has really encouraged it. In some places opium is grown not only with the connivance of officials but at their insistence.

Political Prisoners in India

POLITICAL prisoners in India are treated the same as ordinary convicts. Women are allowed no underclothes. Bedding consists of a mat and a very rough blanket. Letters may be written but once in three months. The prisoners are constantly abused in the most foul and filthy language by every official from the superintendent to the warders. To protest is to be shifted to another still worse prison, and to be segregated. When he learns of these things every true Britisher is expected to say, "God save the king."

The Farmer and the Calf

A FARMER in Napa valley, California, had a calf he could not afford to feed, so he took it to a slaughterhouse and butcher shop to have it killed and marketed. For himself he ordered one of the hind quarters, and besides taking the entire calf the butchers wanted to charge him \$2 for the portion they returned to him. Business men have become so used to robbing farmers that they never even stop to think when it comes to a thing like this. In the South it is common for a man to drive to town loaded down with cotton and drive back home with almost or absolutely nothing to show for it.

Conditions in Pittsburgh

IN THE North Side of Pittsburgh is a freight depot of the Fort Wayne branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has twenty doorways, the sills of which are covered with iron plates about twelve feet long by three feet wide. On the night of October 1, 1932, and for months prior thereto, nearly every one of those doorways had two pitiable specimens of humanity trying to sleep in it, with nothing under them but newspapers and nothing over them but newspapers. Hundreds of other men around Pittsburgh, on the same night, were sleeping out in the open, stretched on the sand and gravel of the river bank. Meantime, we understand, America's leading distiller, and one of her very greatest financiers, Andrew Mellon, has contributed \$3,000,000 for the construction of a colossal church in Pittsburgh which will be devoted to the worship of the Nazarene who said, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." It is hoped that this \$3,000,000 church will do the Pittsburgh crowd a lot of good.

Travel on the Amazon

IT IS said that the boats of the Amazon River Navigation Company are commodious and clean, and that the cities and towns along its banks are among the most scrupulously clean to be found anywhere in the world. The trees which line the streets are kept neatly trimmed; the gardens in the parks bloom with gorgeous flowers; the poorest people dress in spotless white clothing; there is no shortage of food; the Amazon is alive with fish; and the garden plots are busy twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year.

The Cost of Rackets

GORDON L. HOFSTETTER, executive director of the Employers' Association of Chicago, in an address before the National Conference of Government, at Washington, said that in Chicago alone business men, labor leaders, criminals and politicians have organized and operated no less than 163 rackets, costing Chicago not less than \$145,000,000 a year. Mr. Hofstetter defines a racket as a conspiracy to control an industry or a line of trade and to commit extortion by intimidation, force, violence, blackmail, arson, murder, kidnaping, bombing or other forms of coercion. At first the business men and labor leaders were the originators of rackets, but now, he says, the criminals are getting in control and running both ends.

Mooney Remains in Prison

PAUL M. CALLICOTTE, guide on Mount Hood, in a signed statement, declares that on July 22, 1916, as a lad then but sixteen years old, and without any knowledge of what it contained, he placed the suitcase which caused the "Preparedness Day" explosion for which Mooney is serving a life sentence. For his work he received \$5. He remained silent for fifteen years 'because his parents were Seventh Day Adventists, and he did not wish them to know he would attend a parade on their sabbath'. He came to a decision to make his statement, as a result of a fall, when he was left twenty-two hours alone with a broken leg on the slope of Mount Hood. Every honest person who has ever investigated this matter knows that Mooney is innocent; but they also know he will be compelled to die in prison if the Big Business crowd in California have their way. And they have had it thus far, in the face of overwhelming evidence of their nefariousness in this case.

Giant Dam at Lake Albert

BRITISH engineers project a giant dam at Lake Albert, the object of which is to conserve the waters of the lake, provide an even flow, and thus control the level of the Nile. By the same project it is hoped to eliminate the great Sudd swamp which clogs the Nile with vegetable matter twenty feet thick, and thus enable the people of Sudan and Egypt to make use of all the water now consumed in growing useless swamp vegetation. The dam will carry a highway and railroad tracks and be an important link in African transportation arrangements.

The Share-the-Work Plan

AS A BUSINESS proposition, the share-the-work plan of Big Business is clever enough. It simply proposes that all workers be put on, say, 80-percent time and paid accordingly, and that the money thus saved the employer be used by him to put on 20 percent more help. The net result is that he has five workers for every four he had before, and the total wages paid are the same. In other words, the remedy which Big Business has endorsed (and which is sponsored by Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey) would let the big fellows go practically scot-free while it would lay directly upon the workers the burden of carrying on their backs a generous proportion of the unemployed.

A Freak Half Calf, Half Pig

ON THE farm of Frank Sanville, Lebanon, N. H., is the freak son of a thoroughbred Guernsey cow and a Jersey bull, the general appearance of which is, for all the world, like a pig. The tail is a pig's tail, the body is a pig's body, the legs are pig's legs, and the ears are pig's ears. The hoofs, teeth, eyes, face, nose and hair resemble those of a cow. No doubt at a critical moment the mother saw a pig and the impression on her mind upset the normal course of nature. It is an interesting illustration of the power of prenatal influence. In a well authenticated instance a mare gave birth to a sharply striped colt, the sire of which was a zebra. A year or so later she gave birth to a less sharply striped colt, the sire of which was a stallion. The impression on her mind was so great in the first instance that it lingered, somewhat dimmed, for upwards of a year.

Statistics of Greater London

WITHIN a fifteen-mile radius of Charing Cross is a total population of 8,203,942. Of these, 3,832,916 are males and 4,371,026 are females. In London county proper, which comprises an area embracing a little more than half of the population of Greater London, there are 748,930 dwellings. This shows that though the British do sometimes double up, because they have to do so, yet they prefer, as far as possible, each family to live in its own separate home, even in so great a city as London. As a matter of fact 36.7 percent of the families in London county live in single occupation of the homes in which they reside.

The Depreciation of a Man

THERE is food for a great deal of thought in the following statement of Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the Industrial Rayon Company. He says:

There is little difference in a piece of machinery and a man. They are both assets of the corporation. When we get a new piece of machinery we immediately set up for depreciation on our books. A reserve is created to take care of this machine when it is no longer of value. When a new employee enters the plant the same should be done for him. If he comes in and goes to work he becomes a very valuable asset to the employer and some fund should be set up to take care of him, either when idle or at such time when he has completed his service through years of work.

San Francisco's Public Defender

SAN FRANCISCO'S 'public defender' had a friend and benefactor, a Mrs. Jessie Scott Hughes, but he does not have her any more. He hired a couple of good reliable murderers to kill the old lady in her garage and then put her body out in the street where it would look as if she had been knocked down by a truck. The scheme worked all right, except that when the old lady was found her house was locked and she had no key on her person. Then one of the murderers confessed, with the result that the 'public defender' was sent to prison for life. It seems a little irregular, but perhaps it is all right in a city which shelters a man like Fickert. Seems too bad that a decent man like Mooney should have to associate with such people; still it would be worse if Fickert were to get what is honestly his due. But if Fickert got that, Mooney would go free.

Crookedness in Hungary

IN HUNGARY the manufacturer of a siphon hired a government official to issue an order prohibiting soda fountains in cafes and inns, thus making it necessary for these merchants to use his siphon. The scheme worked. In a town in eastern Ohio there is a spring famous for its purity. City officials had the spring condemned so as to force near-by families to put in the city water, but as soon as connections with the city water were made the ban on the spring was lifted. Meantime, the very officials that placed the spring under ban were known to obtain the drinking water for their own homes at the condemned fountain.

Chicago Exposition of 1933

NEXT year Chicago will be 100 years old and will celebrate by an international exposition built on ground every foot of which was once fathoms under the surface of Lake Michigan, but is now located near the heart of the great city of 3,500,000 inhabitants. It is believed that this exposition will be unique in easy accessibility for visitors. The funds to build the exposition were raised by private subscription. The roof of the Travel and Transport building is hung by sky hooks from the tops of twelve steel columns built in a circle. There will be a sky ride, 200 feet above ground, between two huge 600-foot towers, for those seeking thrills. We shall have other items of interest later.

The Church a Mimic of the World

REVEREND DR. FREDERICK H. KNUBEL, president of the United Lutheran church in America, is pretty blue, and has reason to be, over the condition of the ecclesiastical organization over which he presides. In a recent report he is quoted as saying:

The United Lutheran church in America was born amid the frenzy of Armistice Day in 1918. Since then the world has lived constantly in some form of feverish excitement. The world has not sobered in the least, for its frenzy is now revealed in dazed bewilderment. Riches have flown and financiers have been found as fools. The bigness of material things and the bigness of man continue to control even in the depression. Has the world thought of God? It is more than a century since such a flood of atheism as is seen today has swept all nations. In all this the church has mimicked the world, in excitement, in huge undertakings for quick advance, in calls for great leaders, and, above all, in neglect of God.

Criticisms of the New Washington Quarters

THE *American Banker* takes note of the criticisms that the new Washington quarters have Washington's cheek, ear and wig so high that the coins do not stack properly, that the stars which symbolize the union are not clear cut and affirmative but are soft and indecisive, and that the words "In God we trust" do not stand out as though the Government really meant it. It wants to know, "Is there a dark and sinister plot at Washington to gradually let the emphasis on the States and trust in the Deity fade out of our national life, and are these coins a marker of this trend?"

Big Business on Its Knees

BIG BUSINESS is on its knees these days, not to the Lord, to be sure, but to Uncle Sam. There is the Illinois Central Railroad Company, one of the most prosperous transportation companies in the world. From 1853 to date it never missed a dividend, and the average over the entire period was 6.71 percent. But last year it lost money, and on June 1 needed \$11,000,000 to refinance itself. It tried to get the money from Kuhn, Loeb & Company, which at one time would have jumped at the chance to loan it, and it was told that it was impossible to obtain a loan under the existing circumstances. The next move was to go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That gives some idea of the way things are tightening up all around.

Chance for Canadian Witnesses

REV. BASIL THOMPSON, pastor of Wesley church, London, Ont., Canada, is on record as saying: "I am at my wit's end to know how best to interpret the Word of God in these trying times. I pray day and night; I spend many sleepless nights. We do not want to be puppets in our pulpits; we want some prophetic vision to show the way to the disturbed in soul." Looks like a chance here for some good soul among the witnesses in London, Ont., to just go around and give this poor man a chance to read the message Jehovah God has for him in Judge Rutherford's books. It may cost him his job, but what of that? It is no disgrace to be poor and honest, to rise with the whirr of the alarm clock and to work in overalls, but it is a disgrace to stick to lies that no longer alarm or even interest the hearers.

Federal Churches Admit the Truth

THE Federal Churches have not admitted all that they might have admitted, but they have made an encouraging start towards honesty when they say: "We have worshiped at the shrines of false gods: the false god of mammon, money, things; the false god of production, bigness; the false god of nationalism, individualism, social injustices; the false god of pleasure, amusement, disregard for things and times sacred; the false god of success, high living, careless thinking; the false god of magic, reaping where we had not sowed, profiting where we had not toiled."

Soft Rock Makes Best Concrete

EXPERIMENTS at Purdue University show that extremely hard, flinty rock does not make the best concrete. Such stones hold a wall of water around them, preventing the strongest union. Where the stone is slightly softer the water penetrates it and the stone and cement blend together into one. Concrete cylinders made of hardest rock burst at 3,600 pounds pressure per square inch, while those of soft rock stood 5,000 pounds pressure per square inch. The concrete made with the hardest stones broke unevenly, with the lines of cleavage following the face of the stones, while the concrete made with the softer stones broke evenly, the stones breaking with the cement, and showing that there had been a perfect blending of the two.

The Great Insanity

IF THOSE who died in the great insanity could come back and march past the reviewing stand of those who sent them to their doom, and if they were lined up ten abreast, and marched day and night, it would take 162 days for them to pass the stand. If those who died of disease and other causes attributable to the World War joined the procession, it would take a year and a half. If the money that was thrown away had been put into the making of good concrete roads, such roads could have been laid to within 2½ miles of every point on the surface of the earth. In spite of these facts the munition makers of the greatest nations of the earth, after six months of haggling at Geneva, are unable to think of any reasons why we should not soon have another world war infinitely worse than the one we did have.

Water Contraction and Expansion

IT IS generally known that water expands on freezing and this causes the ice to form on top of the water and to float when broken in pieces. If it were not so, our oceans and lakes and deep rivers would freeze from the bottom up and remain so cold that they would never thaw out, and there would be no life in those waters. Besides this, the earth would be so frigid that vegetation and animal life as it now is could not exist on the earth.

But who knows that water also contracts? Water expands; water contracts. How can that be? All matter contracts, some more, some less, as it cools; and so does water, to a certain point Fahrenheit. Warm water will contract as it cools till it reaches 39.2° F. From there on to the freezing point it expands, and this explains why ice is lighter than water, for 1,000 parts of ice in melting produces only 917 parts of water. But no scientist has ever yet explained why water expands on cooling below 39.2° F., for this is contrary to all known laws of our benevolent Creator. And who knows why snow and even the most solid ice in the Arctic regions are continually evaporating!

What America Did for France

TO KEEP the Germans out of Paris America loaned France \$2,662,000,000. To put France back on her feet after the war America loaned France another \$1,569,000,000. To further help her get on her feet America, after the war, let her have \$2,000,000,000 worth of property for \$400,000,000. To further help her get on her feet America forgave her the principal of all that vast debt which cost American farmers and workers \$6,231,000,000, and which they must pay in taxes, and asked her only to pay, for a term of 62 years, less than half of the interest, the balance of which must be made up by Americans. In return, what has America received from France? It has received absolutely, without a parallel in history, the most outrageous, shameless treatment ever accorded by one nation to another in time of peace. France, by her statesmen and her press, has stirred the nations of the world to hate America, and though she is deliberately planning to destroy Great Britain, and will do so at the first convenient opportunity, Britain has encouraged and aided and abetted her campaign of abuse and slander of the one country that in her heart she knows is her best friend.

Big Feet Spoil the Picture

BIG feet are a drawback. The Los Angeles *Examiner* prints the pictures of six mission fathers all dressed up in lace gowns, and no place to go. If it were not for their big feet, and ungainly shapes and homely faces, we would not know them from ladies. All wore long skirts, but in three of the six instances, instead of the lace garments' reaching to the floor, they came only to the hips, like a chemise, if that is where chemises are supposed to come. In such instances the darker skirts seemed more becoming to the big feet. Several have good faces; one looks like Al Capone.

Reverend Key Learning to Work

THE vicar of Fulford, York, the Reverend Samuel W. Key, is learning to work, and is getting on nicely with his lessons. He has taken up the Punch and Judy business and has gotten so he can put on a pretty good show. It is hoped that before long he may be able to give his whole time to this work. It suggests a line of endeavor in which some clergymen who are anxious to earn a more honest living than is possible in their present avocations may find an opening. Why spend your time belittling and villifying Jehovah God, when you can make a decent living running a Punch and Judy show?

Feeding Twenty-Five Million People

THE engineers' survey, which is not concerned with the problems of starving men, women and children, but is a purely technical study of the unemployment which follows when machines displace men, calculates that there will be 11,000,000 wage earners out of work this winter, involving the relief problem of feeding 25,000,000 people. These same engineers estimate that in two more years the total jobless will be 20,000,000, and that means that two years hence, if their figures are correct, we can expect the relief feeding of 45,000,000 people, or 40 percent of the population of the country.

Too Bad for Senator Davis

ON TRIAL for operating a nation-wide lottery, Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, hard pressed by the Government, was reduced to the straits of having two clergymen, Reverend Coral A. Payne and Father John A. Laffey, testify as to his good character. This makes it look pretty bad for the senator, for, after the way they have deceived the people re-

garding the Devil's kingdom, and war among the nations, and the eternal torture of those that they were told to love as themselves, a man must be hard put to it that would ask a clergyman to take the stand in his behalf.

Gradually Coming Around

ONCE in a while we hear of somebody who finally gets the great idea through his head that maybe it would be just as well, after all, to preach the truth instead of the stuff that has been preached. A Louisiana clergyman speaking over radio station KWKH recently said: "If there ever was a time for us to preach the truth without fear of hell, it is now. The life of our people is at stake. Our Sunday school teachers are starving. Our little children have empty stomachs. Our business men are losing their homes. Our lawyers and doctors face actual distress. Our farmers have no seed."

What America Still Has

OF THE good things of this world America still has the following:

5.6% of the area,
6% of the population,
14% of the annual gold production,
19% of the annual wheat production,
33% of the wealth,
33% of the railroads,
33% of the telegraphs,
33% of the used water power,
36% of the annual coal production,
47% of the annual steel production,
48% of the annual copper production,
52% of the annual lumber production,
56% of the annual cotton production,
58% of the annual corn production,
60% of the telephones,
67% of the petroleum production
90% of the automobiles.

Of excess production equipment America has the following:

Oil refineries,	24% more than used;
Agriculture land,	40% more than used;
Oil production,	48% more than used;
Irrigated land,	50% more than used;
Coal,	50% more than used;
Textiles,	63% more than used;
Shoes,	80% more than used;
Automobiles,	100% more than used;
Flour,	150% more than used;
Hypocrites,	666% more than used.

The Depression in the United States

(As viewed by the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*)

IT IS almost impossible for a European to realize the depth of the psychological panic which in recent months has gripped a majority of the Americans. The people of this country had been nourishing themselves for years on doctrines about "a new plateau of prosperity". It had been generally assumed that the rising stock market would go on for ever and make everyone rich, and it is hardly surprising that when the bottom fell out of the stock market it seemed to many people like the end of the world.

The depression has been the more severe, of course, because there is no sort of public unemployment insurance to cushion the shock. The unemployed are reduced sooner or later to living on charity. Where many people are out of work the tradespeople themselves go bankrupt and cannot pay their creditors, and the circle of repudiation and bankruptcy grows ever wider. Another reason for the general condition of hysteria is the well-justified lack of confidence in the banks. Something like 4,000 of these have failed since the depression began, and in hundreds of cases the depositors have lost all, or nearly all, of their money. Most people leave their money in the banks, but worry about it. Runs are rather frequent, and the bankers, alarmed at the prospect of sudden withdrawals, are keeping abnormally large amounts in currency in their vaults. This accounts for much of the "hoarding" which is so denounced in the press. Of the rest, a great part is hoarding by people of comparative wealth, as is evidenced by the fact that much of the money which has disappeared from active circulation is \$500 and \$1,000 notes.

Some of the apprehension which is felt here is, of course, well justified by the facts. There are in America today probably between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 unemployed, as well as millions more who work only part time. The curtailment of security values has wiped out perhaps \$80,000,000,000 of paper wealth. In the two cities of New York and Chicago alone about 1,400,000 persons are absolutely dependent upon charity, and there are proportionate numbers in almost all the other cities. The agricultural regions are equally hard hit. Cotton, wheat, and other staples are selling far below the cost of production. In one state, Mississippi, one-quarter of the farm land has been offered for sale to meet unpaid taxes, and in many

other states an equal proportion of the farmers are technically in default and are allowed to continue in possession simply because no one is in sight to take over their farms if they are dispossessed.

With all this suffering the people are singularly docile. The police keep mobilizing to prevent disorders, but thus far disorders are practically nonexistent. The Communists have taken advantage of the situation, of course, and have staged many parades, protest meetings, and the like; but, generally speaking, I am aware of no evidence that anyone participates in these except the party members, and they do so as a matter of discipline and not because they are actually in a mood to riot. We may see hunger-marches and the smashing of shop windows next winter, but thus far there have been extremely few genuine activities of this sort.

One could fill a whole volume with the sadening incidents of human suffering which have followed in the wake of the depression. The number of street beggars has been greatly increased, and probably some of them are genuinely in distress, though, as usual in such times, the professional mendicants are to the fore and are reaping a harvest. Probably the worst suffering is, as usual, endured behind closed doors and with the blinds drawn. Nearly thirty people died of starvation in New York city in 1931, and nearly seventy others were rescued by public hospitals in the nick of time, and things were even worse in some other places, such as Detroit.

The "white-collar worker" has been particularly hard hit. Many thousands of skilled professional and clerical men and women are without employment. One hears of people living in fashionable Park Avenue apartments in New York who are actually without food. They, of course, can pay no rent, and stay on only through the indulgence of the landlord. All sorts of fantastic and pitiful schemes for making money are being tried by these people, and, of course, almost invariably without result. Thousands of college students have been forced to give up their studies because of poverty, but thousands more continue to study because there is nothing else for them to do. Some of the colleges are soberly advising members of the graduating class to stay on and take post-graduate courses on the ground that they might as well do this as

spend their time in the fruitless search for a position.

Perhaps the most striking physical sign of the depression is the suspension of building. Huge new skyscrapers are now such rarities that the opening of one is a nine days' wonder. Of those completed since 1929 at least half have gone through bankruptcy, and most of them are only 10- or 20-percent occupied. Automobile traffic has noticeably decreased; railway services have been cut repeatedly. In shops which a few years ago were thronged with customers a client is today greeted, as someone has said, "like a long-lost brother." All business, on the average, has declined between 30 and 40 percent, but in many lines the loss is far greater than this. In the building trade, for example, about 80 percent of the workers are at present unemployed.

The story of the Federal Government's efforts to check the downward vicious spiral of deflation is a familiar one, and hardly needs to be repeated in detail. Mr. Hoover's critics say of him that he never acts until it is almost too late, and then so half-heartedly that his efforts are robbed of all effectiveness; and certainly some recent events seem to give support to this view. He refused all last summer and autumn to call Congress into session, and now he has been

excoriating its members for taking (as everyone knew they would do) a long time over fiscal legislation. For two years he opposed Federal appropriations for large-scale public works; now, when their effectiveness will admittedly be less than it would have been a year or more ago, he accepts the proposal. He insisted that there must be no appropriations from the Federal treasury for relief, and finally adopts the idea at a moment when the cities' coffers are empty and starvation seems just round the corner. For at least six months before June, 1931, he was urged to propose a moratorium on war debts and reparations; and when he finally acted the Austrian banking system had all but collapsed, and the good effect of the plan was greatly reduced. He resisted for many months the suggestion that credit-inflation should be tried through the Federal Reserve system; when at last he adopted the plan things had grown so bad that this effort is now generally considered a failure and has been partially abandoned. It is hardly surprising that many Americans are asking whether the plan for a world conference on monetary stabilization (which has been urged upon the president for a long time from many sources) is not also belated and (with its omission of war debts and reparations) inadequate to the extent and severity of the crisis.

Lightning *By James Hunter (Scotland)*

LIGHTNING is a flash produced by the discharge of electricity between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth. We cannot say much more than this without having to traverse territory which has yet to be more fully explored, that is, "atmospheric electricity." Lightning, then, is an electric explosion; but the question will persist, What causes it to explode? We know what is happening when a gun is discharged. It is an explosion of gunpowder, or other form of explosive, which when ignited is instantly converted into gas, which cannot be contained in the confined space of the breach of the gun. The result is an explosion. There is a big flash accompanied by a very loud report. The explosive material is there. We can see and handle it with perfect safety. We know exactly how it will behave under any set of conditions. It is our servant for various purposes, not our master.

But who can master or control lightning? Who can tell when and where the next electrical discharge will take place? We know that it is an explosion, for we see the flash and hear the report; but what is it that explodes, electricity or what? In a small way we have learned how to control it by lightning conductors attached to high buildings; and if you live near a big dock area you will observe that a thunderstorm will ease off when crossing this area, because of the presence of an army of ships' masts, each of which is protected by these conductors. This means that the electrical energy can be reduced by absorption in this way. The severity of a thunderstorm may be mitigated by facilities for running its energies into the sea or the earth itself, a process of drainage, so to speak. For this idea we are indebted to Benjamin Franklin, who in 1752 discovered the identity of electricity with lightning, and who turned his discovery

to account by publishing his plan for defending houses from lightning by the use of pointed conductors. (See *M.G.*, page 204.)

The trolley of an electric tramcar sometimes emits a spark as it passes under the cross wire support of a live wire. This is lightning in miniature. A clear space must occur here between the sides of the trolley and the copper support plate. The electric current must jump this interval, and, as air is a nonconductor, the operation is accompanied by a spark and a "snap".

No one has been able to tell even yet what electricity is, but all have studied its phenomena. Now the atmosphere for a certain distance above the earth has been proved to be almost continuously charged with electricity. Normally the electricity of the air is positive, and that of the surface of the earth is negative; and great variations in intensity take place every day. In storms the oscillations may be frequent and violent, and positive and negative may for a time change places. A forced meeting between these two phases of electricity in this nonconducting medium results in the electric spark or flash we call lightning.

An observatory man was asked the other day, "How many different kinds of lightning are there?" And he has replied in the Press that "there are three different kinds: sheet, forked, and ribbon lightning". Now that man is wrong; there are not three "different" kinds of lightning. There is just lightning, and that is always forked. What to me is a forked lightning, with its terrific report, is to you, at a distance from me, "sheet" lightning, with no report at all. "Ribbon" lightning is "forked" lightning magnified, giving the forked flash a broad ribbon effect to the observer at a distance. It is a horizontal view of a forked lightning, and indicates a highly humid state of the atmosphere. The moon on rising, viewed as it is through a denser atmosphere, always appears larger than when viewed later crossing the meridian. So with lightning, viewed through the same atmosphere, whose magnifying power is increased by the moisture present in it.

I have said that the electric discharge which we call lightning may be "between" clouds; that is to say, its path will be a horizontal one, when no harm will be done, beyond what we call a thunder-plump. The thunder will be prolonged and of the rolling order usually. The length of the "roll" depends on the direction the horizon-

tal flash took from the observer. In certain atmospheric conditions echoing effects are also possible. I have heard the echoes of a single report from a big gun rolling in from all parts, like the roll of thunder. This horizontal lightning is, of course, "forked," and I would advise all airmen to give these clouds a wide berth when "gun practice" is on.

I have likewise said that the discharge may be from a cloud to the earth. That is to say, its direction is vertical. This zig-zagger is always the most dangerous fellow; for he is making to earth, and he gets there every time. This is the lightning that does all the damage, and when you see it about make tracks for safety without a moment's delay. It may hit a tree, when Lord help any living thing under it. This summer over 300 dead birds were counted under a tree so struck. They had been sheltering on its branches. It may hit the flinty rock and reduce it to fragments. It may make a "shell hole" in an open field. It may enter the sea, killing every living thing within its radius. A blind man can tell a vertical forked lightning by its short, sharp, rickety-tick report, resembling different pieces of artillery.

A young man this year persisted in finishing his round of golf when his companions had run for safety to a ditch (the safest place in the world with lightning), leaving all their clubs behind them. That young man's round of golf remains unfinished still. His polished "cleek" proved too much for the lightning and himself.

"Three men in a boat" went fishing in August last off Kinghorn. The storm came; all the other boats put in shore, and tardily these three young men resolved to do likewise, but they were too late. When one stood up to uplift the anchor he was struck dead, the lightning passing out through and making a hole in the bottom of the boat. In about a minute the lot were at the bottom of the sea. To be the highest object even in an open boat at sea is highly dangerous.

During the same month of August a gentleman went fishing on one of our flooded rivers. He was fishing with bait, of course, and he appears to have been very successful. He was well protected from the inclement weather, so when the storm came he would not allow such a passing event to interrupt his success. He was not protected against lightning, however; so this gentleman's fishing days "are all over now".

THERE is no cancer found where fruit, vegetable and nature's diet is followed. In countries like China, Japan, southern countries where the natives live on things of the garden and woods, cancer is an unknown thing save for a few cases, and investigation of such will show them to be persons that deviated from nature's foodstuffs and became more what we term "civilized" in food preparation.

Few indeed are the diseases that could exist in a pure blood stream, and we all should know the necessities for making pure blood. Fresh air, sunshine, exercise and pure foods from nature's garden, and not out of a tin can. Violation of those things plus the use of aluminum ware has caused cancer to increase from the twentieth disease from the top in 1895 to the second from the top today, and it spares no one. General Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau says that 400,000 soldier boys are doomed to die of cancer. The U. S. Health Department says in its bulletin of October 1, 1931, that cancer increased 52½ percent from 1900 to 1920; that in 1929 cancer took 111,569, while heart disease took 245,000, placing cancer second on the list.

If a man with a saw and hammer would hold himself out as a carpenter, able to build a house, and then admit he did not know what a house is we would immediately say he misrepresented, took money by false pretense. Still, recently, in a medical journal, an arm of that giant monster, the American Medical Association, permitted an article to be published entitled "What the Family Physician Should Know About Cancer". In the first paragraph the writer bemoans the fact that the increasing mortality has been "climbing notwithstanding the fact that 'more weapons have been piled up than were ever marshaled before, to be wielded against it, during all the history of medicine' ". The writer said nothing about "too many" operations that have done more to raise the mortality than anything else.

The amazing thing, however, is the opening

of the second paragraph, which says, "We do not know the cause of cancer." How can one have the intestinal fortitude to write an article entitled "What the Family Physician Should Know About Cancer", and then admit that "we do not know the cause of cancer"? If they do not know, and all their press articles say they do not, then how is it possible for them to formulate a treatment possessing any value as a preventive or curative measure? Is it not ridiculous on its face?

Last February, in the *Baker vs. American Medical Association* Federal Court case, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, of Columbia University, testified as a medical expert for the A. M. A., and on cross-examination he said: "In operations for stomach cancer, 96 percent die; the operation is usually successful, but the patient dies." And all that from a medical witness, in the records of the court. But not a newspaper in America except the *Midwest Free Press* ever published it.

In the same trial, Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood started off with his attorney to show his education. He mentioned being in Egypt, Germany and France, but on cross-examination admitted he could not speak the languages and "merely was visiting", then started to condemn escharotics but afterwards admitted he had never had any experience with them, admitting he freely condemns without investigation, which is the reason that cancer research does not produce anything worth while at their hands, unless it may be a suggestion to further some treatment that enriches their bank accounts.

As an example of press suppression and the damage they do to cancer sufferers by suppressing facts of real cures, in the federal court case mentioned, as well as in the district court at Muscatine, Iowa, over fifty cured cancer patients took the stand and proved their cures, but the press said, "Several witnesses testified of being cured of minor ailments."

The hoax about cancer will end when the public realizes the fact that practically every disease known can be attributed to the fact that we have stepped aside from nature, ate the wrong things, poisoned our blood streams, and cancer resulted. It is a blood disease; and for proof we have only to follow the work of our surgeons who advocate surgery and look upon cancer as a local condition, when to cure cancer of the

*At the time of writing this, Mr. Baker was in Mexico, building the most powerful radio station in the world, at Nuevo Laredo, and expecting to make it hot for the Medical Trust, which has done everything humanly or inhumanly possible to keep him from relieving cancer sufferers at his hospital in Muscatine, Iowa. However, though strenuous efforts have been made to close it, and it was actually shut up for one week, the hospital is open again; and if you want Mr. Baker's story giving proof that cancer is curable, all you will have to do is to write him at his Muscatine address.—Ed.

finger they cut it off; cancer returns on the arm, they cut the arm off; it then returns on the limb, in many cases, and they cut that off, too; by that time the blood is so thoroughly "cancer poisoned" that the patient dies.

Thousands can testify to that, having seen their dear ones pass to the great beyond after exactly that sort of suffering through the surgeon's ignorance. Cancer is caused by a toxic condition, proved by the fact that in cancer of the rectum, history of the case shows constipation, and toxic conditions are caused by constipation, an unclean colon.

To cure cancer we need not the libraries of our medical researchers or of the American Medical Association: pick up your Bible, turn to the twenty-ninth verse of the first chapter

of Genesis, and we find that God, knowing how to care for us folks, says: "Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." The success of the cancer treatment at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, is based upon that advice, Nature's diet and herb medications, a combination that has become the greatest thorn in the A. M. A. side. Solomon said: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise"; which can be amended thus: 'Go to the beasts of the woods, the fowls of the air, the fish of the sea, and every moving, crawling thing; study their diet, their sanitation, and be wise, and in so doing cancer will pass from the earth.'

Diet and Dental Disease *By Dr. J. Menzies Campbell (Glasgow)*

(Reprinted from *The Spectator*)

DENTAL disease is the most prevalent of modern complaints; it is more widespread today than ever before in the world's history. The two most important types are caries (decay) and pyorrhœa alveolaris. The former affects the teeth themselves, and the latter the gums and the sockets into which the teeth are implanted.

These ailments were rarities amongst uncivilized tribes, the vast majority of whose dental troubles arose from an attrition (wearing away) of the teeth by the sand, which still remained in the cereals after stone-milling, also in imperfectly cleaned roots and vegetables.

Dental troubles became more common as nations became more civilized. For instance, the Egyptians were never so extensively affected as were the Greeks; and neither so greatly as the Romans. Also, one finds that the early Egyptians lived mainly on plain natural foods at a time when sugar and sugar-cane were unknown. As they became more civilized, their food became more luxurious and their dental troubles increased. The Greeks were a later and more advanced race; their food was highly refined, and they too suffered extensively from dental disease. Every student of history knows that feasting and Romans are synonymous terms; dental caries and pyorrhœa were rampant throughout the Roman Empire.

Explorers tell us that those Eskimos who are untouched by modern civilization have perfect teeth; whereas those who live on the coast and partake of 'civilized' foods are constantly affected with dental disease.

During the Napoleonic Wars, British soldiers were noted for their good teeth. During the Great War, British soldiers' teeth were amongst the worst in the world. There is an explanation. The mothers of one hundred years ago not only breast-fed their babies, but fed themselves and their families on natural foods; whereas modern mothers have habitually eaten refined and denaturalized foods, and, in many instances, either could not or would not breast-feed their babies.

To correlate the evidence: As each nation advanced in civilization, its people departed farther from the natural foods of their early ancestors; concurrently, there was a marked increase in dental disease.

It is interesting to realize that certain of the ancient physicians recognized a close affinity between diet and the state of the teeth. Hippocrates (born 460 B.C.) stated that the temporary teeth were formed from the nourishment supplied to the fetus in the womb and, after birth, by the mother's milk; also that the permanent teeth were built from food and drink. Eighty years later Aristotle thought that teeth decayed because of sweet particles remaining

between them; while Galen (born A.D. 131) believed that dental disease arose from disturbances in the complex function of nutrition. About that time, Pliny described a disease which conformed to the modern conception of pyorrhœa, and declared that it was due to the intemperate habits of the people.

History records facts. Today science is supplying the reasons. Generally speaking, the refining and cooking of foods reduce their vitamin content, mineral salts and roughage. These have a definite influence on the teeth.

For a long time investigators were often led astray because they regarded teeth as separate entities and not as integral parts of a great body mechanism. They failed to recognize that, when one part degenerated, so did the rest.

About fifty years ago, Dr. W. D. Miller, an American dentist practicing in Berlin, advanced the "chemico-parasitic" theory of dental disease. He thought that caries was the result of particles of food being left in the mouth, decomposing and producing an acid, which destroyed the teeth. Even Miller himself decided that his theory did not account for all dental disease. Like other observers, he knew many persons who, although they never used a toothbrush, yet possessed perfect teeth; and others who, despite frequent brushing of their teeth, were victims of regularly recurring dental caries.

Although Miller did *not* visualize the whole truth, his findings definitely influenced subsequent investigators, so that today it is possible to arrive at a just evaluation of the truth.

Theobald Smith observed that pyorrhœa manifested itself in the early stages of experimental scurvy. It had already been recognized that scurvy was due to a diet deficient in fresh fruits and vegetables. Later, scientists found that vitamin C was the determining factor.

It is impossible to detail here the names of the many research workers engaged in the study of diet in its relationship to the teeth. Suffice to say, Mrs. May Mellanby, working under the ægis of the Medical Research Council, has proved that a child's teeth can be affected for good or ill, according to the food eaten by the expectant and nursing mother and by the child. Also, that a tooth with even a poor foundation can be improved by an adequate diet; and, alternatively, a tooth with a good foundation may become defective, if the food be deficient in cer-

tain elements. Dr. Guttorm Toverud, of Oslo, has found that a proper diet will preserve an expectant mother's teeth as well as prevent the onset of dental caries in her child. After over fifteen years of careful dietetic experiments on the higher apes, Professor Howe of Harvard has proved that decaying teeth are merely a sign of decaying health, and that a rational diet is the best preventive of both. Further, he has been able, by dietetic adjustments, to produce dental caries and pyorrhœa at will, and to cure them by a return to a normal diet.

The experiments of Drs. Bunting, Jay and Hard are particularly interesting and illuminating. With a rational diet, which contained no sugar, they were definitely able to control dental caries in groups of school children, despite the fact that decayed cavities did *not* increase in size, although left unfilled for a year.

Investigators naturally differ on many points (their experiments often being conducted under different conditions, with different types of animals and, in many cases, with different diets), but it may be said the majority-verdict is that dental caries and pyorrhœa are due to a diet deficient in vitamins, mineral salts and roughage. An additional factor is overindulgence in protein (meat, fish, &c.) and cereals, two types of food resulting, after digestion, in what is known as an acid-ash base. If this be not neutralized by alkaline-ash base foods (fruits, vegetables, milk, &c.), then the balance will be upset and calcium (lime) will be withdrawn from the teeth in Nature's effort to maintain a proper equilibrium. Howe very strongly advocates restricting the acid-ash base foods, in order to insure healthy teeth and healthy bodies.

Dental caries is primarily a disease of youth. Although always indicative of imperfect general nutrition, yet symptoms of this latter, because of the effervescing vitality of youth, are often delayed till later life, when they appear as pyorrhœa, which is, generally speaking, a disease of middle-age; it is usually accompanied by constipation, rheumatism and other constitutional disturbances. For a long time it was believed that pyorrhœa caused these general conditions and that extraction of the teeth was the only cure. Many advanced thinkers are now convinced that all these conditions are merely symptoms of a general toxæmia (poisoning) arising from the eating of an excess of proteins and cereals and an insufficiency of vitamins, mineral salts and

roughage, and that a rational diet is the best antidote. There is no permanent cure for pyorrhœa without a change in the dietary habits. The local symptoms will *apparently* disappear after extraction of the teeth, but the basal causes will remain untouched. As proof of this, there will continue to be an abnormal, yet progressive, absorption of the bony ridges.

It is important that a due proportion of hard foods should be eaten and well chewed. In this way both the teeth and the gums are exercised and the increased circulation of the blood acts as a barrier to disease.

Critics often declare that, although our early

ancestors were practically immune from dental disease, they were ignorant of vitamins, mineral salts and roughage. This statement is undoubtedly true, but such critics fail to realize that ancient man did not require this knowledge; he could choose only those foods which were natural and unrefined.

Dental caries and pyorrhœa would become diseases of the past if everyone, and especially expectant and nursing mothers, ate sufficient uncooked and properly cooked vegetables, raw fruit, fresh milk, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, dates and raisins and reduced the intake of meat, cereals and refined sugar.

A Proposal to Buy America

IN AN article in *The New Republic* Bruce Blivens shows that on June 30, 1932, the total market value of the common stock of forty-four of the greatest American companies, including Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, Telephone Trust, General Electric, General Motors, International Harvester, Bethlehem Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Steel Trust, General Foods, and United Fruit Company, amounted to less than \$5,500,000,000 and that control of all these greatest of American companies could probably be obtained for less than the Government has already put into the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Blivens thinks that as Big Business has totally and completely fallen down on the job, the best thing the people as a whole could do is to

take over their enterprises at the going market price; but neither he nor we have the least idea that our representatives at Washington will ever do anything as sensible as that. They do not want the people to own anything.

Meantime the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is loading up with the frozen assets of such railroads as the Wabash and the Nickel Plate and in due time the people are going to own a lot of railroads that neither they nor anybody else can operate at a profit. How eager our Big Business geniuses are to exchange their water-logged old railway securities that nobody wants at any price for millions in good hard cash. They will not be as eager to give up the fat pickings of the Telephone Trust.

The Radio Witness Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. "I accidentally turned my dial to your program today at 12:45 p.m. and enjoyed your talk, with which I heartily agree because backed by positive proofs. I did not catch the speaker's name, but would like to have the sermon or talk, especially today's, and any other pamphlets that you would care to send me. I will look forward to next Sunday's broadcast at 12:45 with much interest. Thanking you in advance for any pamphlets, and especially for today's talk, and wishing you much success, I am . . ." O. E. T.

OROVILLE, Calif. "I would like a copy of the lecture given today over the radio at San Francisco, California, by Judge Rutherford, on the Bible. I am not a church man. I believe the Protestant churches confuse the people more than does Satan, and of course the Catholic church preaches to suit itself. I would like any information you can give me upon this subject of the New Testament. I do not doubt the Old Testament, because any book Jesus mentioned while on earth was recognized in the canon of the Bible." W. P. M.

THERE is a certain house car touring in different parts of India. It had traveled some few thousand miles since its initial trip in last October. This is a closed-in car, and its body is painted gray; on both sides of the body boldly stand the words "JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES", with the monogram "J. w." in between the two words. Two of these witnesses have carried on a pioneer work of bearing the testimony of Jesus Christ to many people in several districts and states in India (including some of the Central Provinces) in this car. Bilaspur is a district in the said provinces. Bilaspur is the chief town or headquarters of the district of Bilaspur.

In Bilaspur there is a clergyman of the Church of England. These folks are known as "padres" in India. This padre is Mr. Earle.

There is also a gentleman, Mr. Sebastian by name, a humble but bold and active Christian, endeavoring to pass on the testimony of Jesus Christ to his neighbors, and place literature in their hands to this effect, which points out the evidence relative to the good news of the establishment of Jehovah God's kingdom on this earth. By His government or kingdom the people will get peace, prosperity, life, happiness, etc. In these circumstances the people will be enjoying the blessings at the hand of Jehovah God, their Creator. Clearly it will be seen that He is their friend and benefactor.

Mr. Earle does not want the people to know these things. He does not believe in Jehovah of the Jews; he would condemn such a God, despite the fact that Christ (whom he professes to follow) was a Jew and worshiped Jehovah. Millions of people are in doubt, and wonder why God is allowing such terrible conditions to exist. They find it hard to reconcile their conception of the God of the Old Testament with their understanding of the teachings of Jesus, and desire enlightenment on the subject. Jehovah's witnesses pass on printed matter explaining these things. It seems particularly mean and wicked for anybody, especially a so-called "servant of God", to wish to hinder Jehovah's witnesses from submitting testimony which would vindicate Jehovah's name and word, inasmuch as such testimony bears witness to God's purposes and His kingdom which will completely bring about *His own* vindication of His word, name and power.

In due time, the aforementioned car came to

Bilaspur. By arrangement and kind permission of those in charge, a lantern lecture was given in a local Railway Institute by Jehovah's witnesses.

This must have perturbed Mr. Earle; for he sent round the railway colony, by a servant from house to house, a notice which reads as follows:

WARNING!

"The Witness of Jehovah" Van is in the Station.

It is a definite attempt to undermine the work of the Church.

The unwary are deceived, and their faith is unsettled.

The Faith is shaken and nothing placed in its stead.

Mr. Sebastian, who is mainly responsible in Bilaspur for this Old Testament religion, is NOT a member of the Church of England or India. By associating himself with "Jehovah's witness" he has *ipso facto* excommunicated himself from the Anglican Church, and cannot receive its sacraments or expect Christian burial from any of its ministers.

The question to ask the "Jehovah witness" people who call on you is,

"DO YOU BELIEVE CHRIST IS GOD?"

Their answer will have to be, "No."

You can then say, "You are not Christians; I can have nothing to do with you as far as helping you with your religion."

By giving them money and buying their books, you are helping them to undermine the work of the church in Bilaspur, and elsewhere, and helping to propagate their doctrine, which is *not* Christianity.

This was signed by Mr. Earle as "Chaplain", and dated "11/7/32".

Anyhow, poor Sebastian did not seem heart-broken. He chuckled heartily.

How many Church of England (or other) padres and clergymen went to France during the War to perform burial services for the poor men who died there, in many cases victims of the "Church's" and others' lies? Men were urged to go by these false and lying hypocrites who place their sanctimonious, smug and deceitful devices at their father's feet for service. See John 8:44.

The writer (who, by the way, "excommunicated" himself from the Church of England long ago) called on Mr. Earle afterwards.

The suggestion is here submitted that Mr. Earle was using Mr. Sebastian as an example to intimidate anybody who might take the books or listen to Jehovah's witnesses.

As events proved, it was not a bad advertisement. The remaining people whom we had to call upon, as a whole, wanted to see the books referred to, and contributed for them, too. After giving the testimony it was quite refreshing to say that they were the books Mr. Earle had warned them not to read; in one case, where a householder had not seen the notice and was disgusted with the padre's action, the witness obligingly went to the car to show her a copy. The wrath of man shall turn to the praise of God.

People are losing their fear of these clergy. As you sometimes publish similar naughty outbursts by these children (again John 8:44, please), perhaps this one might interest you, with above-mentioned particulars. It would help the poor gentleman to have a wider scope for publicity, and his desire to identify his opposition to Jehovah satisfied. Likewise it shows his fear of people's reading about Jehovah and His glorious kingdom. It also shows another

method whereby the clergy can intimidate their church members.

Concerning the latter, should you publish any of this, a comment of interest is submitted, viz.: Earle belongs to a system of the Devil which is anti-God and anti-Kingdom. God's purpose is to destroy all the wicked. The system of which he is a part is going to be destroyed. Jehovah's witnesses, in the main, it seems, will live beyond the battle of Armageddon, in which this destruction generally will take place. At the complete destruction of God's enemies "the slain of the Lord [Jehovah] shall be . . . from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth: they shall not be lamented, neither gathered, nor buried". (Jer. 25:33) Ending this Biblical prophecy with these words, then, a question is asked, to wit: Is there not a possibility that not only would Mr. Sebastian *not* require Mr. Earle's services after all, but, also, Mr. Earle and his colleagues would be hard to find if required?

A Curious Kind of "A Patriotic Citizen"

IT IS a curious kind of "A Patriotic Citizen" that does not wish his fellow men to have instruction or to have hope, in a time when they never needed instruction so badly, and when they are almost in despair. But Columbus, Ohio, has such a person. Perhaps we should have said Columbus has such a man, but any real man would have the courage to at least sign his own name to his own letter, and so we hesitate to say that the writer of the following, which appeared in the Columbus *Dispatch* of October 19, 1932, is a man. The most that we can say of him is that he is probably a clergyman, as may be inferred from the first sentence of the second paragraph of his letter:

EX-JUDGE RUTHERFORD CRITICIZED

To the Editor of the *Dispatch*.

Sir: It seems to me that the thinking public must have been surprised by Judge Rutherford's advertisement in Sunday's paper.

This man speaks slightly of the American government, as well as of the clergy. Anyone who tries to undermine the faith of the people in their government and in their church is surely on the order of a communist. What good does he derive from denouncing those two foundations of life, and influencing

young people and the ignorant? Does he want to try out Russia's policy of overthrowing the government, and blaspheming and abolishing the church? Why is he given so much time on the radio? Are Americans asleep to let such things persist?

He is hiding behind scripture verses, using them as a smoke-screen to put across his wild fancies. If our government were overthrown by communists what would our poor little hundreds of dollars of savings in government bonds be worth? Those dollars which so many of the middle class are saving for a rainy day, or old age, thinking they are safe.

It is certainly time for plain speaking on the part of sensible people, who are not in favor of "soap box orators" who only tear down, and do nothing to build up.

Oct. 14, 1932.

A Patriotic Citizen.

If we look back to Jesus' day we find Annas and Caiaphas, and their entire bunch of priests and hypocrites, loudly clamoring for His death and saying, 'This man speaks slightly of the Roman government, as well as of the clergy.' Is it any worse for one of Jesus' followers to tell about the true and righteous government that is coming than it was for Jesus to do it? When the Devil took Jesus up into a high mountain and showed Him all the governments of the

world in a moment of time, did he merely show Him the Roman government? When he told Jesus that the power and glory of all these governments belonged to him, was he merely limiting himself to the one that then bore sway over Palestine, or did he also have reference to the aggregation that gathered at the (dis)Armament Conference at Geneva, and after six months could not even make a start toward abandoning their weapons of murder? And Uncle Sam was at Geneva, too.

Why hypocritically say, "Anyone who tries to undermine the faith of the people in their government and in their church is surely on the order of a communist"? George Washington, in the years from 1776 to 1781 tried his very best to undermine the faith of the people in their government, the British government, and succeeded, too. But did that make him a "communist"?

"A Patriotic Citizen" does not specify of what particular one of the 200 denominations he is a clergyman, but there is only one chance in 200 that he is a Roman Catholic. Very evidently, therefore, either he or his forebears tried their very best to undermine the faith of the people in their church, the Roman Catholic church, for in the Dark Ages that was the only one permitted to function. Did that make them communists?

The trouble with Mr. Patriotic Citizen is that he is depressed by what happened in Russia when the common people found out about those "cotton saints" and deserted the Orthodox church en masse. The priests had been preying upon their credulity and got caught in the act. The bodies of the saints, so carefully kept in their cathedrals, were not bodies at all. They were merely nicely-made rolls of cotton. He is afraid that something like that will happen to his own "church" when the common people find out how badly they have been taken in. But why should he jump to the conclusion that because the Russian people went Bolshevik when they learned the truth about their hypocrites, the American people must necessarily do the same?

The effort to tar Judge Rutherford with the communist or Bolshevik stick is all buncombe, as every person who has read even one of his 130,000,000 books now in circulation knows very well, and as the millions of people who are weekly listening to his radio talks also know very well.

The writer in the *Dispatch* wants to know what

good Judge Rutherford derives from denouncing the hypocrites in church and state. The answer is that he gets a lot of good from it. When Jesus told the scribes and Pharisees that wanted to murder Him, "Ye are of your father the devil," He got the biggest kind of kick out of it, and so does the judge when he tells the same class today the same thing.

Take a look at the twenty-third chapter of Matthew. Could any man say such things as Jesus there said about the clergy of His own day, and die for it, as He did shortly afterwards, without absolutely reveling in what He was doing? He did what He did because it was the will of Jehovah God. And that is why Judge Rutherford so often tells the clergy to their face just what they are and why the world is in its present condition.

Judge Rutherford has urged the clergy of the United States to get together and name a representative to debate with him over the radio the broad question that the clergy of the world today are the Devil's clergy and that their churches are the Devil's churches, and he has offered to pay half the bill of the big hookup if those that name his opponent will pay the other half.

How silly, therefore, for any man to write and inquire, "Why is he given so much time on the radio?" He pays for it, or, at any rate, his friends do, and millions of the people want to hear his talks. There is nothing to hinder "A Patriotic Citizen" from giving radio talks, if he is willing to pay for them.

But who would want to hear him? Nobody! Who wants to hear what any man has to say who would hint at a desire to strangle free speech in a land that was built for free speech, and that rests upon it?

If we should ask this clergyman that has signed himself "A Patriotic Citizen" just what kind of patriot he is, and should cross-question him, we should find that he is the kind that wanted millions of his fellow men murdered during the World War so that Morgan could be sure of the interest on his French bonds and the world could be made safe for hypocrisy.

We should find that he undoubtedly approved every official act of a cabinet which contained a Daugherty, a Fall, a Mellon, a Denby, and a Hoover, and was presided over by a Harding, with Jess Smith, Harry Sinclair and Doheny in the offing. His wrath would be upon those that would bring to light the Teapot Dome, Alien Custodian, Veterans' Bureau, or any other

mare's nest that would show the people just how rotten everything in the Devil's world really is.

We should doubtless learn that in a time of national need unparalleled he was opposed to the use of Red Cross funds to feed the starving who are guilty of the vast 'crime' of unemployment in a land loaded to the skies with every good thing, and that he gloated with joy at the clever way in which Charles G. Dawes grabbed for his one bank one-fourth as much money as was set aside for direct relief of the families of 11,000,000 unemployed.

He asks, "Are Americans asleep?" and the self-evident fact is that they are, and have been, while everything in the country was packed into the black satchels of the crooks of high finance. If this is Christ's kingdom, pray, where is the Devil's kingdom which "A Patriotic Citizen" is so eager to defend? Does he not know that if Jesus Christ were to present himself at Ellis Island tomorrow He could not get into this country at all, because He would be unwilling to

murder His fellow man at the behest of the Big Business crowd that dominates the country?

Judge Rutherford's critic says that "he is hiding behind scripture verses", as if that were an evil thing. Well, behind what kind of smoke-screen is this disguised clergyman hiding? Certainly not the Scriptures. He admits that what he is afraid of is that the telling of the plain, unvarnished truth may unfavorably affect his pickings and savings. Suppose it does? Which is more important, that the people should be told the great truth that God's kingdom is at hand to remove at a stroke their oppressors, and to grant them liberty and peace and life and happiness, or that somebody should hang on temporarily to a few cents of the mammon of unrighteousness?

Meantime, a great reconstruction work is under way in which it is to be feared this misnamed "Patriotic Citizen" will have neither part nor lot, because he has cast in his portion with the hypocrites.

Another Judgment at Rockville

IN JANUARY, 1932, two of Jehovah's witnesses were arrested at Rockville, Connecticut. At the trial in April District Attorney Noone made a vicious attack upon them, stating that he intended to put an end to what he called "this Jehovah business" in Rockville. He was stricken with apoplexy on leaving the courtroom, and died within five months. On the day of his funeral more than a hundred of Jehovah's witnesses, without prearranging so to do, covered the town with the message now due. On that occasion effort was made to serve the chief of police, Stephen J. Tobin, with a notice regarding the work and a list of the workers. He became enraged, refused to receive the notice, and shouted, "I will have nothing to do with Jehovah." On

the tenth day thereafter he died in bed of a heart attack. The account says, "He had apparently been in good health, and had retired for the night when stricken." Like Mr. Noone, we are told, he was a communicant of St. Bernard's Catholic church. Looks as if, should any more members of that church that are in official positions in the city of Rockville be brought in contact with present truth, it might be a good idea for them, for their own safety, to remain quiet when Jehovah's name is mentioned. However, that is for each of them to decide. Meantime, the work goes on. Those who heed may live; those who refuse to heed will eventually and certainly go the way of Mr. Noone and Mr. Tobin.

Ho, All Ye Callous *By Mary E. Graham (California)*

HAVING such a relief for callous spots on the bottom of the feet I want to pass it on to others. Buy a rubber bath sponge, which costs ten cents at the five and ten cent stores. With scissors cut a pad of the sponge to fit under the

callous, and wear it inside the stocking, which holds it in place. It surely protects the foot from the painful burning; at least I have found it to do so. It is also good for corns or bunions. Of course, the sponge should be cut to fit.

Jehovah the Provider for the People

IT BECOMES more and more plain every day that man cannot provide for himself, nor for his fellow man. Today the world is overrun by millions of men who want to use time and strength to provide what few necessities they require before they die, but who are unable to find employment. The governments of the various countries claim to be making efforts to provide jobs and financial help for the unemployed and the poverty-stricken. Economic experts and influential men try to calm the people's fears with the assurance that somehow or other the genius of man or newer conditions will straighten matters out, and all will be able to provide honestly for themselves, and prosperity, peace and contentment will hold sway again.

Strong men and accomplished women, with good work today, may shrug their shoulders, feeling that they are well taking care of themselves and are fully able to do so without dependence upon God. So also many crippled, or invalid, or aged people today thought of themselves in brighter days. Many others, with stocks, bonds, sums of money in bank or other properties, may also take an indifferent attitude toward God, feeling themselves well provided for. Thousands of people were in that attitude before the notorious Wall Street crash came and before banks throughout the country subsequently failed or closed their doors. But the only ones who really seem to be providing for themselves are the financial giants who today are building higher and higher gold piles for themselves. To such, however, the parable of Jesus now applies; it reads: "The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully: and he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? And he said, This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods. And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. But God said unto him, Thou fool! this night thy soul [that is, thy life] shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided? So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."—Luke 12:16-21.

Tell some people today that the Creator, Jehovah God, is the great provider for the people, and they will ask: Then why does not God pro-

vide and stop the people's hardships and woes? To this complaint the answer must be given that the people have never given themselves in faith and obedience to God, thereby to prove God that He can and will provide. Furthermore, even right now they are more indebted to God for His provision than they may think. When Adam was put out of the garden of Eden for his selfish action against God's law, God left Adam in a certain measure to provide some things for himself, saying: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." God could justly have put Adam and his wife Eve to death instantly (which would have meant that none of us would ever have come into existence), but God permitted them to exist for many years and to bring forth children before they died, and hence Adam had Jehovah God to thank for his existence at all. He had God to thank for providing this earth and a place on it, yes, even outside the garden of Eden, as a home for him. He had God to thank for the ground which he might till to make it productive; and also for the things to eat which God had planted in the ground and in the waters before Adam was made. He had God to thank for sunshine, air, and moisture, which plant, animal, and man require. And all of us today, whether wealthy or poor, whether well or sick, have the same God to thank for those same things. If we are yet able to work and earn something to keep ourselves clothed and fed and sheltered in a home, we have God to thank for our bodies, strength and faculties which we can employ at work. It is the foolish, thoughtless, self-conceited and ungrateful man who thinks that he is not at all dependent upon the providence of God.

Remember the words of Jesus, who said of Jehovah God: "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." (Matt. 5:45) The Apostle Paul also tells how the nations have all along ignored the true God and served Satan and his systems, but how God has mercifully refrained from wiping faithless and disobedient man out of existence. Paul remarks that God "in times past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness". (Acts

14:16,17) Every honest-minded person will have to admit that this does not sound as if Jehovah God had evil designs against man in the future after man's death. And yet great church systems of the world teach that God has provided a fearful place to torture sinful man in literal fire and brimstone forever. Such teaching does not harmonize with the teachings of the inspired Holy Scriptures, nor with the great Bible truth that "God is love". Jehovah's matchless love for mankind is shown in the provision He has made for their everlasting future in complete happiness.

All men, except the depraved, desire perpetual life in eternal youth and happiness. The medical doctors and others are very loud in claiming to provide for the health and lengthening of the lives of the people. But gruesome diseases continue to increase and spread, and though the average life of the babies may have been increased because of more favorable conditions today, yet the death rate of those past the age of fifty has increased. Also, the war experts are providing more and more deadly implements and machines and chemical and bacterial inventions which threaten the lives of every man, woman and child in "Christendom". What can the poor people do?

In their great hunger for real enjoyable life somewhere the people imagine that when they die their personality goes on existing in another realm, an unseen world. Their church teachers have put this heathenish idea into their minds. All this is a vain hope. For God's sacred Word teaches that man dies because of sin, and that man really dies; that he does not merely seem to die, but that he positively goes into total non-existence. That is why the Bible also teaches, not the immortality of the human soul, but the resurrection of the human dead. In Ezekiel's prophecy, chapter eighteen, verse four, God declares man's nonexistence after death, saying: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." For this very reason God advises all mankind not to put their confidence in their government officials, their doctors, their scientists, and their church leaders to provide eternal life for man. God's Word, Psalm one hundred forty-six, verses three to six, says: "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. His breath goeth forth [at death], he returneth to his earth [not to heaven]; in that very day his thoughts perish. Happy is he that hath the God

of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God: which made heaven, and earth."

Who then can provide never-ending life for the people, and that life where the people want it, right here on this earth? Only God, who in the beginning gave life to our first parents. It is not God's fault that Adam is not alive today and that all his offspring have gone into death and we face death also. The life God provided to Adam was perfect, free from all sickness, and capable of being enjoyed in perpetual youth in Paradise down here on the earth. It was Adam's breaking of God's sacred law that caused God justly to place a limit on Adam's existence. And we, Adam's children, have Adam to 'thank' for our sinful, imperfect, diseased, and dying condition. Rather than hold God responsible for this undesirable and disagreeable condition, we should thank Him that He has permitted us to enjoy a measure of existence in spite of our debased condition. But now we ask, Will God find a way whereby He can meet the penalty placed upon sin and again provide life for the undone family of our father Adam?

God's loving Word answers, Yes! Thousands of years ago God caused a prophet of His, named Abraham, to utter these undying words: "God will provide himself a lamb." Two thousand years after this prophecy, and nineteen hundred years ago, God did provide the Lamb through whom all the nations of the earth are to be blessed. (Gen. 22: 8, 18) It is Jesus, whom the inspired prophet John the Baptist called "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world". (John 1: 29) Concerning one part of Jesus' mission in being born into this world as a man, Jesus said: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly. I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." (John 10: 10, 11) Hence it is written concerning God's provision for mankind: "The gift of God is eternal life, *through Jesus Christ our Lord.*" —Rom. 6: 23.

Today, as also for thousands of years past, the people are suffering from bad politics. Satan the adversary is the great politician responsible for all such politics, for Jesus has pointed out to us that Satan, who is the Devil, is "the prince of this world". Now what the people want (even though they do not express it that way) is deliverance from this wicked Politician of politicians. They want a government that cannot be

bribed or corrupted, that is strong enough not to knuckle down to the bossism of greedy men of wealth; a government that actually governs "for the glory of God" and for the blessing of mankind with life in perfect health, true liberty, security and peace, and innocent joy and happiness. They want a perfect ruler, able to destroy the Devil and his organization, and strong enough to rule for the establishment of righteousness, truth and godliness for ever. And today the people want this more than ever previously, but they do not turn to Jehovah to provide this. No, you still see them electing men as their rulers; you still see the religious heads, even those claiming to be Christian, flinging themselves fanatically into politics; you still see ambitious men grab hold of places of chief power in the nations and establish themselves as dictators and force their imperfect, lopsided, conceited views on the people at large. The people of "Christendom" pray weekly, "Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come"; and yet they show they do not believe in what they are asking for in this prayer from Jesus' lips. For the people do not do as Jesus taught: they do not 'seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness', believing that all other things they need God will faithfully provide.—Matt. 6: 33.

If God were to wait for the people to be 'converted to Him' (as church people call it), God would never be establishing His kingdom over mankind. Thank God He did not wait for mankind to be converted to Him before He sent Jesus to be born and to die for our race. It is

written: "While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly." (Rom. 5: 8, 6) Neither will God wait for the churches to try to finish their self-imposed but unscriptural job of converting the world, before He sets up His kingdom over mankind. God has already provided the capable and only fit ruler, and that is Jesus Christ. God did not wait for the conversion of the world before He provided His holy Word, which promises this faultless and all-powerful government to mankind. It was over eighteen hundred years ago that God had His holy Bible completed, and thereby finished giving the last of His promises and prophecies regarding the sure coming of that flawless and all-necessary kingdom. Whereas both devil and man have failed to give the people such a government and its benefits, God is fully able to supply such a government. Nothing that devil or man can do will prevent Jehovah God from taking away the present burdensome, unsuccessful ruling powers under Satan, and giving the people a divine, righteous ruling power. Many centuries ago God gave His word to provide it; now in our days He will maintain His own integrity and fulfil His word. "The last days" of Satan's activities and systems are here. The "perilous times" are come. This is the time at which, God gave promise, He will fulfil His Word. His kingdom is here. Through it Jehovah God will provide life even for those buried in the graves, and will provide the living with all that they will ever need throughout their eternal life on this earth.

Tithing *By F. W. Gibson*

THERE is no scripture in the New Testament to prove the tithing system.

Tithing was given to the Jews only, through the law; not to the Christians.

The law was nailed to the tree with Jesus.—Col. 2: 14.

The law and the prophets were until John the Baptist.—Luke 16: 16.

"Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace."—Gal. 5: 4.

The Pharisees pictured the clergy of today.—1 Cor. 10: 11.

Jesus always reproved the Pharisees in their forcing tithes. (Luke 18: 11-14; Matt. 23: 23; Luke 11: 42) They should have preached the love of God and looked after judgment; but, instead, they were looking after their own selfish gain, just as the clergy of today.

Paul never took anything from any of the churches for his services by asking for it as do the clergy of our day. (1 Cor. 9: 14, 15) In 1 Corinthians 9: 18 he states: "What is my reward then? Verily that, when I preach the gospel, I may make the gospel of Christ without charge, that I abuse not my power in the gospel." Paul

had no certain dwelling place, and was hungry, thirsty and naked, and he worked with his hands to provide things for himself; and he applied these conditions to all the apostles. (1 Cor. 4: 9-12) The clergy of today do not preach the gospel, and that is the reason they refuse to undergo the hardships as the apostles did. Jesus said they (the clergy) want the best and easy places.—Matt. 23:4-7.

Paul coveted no man's silver or gold; and he worked to support himself.—Acts 20:33-35.

Paul was a tent-maker, and not a collector of tithes.—Acts 18:3.

Peter states that one should not preach for money.—1 Pet. 5:2.

Paul tells us that if any man would not work neither should he eat.—2 Thess. 3:8-10; 1 Thess. 2:9.

Paul states that wages for preaching is the same as robbery; and then the wages which he accepted was not used for himself, but was used to help the church at Corinth. Paul was burdensome to no church.—2 Cor. 11:7-9.

The tithing system is burdensome to the poor and honest people of the church systems.—Matt. 23:4.

The clergy teach things which they should not, and that for filthy lucre's sake. (Titus 1:11) The tithing is only for the money.

JEHOVAH, the most high God, tells us that the preachers are ignorant, lazy, greedy, and can never have enough.—Isa. 56:10-12.

If the clergy were comforting the people and telling them the truth, the people would freely give without being tithers.

"Blessed Are They That Hunger"

SANFORD, Fla. "Kindly mail us the booklets referred to as describing the writings of Judge Rutherford. The writer listens attentively every sabbath to Judge Rutherford's addresses and enjoys them very much. Today's address on the authenticity of the Bible is especially appealing and I would know more of it." J. F. P.

Do You Use a Calendar?

The Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society prints a calendar each year for the benefit of those people interested in the distribution of the message of the Kingdom. Throughout the year, certain periods of time are set aside for special witness purposes. These periods are known as "Testimony Periods" and are designated on the Society's calendar. Many people of good will, keenly interested in the work of Jehovah's witnesses, like to engage in distributing some books and booklets during these periods, knowing that they have a part in this most wonderful work of vindicating God's name in the earth.

The calendar contains a very interesting picture which speaks volumes and is a study in itself.

These calendars are now ready for shipment and can be had at 25c each; if five or more copies are mailed to one address, they can be had at 20c each. A limited supply is made each year, as it is a calendar specially designed for Jehovah's witnesses.

The Watch Tower 117 Adams St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE 1933 YEAR BOOK

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with Daily Texts and Comments
IS READY

IF YOU want to read the most thrilling report ever written about the activities of Jehovah's witnesses for a twelve months' period, then you should be sure to read the 1933 YEAR BOOK. Judge Rutherford, the president of the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, makes the astounding annual report of the work accomplished by the Lord's people throughout the earth. He takes you to every country where the Kingdom work is carried on by the servants of the Lord, and you will be pleased and overjoyed to learn how, against great adversity and opposition, the Kingdom message went forth to the glory of God's name. Never before has the gospel of the Kingdom been preached so widely and literature placed in the hands of so many people as during the past year.

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