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The Golden Age

a Journal of fact
hope and courage

Vol. IV Bi-Week
August 1, 1914



CHINA
AND
HER PEOPLE

GETTING
READY
FOR WAR

THE PLAN
OF THE
AGES

LIFE
TRUTH
RIGHTEOUSNESS



NEW
WORLD
BEGINNING

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Canada and Foreign Countries \$ 1.50

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Published every other Wednesday at 18 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A., by
WOODWORTH, HEDGINGS & MARTIN

Copartners and Proprietors Address: 18 Concord Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
CLAYTON J. WOODWORTH . . . Editor ROBERT J. MARTIN . . . Business Manager
C. B. STEWART . . . Assistant Editor WM. F. HEDGINGS . . . Sec'y and Treas.
FIVE CENTS A COPY—\$1.00 A YEAR MAKE REMITTANCES TO THE GOLDEN AGE

FOREIGN OFFICES: *British* 34 Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, London W. 2
Canadian 270 Dundas Street W., Toronto, Ontario
Australasian 495 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia
South African 6 Lelie Street, Cape Town, South Africa

Entered as second-class matter at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

The Golden Age

Volume IV

Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, August 1, 1923

Number 101

China and Her People—In Four Parts (*Part One*)

CHINA may be said to be the land of exploitation. She has grown for centuries from a vigorous youth to an overlarge, sluggish nation with untold wealth lying at her feet, lacking ambition and energy to grasp what is within reach. And with stoical perseverance she stands idly by and watches the daring and avaricious White man come in and bag her resources, enslave her people, and make way with the spoils. But it is time for China to wake up; and wake she must.

In tracing the peoples of earth it is not necessary to go farther back than the Flood, which was almost 4,400 years ago. The race thereafter sprang from three heads: Japheth, the progenitor of the Whites, who went west and north, and settled throughout Europe; Ham, the forefather of the Blacks, who went south and west, settling in Africa; Shem, the ancestor of the Hebrews, who was undoubtedly the head of the eastern and northern races of Asia. It is not likely that racial distinctions were as great then as now; that in the beginning there was much intermarrying is also probable.

There is a tradition among the Chinese that the first man was Shum, who can easily be identified with the Bible Shem. It is believed that the peaceful king who subdued Egypt and built the Great Pyramid about 4,100 years ago was Melchizedek, who was none other than Shem. Leaving Egypt as peacefully as he entered it, he moved his band north and east through Babylonia and Assyria, settling in Asia. Now and then families or bands would drop out and form roving settlements, generally pushing eastward. From Shem sprang the Tartars, Mongolians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Eskimos, American Indians, and the Aztecs of Mexico.

China was called the "Celestial Empire" because her first emperors were "heavenly" deities, or descended from some deified personage,

as is the traditional origin of rulers with most heathen nations. Also, China has been known as the "Flowery Kingdom," not because she has so many varieties of wild and tame flowers, but because she is "the flower of kingdoms." Having been shorn of so much glory, she is now struggling to learn to walk as a republic. With a great future before the Chinese people, the next few years are sure to be filled with more or less perplexity and agitation; and it would not surprise us if, in the remaking and remodeling of the nations in the ushering in of the Golden Age, China would take a most important position.

Distribution of Population

CHINA is a vast territory; counting Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet and China proper, it covers an area of 4,300,000 square miles, an area considerably larger than either Europe or the United States. In latitude, Harbin corresponds with Minneapolis, Peking with Philadelphia, Shanghai with Mobile, and Canton with Havana, Cuba. The population is estimated at 350,000,000 to 425,000,000. The most conservative estimate of the distribution is as follows: Manchuria 18,000,000; Mongolia 3,000,000; Turkestan 3,000,000; Tibet 3,000,000; China 323,000,000. Six-sevenths of her population live in one-third of her area, the southeastern section, and are fairly well served with waterways. China has a coast line of some 2,000 miles; the mainland is made up of a series of parallel river plains running into the Pacific ocean. At the head waters of these rivers there are hills and mountains and vast wastes of unexplored country; the lower valleys are broad, fertile, and thickly populated. Into these the White man has pushed his way. China's great cities are built along the rivers and harbors. The greatest canal in the world is built 100 miles inland, connecting the Hoang-Ho and

Yangtse rivers, and is 1,000 miles in length. No nation in the world is better watered.

Like the United States, China has a great Northwest. This Northwest is beckoning for a man; eventually it will find its J. J. Hill. The railroads will pierce this vast territory, and give the young men there a chance to go west and grow up with the country. Our "wild and woolly West" is therefore not the only one. Wild animals, wild birds, wolves, antelope, etc., are numerous. Mongolia is a dark and gruesome place; an explorer some time ago brought from there over 2,500 zoological specimens. As the Mongols never bury their dead, it is not uncommon to see thousands of bands of semi-wild dogs devouring the human dead. It is unsafe to go anywhere unarmed, and to venture out at night is suicidal; for unlike the cat, you'll never come back! The toughness and gameness of the wild ass in Mongolia is described in the fact that a handsome specimen was run down, going over thirty-five miles and at times at a burst of speed of forty-five miles an hour. After being caught, he was rubbed down, washed, photographed, and turned loose.

Devastation of Streams

HAVOC is sometimes played by the streams of China. Defective transportation facilities and floods destroy millions of Chinese. Every few years other millions perish in their river floods. This is one of the reasons that China's population does not increase. For the past fifty years her population has been estimated at near 400,000,000. But, notwithstanding, the great plain of China continues to be the richest farming land in the world. It is interesting to know that the loess, or fine silt, which makes the fertile plain, and incidentally causes the floods by forcing the river to build itself above the land-level, comes by the air-route from the great desert of Gobi. It is this wind-blown desert that is at once China's joy and China's sorrow—the source of her food supply and the destruction of her population. This plain is a little larger than the semicircle of the Gulf States; yet it supports about one-half of China's great population.

China has her "Isle of Patmos," her place of exile. About 500 years ago three small families were driven into exile in a barren mountain pass, supposedly for being traitorous to China. They were supposed to have died, being unable

to find food. But they found food and lived on, increasing in numbers, until they now have thirty medium-sized villages. The quaintness of the Chinese dress, the manners and habits of 500 years ago are still preserved by these people of the "Hidden Valley."

Differences in the Yellow Race

AS THERE are wide differences in the White peoples of earth, so we find in the Yellow. While Manchuria is not a part of China proper, it is much more intimately related to China than Mongolia. There is as much difference between the Manchus and Chinese as between the Chinese and Japanese. But Manchuria and Mongolia are no longer looked upon by the Chinese as dependencies, but as integral parts of the Chinese Republic; and there is a sensitive ambition to exercise national control over these two important regions. Japan dominates the economic development of Manchuria, due to the control of the South Manchurian Railway. When Americans sell machinery and other merchandise to Chinese in Manchuria there are delays, holdups, and mistakes made so that buying from others than Japanese becomes very embarrassing. China is learning what it means for outsiders to control her transportation. The twenty-five-year lease on this railway expired last March, and China demanded that the road, 1,000 miles in length with its feeders, be returned. But Japan flatly refused to heed the demand; for in 1915 the treaty, which has become famous for its twenty-one points, extended the control of the railway ninety-nine years longer. This treaty was forced upon China, and no doubt Japan will try to hold her unfair advantage.

That China is awaking and trying to avoid being imposed upon longer is evidenced by the fact that early in the year the Chinese Parliament passed a resolution through both houses declaring that the treaties of 1915 were abrogated. Before this, Wang Fu, a member of the Washington delegation, resigned when he saw how China was being trampled upon with apparently no means of redress. Alfred Sze, minister to the United States, who seemingly sees matters from the financier's viewpoint, reported that China was having a fair deal. Both of these gentlemen were candidates for Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chinese Cabinet. Wang Fu was promptly chosen. Thus China

snaps her fingers defiantly at the Hughes brand of international justice.

Relations between China and Japan are intricate and complex; and the way the tangled skein is unraveled may depend upon the brand and quality of gunpowder the Powers deliver on order, or upon the cunning of the politicians in inciting banditry to harass and embarrass the government. The astute, oily character of diplomacy of the Powers, especially in view of the understanding which the Powers have had with Japan, will have much to do with the outcome. Some well-posted men say that Japan has a spirit of conciliation toward China; that there is not liable to be grievous trouble; that Japan is even now retrenching in Manchuria and gradually relinquishing her hold, but seeks to retain her trade relations and keep out Western competition. But this statement may be and probably is the adroitness of diplomacy concealing the truth.

Isolated for Centuries

RATHER than be in the limelight and pander to pride China has of her own choice been isolated, a hermit nation. Her geographical setting has contributed to this end. The Mongolian deserts formed a natural barrier on the north; the impassable Himalayas have been her silent sentinels on the west; the sea and the oceans swept her southern and eastern boundaries. Thus hemmed in, she has developed a unique civilization which has seemed to the Chinese superior to that of other nations.

When nations came knocking at her doors China was annoyed, but not alarmed. The Portuguese came first in 1517; next came the Spaniards in 1575; the Dutch in 1622. But these touched only the fringe of the hermit giant. It remained for aggressive England to assume the right of breaking the shell of China, and in 1793 a party of Englishmen ventured in boats to Peking. English diplomacy failed then to establish an embassy, as was also the case in an effort made in 1816. What suavity could not do, gunpowder accomplished. The seizure of opium belonging to a British subject was the excuse England had for declaring war on a helpless, overgrown, dull youth; and of course the Lion was victorious. By the treaty of Nanking in 1842 Hongkong was ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain; and the ports of Canton,

Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai were opened to foreign trade.

China was greatly concerned at the brazenness of the "barbarians." Causes of friction multiplied, and a second war in 1858 compelled China to open up the Yangtse to foreign trade. England kept plowing up the fallow ground and succeeded in her objective—the establishing of diplomatic relations with the Imperial Court, having the treaties so worded as to cause no offense—in England. China from then on has been plundered, exploited, deceived, and robbed by the so-called "Christian" nations of the world. To her credit the United States has refrained from the frantic grasping of spoils. Several times the Washington officials have endeavored to get treaties through which would preserve the integrity of China and save her from complete dissolution.

China Highly Civilized

LAO-TZE, who lived in the sixth century before Christ, was China's first philosopher. From the days of Lao-Tze China has been a highly civilized country in all that concerns art and literature, manners and government; in fact, China is too civilized to fight in dishonest warfare. As long as scheming politicians and militarists attack China from overhead and bigoted missionaries and avaricious merchants from beneath, what show has she to recover her equipoise and become independent? Is there nothing to be preserved to her peoples because she is stupid in the art of war and careless in the use of soap? Potentially she has been the most powerful nation of earth; her history antedates that of all other Gentile nations; and in point of numbers she could carry on a continuous civil warfare and still have enough soldiers to make the world respect her. All she needs is sanitary conditions to conserve the health of the nation; for all the arts of modern warfare could soon be learned.

In the remote past the Chinese must have been an inventive race; for many things are credited to their skill, such as gunpowder, the mariner's compass, printing, etc. But today they are awaking from a long slumber; they must bestir themselves if only as a means of self-preservation. The encyclopedias say that opium has been the great curse of China. What a crime indeed it has been to compel her, a nation unschooled in the ways of gunpowder

churchianity, to accept at the point of bayonets all the opium that the cargoes of the world's "civilizer" nation could dump on her shores! Perhaps it was opium that put her to sleep. Since about 1906, when importation of this drug into China began to be stringently curtailed, the people have been arousing from their lethargy.

China's Great Resources

EVERY country has that in which it excels. China has inexhaustible beds of porcelain earth, the basis of her industry in chinaware. Gold, silver, and copper are found there in limited quantities; coal in abundance, also mercury and iron. She abounds in seven hundred or more kinds of birds; two hundred species of mammals, including the tiger, leopard, bear, badger, elephant, and rhinoceros. The rivers teem with wild ducks, geese, swans, and pelicans. Fish are exceedingly plentiful, and the cormorant has been trained to catch fish. This is sometimes shown in movies: A ring is placed around the neck of the cormorant so that it cannot swallow the fish; it dives from the prow of the boat, catches the fish with great skill, and brings them up in the pouch under its lower mandible.

Our goldfish are from China. The varieties of trees and shrubs are said to be wonderful; some are of great value, notably the tea plant and the mulberry tree. The silkworms feed upon the latter. We are indebted to China for many varieties of flowers and vegetables. Some of our chickens are known as Asiatics. Chinese silk outlasts that from any other country, through either a better way of feeding the worms or a greater dexterity in handling the silk in the weaving—possibly both.

The farms average one acre, and eighty-five percent of the people are agriculturists. In the north the principal crops are wheat, sorghum, millet, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, and vegetables; in the south are rice, sweet potatoes, sugar, cotton, mulberries, and vegetables. The Chinese are not strictly a rice-eating people; for there are over 50,000,000 who eat no rice.

Vast areas, rich in natural resources, await railroads and settlement for development. The Chinese are industrious; but not having an inordinate love of money they do not take to building railroads and other commercial enterprises whereby their money may work while

they sleep. They practise intensive farming. When the hillsides are too steep to cultivate they convert these into huge stairsteps, making suitable for gardening all the land possible. Hence they get the largest yield per acre of any farmers in the world. The principal industrial centers are Tientsin, north; Shanghai, center; Canton, south.

Business Interests of China

SILK production originated in China many centuries ago, and for a long time remained a secret with that country. Nevertheless the failure to readily adopt modern methods in production and manufacture has caused the Chinese silk industry to be surpassed by that of other countries employing more efficient methods. Hongkong ranks first in the knitting industry, the machinery of her mills having been imported from America. Owing to the increased demand for cement in construction work, a company capitalized at \$3,000,000 has been formed to erect a cement plant at Shanghai. Another factory has been established at Nantungchow to make lime from the shells of oysters and clams.

In 1918, the General Edison Company, finding freight rates extremely high to the Pacific coast and the breakage something terrible, decided that they would try making their electric lamps, globes and bulbs in China, and do their shipping over the peaceful waters of the Pacific rather than over the railroads, with their rough handling, in America. The bulbs made in China last fifty percent longer than those made here, and the cost of labor is \$4.50 in America against sixteen cents in China.

The openings in China for American trade are illustrated in the Foochow district, where small-type machinery has been sold for manufacturing hosiery and cloth, and for hulling and polishing rice, pumping, etc. Electrical machinery, electrical goods, small electric light plants; dyes, paints and chemicals are in demand; and there is a good market for cotton piece goods. One authority says that the results of the World War have been to make Europe and America undesirable fields for the captains of industry; for returns are insecure, and subject to ever-increasing taxation. Thus China looms as a veritable El Dorado.

Some expect that sooner or later American industries will be moved to China, and the prod-

ucts therefrom shipped back here to be sold in competition with American labor. In fact, this was the threat in 1921. This is the extent to which big business is prepared to go to reduce the workingman here to conditions bordering on peonage. The blame will be fastened on labor. Should this come to pass, we must not look upon it as a sordid scheme for profits, but as the highest form of altruism known to man—a sacrifice for the larger good, that ultimately the trade between the United States and China might be increased!

Trade-Unions Springing Up

NORMALLY, business in China is almost a social institution, and the important affairs are transacted at the dinner table rather than elsewhere. The merchant is a heavy buyer, respects his obligations, is guided by dictates of conscience rather than by law, is not accustomed to provide letter of credit with order, does his business over the teacup rather than the telephone and, ordinarily, is friendly to American people and things.

There is at the present time over a million and a half spindles, utilizing about 225,000 tons of cotton yearly. If the rate of increase keeps up, and internal strife ceases, China could make enough cotton to supply the demands of the world. But American labor has nothing to fear on this score; for trade-unions are springing up, especially in the South, with remarkable suddenness and vigor, and also it is said that Bolshevism is making rapid headway among the more intellectual classes. Keen competition to exploit the resources and wealth of China is manifested in the rivalry of some of the "Christian" nations. This has come about by the "Open Door" policy, which throws the door open to the West, but not to the East.

Some reports indicate the rising of an industrial system in China, the worst in the history of the world; unbearable conditions are reported in the factories. Children, nine years of age and up, are employed by the tens of thousands, because their parents cannot afford their keep. Miners work ten hours a day, seven days in the week, and sometimes are flogged by overseers; and the pay is about eight cents a day. These low-paid workers are forming unions. Employés in iron foundries work from thirteen to eighteen hours a day, and the skilled among

them get about twelve cents a day. It is hardly to be wondered at that they strike, and demand shorter hours and increased pay.

The railroads often employ girls and young married women as ticket clerks and bookkeepers. Even the richer among the women, who do not necessarily have to work, are now taking up manual labor, such as light work in factories, making towels and socks, etc. They realize that employment brings health, more happiness and a measure of independence which they could not enjoy otherwise.

Transportation Facilities Inadequate

EARLY in her history China made use of her abundant waterways, and these have served well. The Chinese are building ships. At Shanghai is a large shipyard operated by the Government, but its engineering problems are superintended by Englishmen. The workmanship is high grade, and a number of these ships are used by the American Government in Philippine waters. The waterways and rivers are delightful, and houseboats are numerous; these are well provisioned, and a cook is always taken along. The oarsmen stand to propel and guide the houseboat. Life on the river is filled with peace, quietness and repose; and Mother Earth supplies a scenic beauty of landscape that is charming. Much freighting is done by water.

The Chinese coolie comes in for his share. In some places in the interior it is not uncommon to see much traffic on the roads; two- and three-mule carts, carrier coolies, mule litters, ox trains, camel caravans, sedan-chairs and, most of all, wheelbarrows. Sometimes there may be two men at a barrow, and oftentimes the load weighs over 500 pounds—one man at the handles hanging the load from his shoulders and the other hitched in front pulling with a rope; and the roads for hundreds of miles may be rough enough to make travel for a horse difficult. Imagine the sweating and fatigue of body, the unhappiness of mind, and the aching void after feasting on a bowl of rice or macaroni after a hard day's work, then dreamily and wearily falling to sleep in the inn courtyard with the pigs, chickens and mules, without a bath to cleanse away the dry sweat and dust; all this for about eighteen cents, American value. But this is merely one phase of the Chinese life; America has its correspondencies.

Enormous Engine in China

RAILROAD building is constantly going on in China, and roadways for automobiles. American coaches, engines and cars are in demand. Not long ago the largest locomotive ever built was sent to China; it weighed over 300,000 pounds, and the engineer's seat was ninety feet from the cowcatcher. The "good roads" movement has opened up the market for autos with renewed vigor. About 4,000 cars are in Shanghai alone.

One of the largest orders placed by the Chinese Government for American locomotives was in 1921, when forty-two engines were contracted for at a cost of \$2,600,000. Three hundred freight cars were ordered about the same time. Recently the Tientsin-Pukaw railway, the most important north and south trunk line, bought five complete American railway passenger trains of eleven cars each, including dining, parlor, and sleeping cars. Evidently investment in commercial and shipping activities for American capital is unlimited; for the Western ideas are that the development of the railroads there should reach the enormous sum of \$5,000,000,000—about three times what it now is.

It may be that China will find it to her best interests not to encourage railroad building too much. If she should acquaint herself with the controlling powers operating our transportation systems and find what an uncontrollable and intricate piece of machinery it really is, perhaps she would see the advantage of going slowly and building her roads with her own capital, thereby enabling her to run the railways for the benefit of the people instead of for the enrichment of the investors. But maybe the automobiles and the flying machines will, from now on, check the growth of the railroad business. The Chinese are learning aviation. They have a school in Victoria, B. C., and ten made initial flights in February and did exceptionally well. When they have passed their examinations, they go to China and engage in commercial aviation there. This school is said to be the only one of its kind in North America.

The Chinese Labor Problems

DURING the World War the increase of industries along the Yangtse river in factories, power houses, spinning, agriculture, commercial and fishing enterprises totaled 167; and the aggregate increase in capital reached

over \$80,000,000. To keep these and other industries going many young people were pressed into the labor ranks. Like other countries the lower classes of physical laborers, whose living is from hand to mouth, have been exploited for a long time by the landowners and capitalists. The uneducated and propertyless classes multiply and overproduce their kind as compared with their richer brethren. The average family in the north consists of from eight to nine children; in the south, from five to six children. The servant work is done almost entirely by the maid servant employed by rich families. Servant employment agencies work their nefarious game of extracting a fee from both servant and employer, sometimes as much as twenty percent from the employed.

There is a coolie class among the women. Some are really slaves, and do not know it. They work in the fields; they help coal the ships, and do other hard manual labor. They carry huge loads. They have raucous voices and shout epithets at each other as they pass, and occasionally show their relationship to the same class of women elsewhere in the world by being ready to scratch one another and pull each other's hair.

There are men, women and children, the toilers, who are nearly forgotten when the upper crust fight for "privileged" rights which these never had. These toilers carry the burden of sustaining day by day the machines and mills which mark the transition of China's society into the realm of modern snobbery. But sometimes they are forgotten too long, then thud—comes a strike. This group has raised its voice time after time the past year, and forced itself to the front, compelling attention to its real rights and needs; and in some places its power commands deference. Most of these strikes centered around Shanghai, the most prosperous city in China. The high cost of living, one of the unavoidable chronic diseases necessarily rooted in the capitalistic system of production, pitilessly gnaws at the proletariat, the poor wage-earning class. Prices go up, and the life of the laborer is sapped until he cries for mercy. He is appeased. The machinery starts its grind anew; and when the upper and nether millstones again come together, there is another cry for mercy. So the merciless conflict goes on and on and on.

Work Done by Little Girls

A CLOSE-UP on the profiteer may be interesting. In the silk thread mills of China are employed 90,000 women and girls; one-third of the latter are children. They work thirteen hours a day, with one hour off at noon, seven days in the week; and during the rush season they are compelled to work fourteen hours. The hardest work is done by little girls eight to nine years of age, who stand all day at basins of boiling water putting in cocoons and baling them out with dippers. Often they cannot get the cocoons in that way, and so the hands must be used to fish them out. Labor-saving devices in Italy are so constructed that it is not necessary to touch the boiling water; but not so in China.

In the past the apprentice at iron and steel workshops worked sixteen hours a day, and got nothing for it; he was poorly taught so that he would last longer—as an apprentice. Farm hands have been getting about five dollars and their keep a year. But labor conditions are rapidly changing for the better; the Chinese laborer is learning to strike. The monumental gall and rapacity of the employer will stand out in glaring and frightful colors shortly, after the reign of righteousness under Christ begins, when He shall bring the laborer into the proper light. Let the employer get the view now, by exchanging places for the moment, and ask himself how he would like to be treated if the tables were turned.

Finances and the Public Debt

WHERE in all the world are the finances of a country in such a muddled condition as in China? Her case is hopeless; for her leading men are not financiers, and it is not to be hoped that they could cope with the astute White man. The total indebtedness of China is over \$2,000,000,000 of which about \$500,000,000 are without security; and at present she is in no condition to make payment. This worries not only the Chinese but the financiers and economic experts in foreign countries. These outsiders are watching the civil strife and trying to protect their interests. According to some, this debt is negligible when the resources are taken into consideration. This latter statement is designed to encourage the Chinese to go still further into debt by a billion or so, that the coffers of the lenders may burst with the usury to follow.

The Chinese Consortium (an organization of foreign banks) was formed to assist the Chinese and to liberate them from poverty by loaning money for various purposes. Like the Federal Reserve, it is a means by which financialdom may tighten the fetters which bind, and wield the power which money always secures. The Consortium is a legalized international looting machine by which the Powers may jointly exploit China and drain away her resources. Last year the Consortium declared that China must put her house in order, establish a responsible government, stop civil warfare, demonstrate her power over the provinces, and prove that she can conduct herself in an orderly, businesslike manner, before she could borrow more money. When China has internal strife she may obtain no money; but when she is good and obedient to her masters, the banking groups of America, England, France, and Japan are prepared to let her have the money to construct her enterprises, build her railroads, etc.—at so much per centum.

American Banks in China

THIS Consortium, whose main business is to keep China docile, was endorsed by the Harding administration. It involves an international bankers' pooling of funds and power to supply China with needed public utilities; as she lacks the money to absorb the overproduction of her friends—the people of the countries of the money lenders! A writer on this subject says: "If the American bankers who occupy the dominant position in this pool shall apply to China the spirit and methods by which they have exploited transportation in this country, we may be sure that the friendliness of China will *not* continue."

There are three American and one Chinese-American bank organizations in China. And these banking institutions, together with the big Consortium, as we might expect, are not there doing business for their health.

The Consortium's American representatives meet in the office of the J. P. Morgan Company whenever there is any discussion of China's financial problems. Always there is the scheme of the money lenders to bring about something which shall involve the victim nation in embarrassment, to draw her into debt; and nothing has succeeded so well as war.

China's Capital Corralled

IN ALLOWING the grabbing of her finances China shows imbecility were it not for the fact that she would rather be abused than take to arms. Her people cannot help seeing that they are being imposed upon, but they are submissive and suffer it. This is really a commendable trait, and in the end will work out for the good and glory of China. Some sweet day, not so very far off, justice will dominate the affairs of earth.

The principal revenue-producing agencies of the Chinese government are the maritime customs and the "salt gabelle," as the salt revenue administration is popularly designated. These are largely supervised by foreign officers employed by the government, and the yield is about \$100,000,000 a year. The direct import and export trade is almost entirely in the hands of non-Chinese merchants; ships trading in China ports are largely of foreign registry. How would *you* like to have your business supervised by men of a different race!

Upon the formation of the first international Consortium in 1913 a loan of \$125,000,000 was forced upon the Peking authorities to reorganize the finances of the newly-established republican government. As security, the annual receipts from the tax on salt (\$80,000,000) was accepted. The contract between the Chinese government and the loaning group, consisting of British, French, German, Russian, and Japanese banks, provided that the system of collecting the tax on salt should be modernized (something the Chinese can hardly understand) with the assistance of foreign advisers. Production, transportation and sale of salt in China are strictly limited by treaty with the foreign Powers to natives of China.

Robbing Done "Legally"

THE salt belongs to China; it is sold to her own people; a tax is put upon it to appease the wrath of the foreign Powers; the revenues are handled by agents of the foreign banking interests to insure payment; and no human being knows how big a steal the salt business of China really is. And as foreign officers handle the revenue derived from maritime customs it is hardly to be wondered at that China is financially embarrassed. China is systematically being driven to the poorhouse.

The international bankers who have taken an

interest in the affairs of China express grave concern about the financial future of that country. A crisis is near at hand; and the Chinese bankers being hard pressed for funds are trying to borrow from their friends in America and England; but banks which advanced credits on Chinese collateral are becoming restive and in many cases business relations have been broken off. The trouble is, the financiers are beginning to see that there is no real government in China, that rival factions continue to wage war for personal enrichment; and they are afraid there will be a division of the spoils with themselves left in the lurch. A recent London advice says in effect: That for years all the foreign capital loaned to China has been utilized for munitions or corruption, and that such bonds as are secured on the Chinese Customs receipts can no longer be regarded as safe, for even the British Navy cannot compel people to import goods they cannot pay for; therefore all holding Chinese securities of all kinds should sell them for what they will bring.

Sometimes we hear that China's greatest peril is Japan. The greatest peril of China is the professional Chinese politician who, having learned the Western tricks, plays into the hands of the Japanese and is willing to sell China's independence, resources, labor, and everything to Japan or anybody else, if he can thereby line his own pockets with gold.

Interesting Items of Cities

NEARLY all Chinese cities are electrically lighted; the better class have their electric irons and washing machines. There is rivalry between some of the towns in the matter of electric light plants. Each tries to outdo the other; and if a town in an obscure district gets an electric plant the neighboring towns immediately put up a better one. Nantungchow prides itself on being the "model city of China"; besides electric lights it has over a hundred miles of hard-surfaced roads, 300 primary schools and over 20,000 students. The city proper has 150,000 population and the district over 1,500,000. It is a great cotton center.

Many of the cities are built within high and strong walls, which apparently go through and over every obstacle. In the construction of these walls great stones are often used which lie along the paths of farm gardens, being geometrically laid out, and presenting in many in-

stances really scenic and architectural beauty. In nearly every city, fine old Chinese homes and slums seem to be mixed promiscuously. A strange custom is to have one's home in one part of the city, and his tea house and labyrinthine gardens quite remote from his residence.

Shanghai, strictly speaking, is not a Chinese city; it is the melting pot of the Orient. It is not much unlike a large city in the United States; for all the modern conveniences are to be found there. It has about 700,000 population. English is taught in the schools, and some of the brands of "Christianity" are said to flourish there. The East and the West, barbarian and sinner, rub elbows in Shanghai. Along the water front it is not unlike other ports; there are Japanese, Chinese, American, British, French, and Filipino business sections. Over the city fly the flags of many nations. Six- and seven-story buildings mark the prosperity, and are indicative of the possibilities of the future. Nanking Road, the Mecca of the tourist, has its American, European, and Chinese shops in rows; and the climax is reached when the traveler comes to the two department stores where the goods of the East and the West mingle indiscriminately, as do their customers. Through the streets the British tram-car clangs along, rickshas scurry, motorears wend their way, and horses with human freight dodge here and there.

Shanghai has its games, gardens and sports, movies and playhouses, gambling and other dens. It is said that because the streets are crooked we are not to conclude that they follow the proverbial cowpaths as in America; but because the evil spirits of China travel in straight lines, the streets are constructed in such a way as to avoid them. Likewise the entrances of some of the houses are zigzag—to fool the spirits and cause them to strike their heads on some obstruction. Native guides throng the entrances of the city and insist on directing the visitors, expecting to have their "mitts" greased liberally. The streets are so narrow in places that it is impossible for the sun to peep in; but the populace jostles its merry and gruesome way. A juggler entertains in the courtyard; a hawker sells whirligigs; the jovial beggar gets his handout; a Buddhist priest chants and burns incense; and painted-faced damsels sing in the restaurants. "Shanghai" in China means the same as "Buffaloed."

The Supposed Capital of China

PEKING is not a rice-eating city; it is famous for its wheat bread and noodles, its duck, and many succulent green vegetables unknown to us. Peking is supposed to be the capital of China; its district has a population of about 1,000,000; of these but 1,000 are Americans. Foreigners are not permitted there without passports; for this reason it is called the "Forbidden City." The streets are a continuous carnival. The house fronts are gay with lacquer and a medley of signs and banners. The cries of peddlers fill the air. Barbers do a thriving business, equipped with stool and charcoal burner. Street sprinklers do their work with a bucket and long-handled wicker scoop. Food vendors balance a complete restaurant on each end of a long pole and swing along, looking for customers. Pedestrians are lost to sight under their bundles, which they carry on their heads; and all giggle and chat on meeting an acquaintance. To a Westerner everything seen is curious and amusing. The funerals resemble gorgeous circus parades. There is no social code on the streets—simple manners, courteous recognition, and suave hospitality everywhere. Childhood personality is respected, and unaccompanied children in the parks are in no danger.

The walls of the "Tartar City," North Peking, with its palaces, temples, pagodas, and bridges are most beautiful. They can hardly be said to be a protection in time of war, but sometimes they protect life in civil strife. There is room for promenade on the south wall. The gate towers, crowned with their gorgeous tiles, which glisten in the blaze of the unclouded sunshine which Peking enjoys for the greater part of the year, lift themselves at regular intervals above the walls, and span, not mere holes, but splendid archways.

Some wealthy people, born in New York, now living in Peking, prefer the Chinese city. In New York servants are hard to get, they are hard to manage when you have them, their wants are never satisfied, and their afternoons off come always at inopportune times. In China the lady has ten servants; they are obedient, careful, solicitous, always on duty, and provide their own food. And the markets in China provide all the staples demanded in America with many foreign additions.

Current Events

BY THE time this is published we shall probably know whether or not Captain Roald Amundsen has started on his projected airplane flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, via the North Pole to Spitzbergen, 2,800 miles. If successful, we may even know of his success. The flight will be over seas and ice-fields without any prominent points by which the route may be fixed. [After making his test flight, his expedition was abandoned.] Unless the sun is visible all the way the flight must be by compass, in a region in which the compass changes very heavily. In case of contrary winds there are great dangers of missing the North Pole and Spitzbergen. Constant sunshine, no fogs or clouds, no winds and perfect machinery may grant success; the chances are against it.

Flying 1,400 miles between Houston, Texas, and Mt. Clemens, Michigan, in eleven and one-half hours, Lieutenant H. G. Crocker in the latter part of May made his way through twenty-nine separate and distinct rainstorms. For an hour of this time he was above dense clouds, flying by compass, until finally he found a rift through which he could pass to the under side.

Professor Raimond Nimfuhr of Austria is said to have perfected a stabilizer for airplanes, likened to the antennae of insects, which automatically corrects errors of pilots, so that the machine remains in steady flight regardless of the disturbances encountered. The device is said to make an airplane practically fool-proof.

In every quarter of the world the big nations and the little ones are buying airplanes and training airmen. Siam has 300 trained pilots. All the South American countries are prepared to do battle in the air if they should go to war tomorrow. Russia has bought large numbers of Italian and German airplanes and is known to have many German pilots and instructors. The Allies have done everything in their power to throw Germany and Russia into each other's arms and seem to have succeeded fairly well. Airplane service has been established between Berlin and London. The trip takes six and one-half hours and the rate of fare is about the same as first-class railroad and steamship fare. The Germans, who were admitted to have been the masters of the air along the western front during the World War, are not permitted to have airplanes suitable for military purposes,

but have made great improvements in light-weight and commercial planes. Perhaps they are intending to do their military aviation with machines ostensibly owned in Russia.

The Duke of Sutherland, under-secretary of the British air ministry, commenting on the achievement of M. Georges Barbot in gliding across the English Channel in one hour, says that in a short time light airplanes will be in as general use as motorcycles; that the machines will be small enough, when the wings are folded, to push through an ordinary field gate; that the price of the machines will be about \$500, the fuel consumption will be about 100 miles to the gallon and the instruction period will cover not more than ten hours. The day of the airplane flivver seems to be here.

Other Transportation Items

THE United States Department of Agriculture is engaged in building roads through timber properties owned by the Government. The roads average about ten miles each in length, and are doubtless much appreciated by farmers, lumbermen, and others who have occasion to use them. One hundred and seventy-five such projects have been completed, and at this writing eighty-nine more are in hand.

Your uncle Henry Ford is said to be the wealthiest man in the world. His latest automobile enterprise is the projection or establishment of an immense cotton mill in the South, in which to make all the cotton fabrics used in the curtains and upholstery of his machines. Henry will probably be the next president of the United States. Go to it, Henry!

But although Henry is admittedly a great man he is not the greatest one in the transportation business. Not by a long shot! Henry would have to try several times before he could make a globe 8,000 miles in diameter, with four-fifths of its surface covered with water two miles deep, and set it spinning at the rate of over a thousand miles an hour, yet withal so carefully as not to spill a drop of the water.

And when it comes to making a sun so great that the flames shoot from its surface to the extent of 330,000 miles in one hour, and the heat so nicely regulated that it furnishes the aforesaid globe with just the amount needed for its comfort, Henry would have to quit. Surely no Ford sun could perform such a task.

The Gulf Stream continues its merry task of melting the frozen North. It is cutting deep into the ice-fields of the Arctic, with the result that the North Atlantic has had more dangerous ice-floes and huge icebergs than in any other season for many years. Vessels are being warned to keep far to the south of the routes ordinarily followed at this season. One huge iceberg, extending over 120 feet out of water, was found one hundred miles further south than icebergs are usually found.

The Panama Canal is a huge success. Within the past year the number of vessels passing through the canal has increased from about 220 per month to about 400 per month, and the canal tolls are considerably over a million dollars per month. The transcontinental railway lines are feeling the competition, but their own net revenue is the greatest ever known.

The Wheels of Finance

UNCLE SAM is wasting some of his money. That is to say, he is importing more goods than he is exporting, to the tune of, say, \$50,000,000 per month; and the bill will eventually have to be paid by the American people who are also spending large sums in foreign travel. But don't let it worry you. Uncle Sam is just now very prosperous, and can stand these little items, although there is no doubt about his extravagance.

The mail-order houses have grown to immense proportions, but they have largely pursued a policy that will work for their downfall. In the effort to increase profits qualities have been sacrificed, goods have been made light weight and of skimmed dimensions. Three or four inches off the length of a blanket, two inches off the width, two inches off the length of women's stockings, excess of juice in canned goods, etc., make cheaper goods seem cheap until they are compared with standard quality goods, when discontent is sure to arise. No better way to kill an enterprise could be devised.

Sugar prices continue to rise, and the people are feeling the pinch. The housewives have been advised to boycott the sugar; but it is the canning season, and neither the housewives nor their husbands feel like seeing the fruits go to waste which otherwise might be saved and which will be needed during the winter. If some of the sugar profiteers could be canned for a few months, however, there are some

housewives who would be willing to postpone their own canning operations.

New ways are being discovered all the time for making fortunes dishonestly in Wall Street. A gang of sharpers from out of town mailed large checks to every important stock broker in the city, ordering purchases of stock. At first the stocks went up; then when it was found that the checks were all worthless, the stocks went far below what they had been. Here were opportunities for fortune-making by those who knew what would happen. Forged letters indicating that sound concerns were unsound, bogus telegrams respecting receiverships, mysterious telephone calls supposedly from leading banks but actually from parties unknown—all these and many other schemes as dishonest as highway robbery are being used constantly in New York to sway the stock market this way or that to the schemer's profit. If by these means he may sway the market ever so little, he and his friends may make in a moment so much money that they need not work for a lifetime.

Thomas W. Lawson, the financier, who wrote an exposé of the crooked doings of many of New York's leading financial lights, in a book entitled "Frenzied Finance," in 1904, and who was ruined by these men as soon as they could find the opportunity, has repaid all his debts and is about to return to New York to reënter the Street.

Almost all of the South American countries have recently been large borrowers of American money, ranging from \$250,000,000 to Argentina down to \$7,500,000 to Haiti. In the list are Cuba, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, and Uruguay. Most of these countries have pledged their taxes and tariff receipts to big business for the loans; and financial and U. S. government commissions have arranged the details of tax collection and distribution and police and military power in these countries in such a way that big business cannot lose. In case of a war to collect these bills, the American people as a whole would fight the war, and pay for it in the people's blood and treasure.

Bonus Men and Bankers

IN MANY of the large cities there are "bonus men" operating in connection with the banks. A small contractor gets into a tight place and needs money. He goes to his bank and hears a

hard-luck story about how difficult it is to get money just now. The bank tells him where he may find a man that might help him. He gets the help, at twenty percent interest, by the time all the charges are paid; and the bank gets a rakeoff. This is one of the ways of getting rich and staying rich at the expense of workers.

There are many bankers whose fortunes have been built up by this crooked bonus system, by foreclosures of mortgages on the thinnest of excuses and by stock gifts for favoring this or that concern. In other words, there are many bankers who have used the money of the people in fighting the people and fighting for themselves. Occasionally one hears of an exception, a banker who is really honest and who tries to help his fellow men; but the banking business does not promote honesty. The reason for this is that the basis upon which it rests, interest, is in itself inherently wrong.

In the effort to put Central Europe on its feet, a loan of \$25,000,000 is being made by some of the largest New York banks, the Steel Trust, the Standard Oil Company, and the General Electric Company. It is not believed that Austria can possibly pay the eight percent which these bonds carry. Very evidently this is the beginning of a scheme to compel the American people to finance Europe whether they wish to do so or not. The big business interests get in first; then the politicians drag the Government in; then the press advertises the arrangement; then the preachers sanctify it; and then the people pay the bill, all of it, including the original loan.

The International Bankers have made all necessary arrangements to give Mexico a thorough cleaning. Among the things that the Mexicans must part with are the entire proceeds of the oil export tax, ten percent of the gross revenue of the railways of the country, and the entire net revenue of the railways; and they must turn the railways over to a group of the bankers. The Mexicans will be allowed to retain their eye-teeth and the hair on their heads. Meantime the recognition of the Mexican Government by our Government is delayed until the final papers are signed.

Getting Ready for War

WHEN the common people see all the great departments of the Government talking about war, and when they all talk about it

at the same time, it is a pretty fair indication that something is about to happen. At least it has that appearance.

May 25th, at Atlantic City, former United States Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke made the statement that a recurrence of the World War is expected in the comparatively near future, as a result of a German-Russian alliance. He said that this is the opinion of many well-informed persons.

May 25th, at San Francisco, Secretary of War Weeks said that the standing army of the United States is too small, and urged that it should be brought back at the earliest possible date to a minimum of 150,000 enlisted men and 13,000 officers.

May 26th, at Newport, Secretary of the Navy Denby said that we know now that wars between great Powers or groups of Powers always involve many other nations, and that "we cannot say with certainty that such a war may not come at any time."

May 27th, the New York *Times* contained an article by W. F. Fullam, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, urging that the Panama Canal be supplied at once with an overwhelming air force and a strong submarine force composed of long-range and mine-laying boats, as well as with smaller boats of the quick-firing type "used with such powerful offensive effect by the Germans."

Europe now has under arms 600,000 more men than she had before the beginning of the World War, despite the fact that the armies of the Central Empires are 700,000 less. If one looks closely into this he finds that this great increase is in the countries that border upon Russia; namely, Finland, Poland, Ukrainia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia.

France is the greatest military country in the world, and the most militaristic in its plans and methods; and it has concentrated all its strength upon Poland. Marshal Foch, the Marshal of the Allied armies in France, is now Marshal of Poland. He has under him the pick of the officers of the Allies, and many officers from Germany and Austria as well. Foch is said to believe and to teach that unless Poland is protected from both Russia and Germany there will be inevitable world collapse. In view of the importance attaching to Poland in the day's news we expect shortly to make a study of it and to present the results to our readers.

France, Germany, Russia

THAT the next World War, when it comes, will find France on one side of the problem and Germany and Russia on the other is a foregone conclusion. France is depending upon officers, airplanes, and cannon. It cannot depend upon men; it has been bled white. Germany has officers, it knows how to make airplanes and cannon; and Russia has plenty of men. But millions of men can be destroyed in a short time by the new methods of warfare that will be used—airplanes and poison gas.

Every newspaper one picks up has something more to say of the efforts that France is making to force the German people to desperation. Some months ago the French seized the Krupp works, which for the past three years have been engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, locomotives, automobiles, bridges, turbine engines, watches, clocks, instruments, and a thousand and one other things that men need a million times more than they need the guns formerly made there.

When the French seized the plant, they undertook to steal all the automobiles about the place; and the workmen struck. The soldiers who had seized the plant turned a machine gun upon the workers, killing fifteen of them, and sent the directors of the works to prison for fifteen years for causing the strike. The natural effect of this throughout Germany is to make the Germans hate the French and to hasten the day of reprisals. The French seem bent on trying to force the Germans into Bolshevism, possibly so that they may have an excuse for sowing the country with poison gas and wiping out the whole German race.

The German government has tried in every possible way to make the Allies understand that she is unable to pay the amounts of reparation demanded, and has asked again and again that the question as to whether or not she can pay what is asked be referred to an arbitration court of disinterested parties. The Allies always refuse this; and Communism gradually spreads among a people that find themselves confronted by conditions which they believe they cannot meet.

Seventy percent of the artificial flowers used in America are made in Germany. The poppy is the symbol used by the American Legion to commemorate the share played by American

boys in the World War. Some of the posts in various parts of the country have been shocked to find that the poppies which they used this year on Decoration Day were made in Germany.

Britain and Other Countries

THE appointment of Stanley Baldwin as Premier of Great Britain, in place of Bonar Law, who is too ill to continue to fill that post, is said to be due largely to his ability to produce whenever the occasion arises facts and figures, especially figures, which are convincing even to opponents. His popularity as a leader in the House of Commons was enhanced by the prompt way in which he arranged for the payment of the British debt to America, as well as by his general efficiency as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Taxes have been reduced, and a surplus is available justifying further reductions. The new government is less severe toward Russia than the retiring one.

Workers in New Zealand are voicing objections to further immigration at this time, claiming that most industries are oversupplied with labor in some of the cities, that only rarely is the supply inadequate, and that the housing situation is such that overcrowding is unavoidable. They call attention to the fact that last year public aid was necessary for many immigrants.

Peace has been finally arranged between Turkey and Greece, after negotiations which have taken all winter. When the situation seemed almost hopeless the American minister at Switzerland, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, by staying up all night and working alternately first with the Turkish ambassador Ismet Pasha and then with the Greek ambassador Eliptherios Venizelos, succeeded in convincing both of these gentlemen how very much each had to lose by renewing war and how very much they had to gain by coming to the agreement which was finally reached. Greece claims that she was egged into the war by Powers which subsequently made treaties with Turkey and left Greece unprotected. Evidently Great Britain is the one she has in mind.

The British Government has voluntarily divided its Palestine government in half. The portion east of the Jordan has been turned over to the Arabs for self-government, under the lead of Emir Abdullah. This newcomer among the governments of the world will have

its headquarters at Amman, and will go under the name of Transjordanian.

Italy continues its mad ride under the direction of the Roman Catholic anarchist Mussolini as Prime Minister. One of his characteristic utterances is that men nowadays are tired of liberty. He makes this an excuse for his overthrow of the Italian government by force, and adds: "Liberty is no longer a chaste, severe maiden for whom generations in the first half of the last century fought and died. For the intrepid, restless youths who are now in the dawn of a new history, other words exercise a greater fascination; namely, order, hierarchy, and discipline."

According to the New York *Times* the Soviet Government at Moscow is putting into effect regulations providing for the punishment of snobbishness on the part of Government employes, the punishment of bribery, the shutting down of unprofitable factories and the speeding up of the profitable ones.

At the International Conference of Socialist Women, held at Hamburg, Germany, in May, it was brought out that political equality of women now prevails in Finland (the first country to grant it), United States, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Poland, and Latvia. In England women may vote if over thirty years of age, and in Belgium on certain conditions. Delegates from twenty-one countries took part in the conference.

The national executive committee of the Socialist party in America has announced that it will start a campaign which has for its object the retirement of Chief Justice Taft from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that it is contrary to public interest for one to occupy that position who is a beneficiary of the Steel Trust.

On May 22nd the Socialist Party of America demanded nationalization of the coal mines of the country; and on May 26th the American Bankers' Association, which is in favor of stealing only when it is done on a large scale, agreed that forthwith school teachers, librarians, and bank officials should be enlisted "to combat the radical and subversive movements being urged in some parts of the world [Russia?] with unusual vehemence." Manifestly the hearts of the financiers are failing them for fear at the things which they see coming upon society.

The Prohibition Question

UNDER this title the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, has compiled a book of 100 pages from which, and from additional sources, we glean some facts. Where Chicago formerly tried 200 drunks on Monday, now the average quota is fifteen; two courts have been abolished for lack of business; the city jail attendance is but a fraction of what it was ten years ago.

The President of the United States recently said:

"In every community men and women have had opportunity now to know what Prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and that more money finds its way into the savings banks."

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said:

"The longer I live, and the more I see of it, the more bitterly I am opposed to the manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basis and foundation of ninety percent of the crime and criminals we have in the country today. While it is true that we have the illicit manufacture and sale of liquor, yet it is largely used by those of the leisure class; and it has the decided advantage of destroying many of these parasites, because much of the manufactured liquor of today is deadly poison. Liquor is also used and there is much drunkenness among a class of our young people who desire to believe, or make the world believe, that they are 'fast' or 'tough.' Back of all that I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least seventy-five percent among the workers."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Government food expert, said:

"From the point of view of public health Prohibition has been a wonder worker. I am not a believer in the use of distilled spirits as a remedy. Alcohol is never a stimulant, but always a narcotic. My belief is that the death rate in such diseases as pneumonia and influenza is much higher where alcohol is used as an internal remedy than where it is not. Long since the medical profession has ceased to regard alcohol in some of its beverage forms as a remedy for tuberculosis, and it is now practically the universal belief that it is on the other hand an aid to speedy dissolution."

Raymond Robins, political economist, said:

"Two-thirds of the States voted dry by a popular referendum before the passage of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. More than two-thirds

of each house of Congress voted to submit the Amendment. Forty-six states have ratified this amendment. New Jersey came in the other day with a ratification delay of over two years. It was supposed to be the wettest territory in the United States. No political party dares to support repeal of the Volstead Act, much less the Amendment. There will be several years of battle finally to break the back of the whiskey ring, and then the liquor traffic will be as extinct as the dodo."

The following is a statement of the annual arrests for drunkenness in certain cities before Prohibition and since. The comparisons are usually between the years 1917 and 1921:

Annual Arrests for Drunkenness	Wet Year	Dry Year
Boston	72,897	30,987
Cincinnati	14,070	500
Milwaukee	4,738	3,385
St. Louis	4,958	993
Washington	10,793	5,765
New York City	13,844	6,247
Cheyenne	907	150
San Francisco	15,106	5,530
	137,313	53,557

A survey made by the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* shows that the number of drinkers in the United States has decreased from about 20,000,000 to about 2,500,000, while the deaths from alcoholism in New York city are known to have been decreased from 560 in a wet year to 119 in a dry one. The insurance companies report a notable increase in length of life since Prohibition went into effect. In England, where they still have liquor, Dr. Templeman, Surgeon of Police, reports 461 cases which have come under his observation where babies were killed by being overlaid by mothers too drunk to hear their death cries.

In its fight to put down the liquor anarchists the Government deserves the hearty support of all decent people. Its greatest enemy at this time is the British liquor fleet, with branches in New York, Canada, London, Scotland, and Bermuda, which sails up and down the American coasts with the liquor-laden vessels Istar, Cartona, Strand Hill, and Beatrice, all under the British flag, and loaded to the gunwales with whiskey until they dispose of it to the American lawbreakers who are in league with them.

In the effort to ingratiate himself with the

Roman Catholic, pro-liquor, Democratic party, Governor Smith of New York State has signed a repeal of the Prohibition Enforcement Act in New York State. The Roman Catholic church is opposed to the Soviet régime in Russia, which has put down the liquor traffic in Russia with an iron hand and kept it down.

Notes on the Judiciary

PUBLIC men continue to express their indignation over a system by which a man who has been one of the 435 Congressmen or one of the ninety-six Senators of the country may get upon the Supreme Court bench and by his single vote, in a five-to-four division of the Court, may override the wishes of all the Congressmen or Senators with whom he was once associated, or the 110,000,000 people who elected them. A list of five-to-four decisions of the Supreme Court, all of which were strangely in favor of big business and exceedingly distasteful to the people of the whole country, were the income tax decision, the stock-dividend decision (by which \$2,000,000,000 in stock dividends were exempted from taxation against the known wishes of the Congress), the Newberry primary expense decision, and the minimum wage decision discussed in our last issue.

The New York city bar is opposed, and properly opposed, to the present arrangement by which some courts must be always open in the suburbs, and with virtually nothing to do, while the courts in the center of the city are overworked. They want the court business consolidated in the center of the city, and they are right.

In Colorado, the home of the famous children's judge, Ben Lindsey, it is a penal offense to publish the name, address or picture of any child arraigned in any court, even as a witness. This is to protect children from the stigma of a criminal record. In Staten Island, for the same reason, none but parties directly interested may be at any child's trial.

A judge in White Plains placed two boys on probation for five years. They had pleaded guilty to robbing a cigar store. For five years they must not smoke cigarettes, and must go to work, keep away from bad company, and keep off the streets at night. It would be a good thing if all the boys in the country could get similar sentences. Girls need sentences, too. Meantime, the judges have to worry over the fact that

are grinding out 12,500 new laws each year with which they are supposed to keep pace.

President Harding wants the United States to enter the World Court, a sort of back-door entrance to the League of Nations. Tom Watson's paper, *The Columbia Sentinel*, does not favor this and says:

"Latin American States are committed to the papal throne, and those nations would outvote us in the world court, sixteen to one. If America enters this world superstate, Anglo-Saxon democracy and sovereignty will be lost forever and ever. The power behind this new government is divided into groups: (1) The Sovereign Pontiff; (2) International Exploiters, of all nations; (3) an attempt to submerge Anglo-Saxon civilization."

The Progressive South

AMONG the many things for which the South claims priority over the North is the invention of artificial ice, the self-binding reaper, the threshing machine, and the Gatling gun. Orphan asylums, industrial schools for girls, the weather bureau, and the charting of ocean currents had their origin in the South. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic sailed from Savannah.

During the Civil War it took the 3,000,000 of the Northern armies four years to conquer the 600,000 men of the South. One Southern regiment which entered the battle of Gettysburg with 800 men came out with less than eighty. When the army of Lee surrendered at Appomattox, it had been without food for three days.

From the South come 99% of the sulphur of the United States, 100% of the turpentine and resin, 99% of the phosphate rock, 90% of the aluminum, 75% of the gasoline, 66% of the commercial fertilizers, 60% of the graphite, 60% of the natural gas, 57% of the petroleum, and 60% of the world's cotton crop. Every year it ships North several hundred thousand carloads of fruits and vegetables. There are 135 mountain peaks in the South the summits of which are more than 5,000 feet above sea level. The value of the South's manufactured products in 1919 was slightly under ten billion dollars. It has ten percent of the active cotton spindles of the world. It has 91,100 miles of railways.

From Denver to Galveston is 779 miles less than to New York; from Kansas City to Port Arthur is 518 miles less than to New York; from St. Louis to Mobile is 359 miles less than

to New York. Baltimore, which claims to be a Southern city, is about 150 miles nearer Pittsburgh and all points west of there than is New York. This gives the South great natural advantages, and the commerce of Southern ports is building rapidly. One of the South's best friends is the *Manufacturer's Record*, Baltimore, from which the above data are compiled. Its editor is a capable and fearless champion of true Americanism.

American Politics

VISITORS from Great Britain, France, and Germany, as well as many other European countries, where Communists hold seats in their parliaments, must note the fact that Communism in the United States is outlawed, and must wonder why those who hold these peculiar and, to us, unworkable views should not be given the same liberty to air them in this land of the free as people have in those countries which are supposedly less free. There must be something radically wrong in a country where freedom of speech and of the press is at one and the same time constitutionally guaranteed and unconstitutional denied. Somebody is either crooked or afraid or both.

The Democan-Republicrat party is disturbed because persons with agrarian, radical, or liberal tendencies have been boring within and are threatening to vote together in the next Congress on questions of public interest, and to vote as they think is right, instead of voting as the bosses tell them to vote. The bosses are angry about this. How can they do what Morgan's United States Chamber of Commerce tells them to do if the men who are supposedly under them will not do as they are told?

There are two things that are to be set down to the credit of women voters: They are standing for the support of the Prohibition Amendment, and they are standing together for the outlawing of war. Here are two of the greatest curses of mankind, war and liquor; and if the women will stand solidly against them, in fair weather and in foul, they may accomplish much good for mankind.

According to the National League of Women Voters, there were in 1920 only 26,705,346 actual voters out of 54,421,832 men and women in the United States that were eligible to vote. In other words, the number of people that could have voted, and did not vote, was more than a

million greater than the number that did vote. Apparently more than half of the people in the country are convinced that no matter how they vote the financiers and politicians will do as they please anyway. At least that is what they do. There is discussion of making voting compulsory. What is needed is compulsory doing to others as each would be done by; and this is just what is coming under the administration of the King of kings and Lord of lords.

Lieutenant Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has had a change of heart. He was one of the men who voted for the expulsion from the New York Legislature of the five duly elected Socialists, representatives of constituencies in New York City. Now he says, in *Public Affairs* for June:

"As long as the individual advocates governmental changes through due process of law and under the Constitution of the United States, he is absolutely within his rights, no matter what those changes may be. Any man has a perfect right to advocate that this country be turned into a monarchy or that all law be abolished, providing that he advocates these changes be accomplished by law, and not by lawlessness."

The politicians see the rising tide of popular indignation against the efforts which have been made within the past few years to throttle all liberty of thought and speech. Governor Smith of New York State has signed the repeal of the Lusk laws, which had as their aim the domination of the minds of the teachers of the state. The laws are better dead.

Science and Invention

AMERICAN industry spends about \$70,000,000 annually to promote scientific research. Dr. C. H. K. Mees, of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., research department, is of the opinion that the release of power from atoms is about to supersede the burning of coal and oil, and that the most of our freight and passenger business to and from Europe will be by airplanes traveling 400 miles an hour at a height of 30,000 feet in the air. He says truly that things are moving so fast in the world that parliaments can now only talk about the things that happened last year instead of looking forward to the things that are about to happen. In other words, though he does not say so, Christ is here and is rapidly taking the control of earth's affairs.

The radio is bringing people who live thou-

sands of miles apart as near to one another as though they lived next door. For hours at a stretch wireless telephone conversation has been carried on between the offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on Broadway and stations in England. Wireless telephony across the Atlantic is no longer experimental. Ships are now in constant touch with the shore, and can call for and receive medical treatment from doctors on shore. At three o'clock in the morning nine miles from Baltimore a sailor fell into the hold of a vessel. The captain of the ship sent a wireless broadcast asking for help, and in less than an hour a surgeon from the Public Health Service was at the ship.

Uriah Richards, of Dubois, Pa., a man of fifty years of age, has been deaf since he was twenty months old. He was treated to a radio concert, amplified six hundred times, the first sounds he had heard since spinal meningitis destroyed his hearing in infancy. His friends are now hopeful that he may learn to speak and to understand speech as well. At present he does not understand any language, having never learned the meaning of words.

There are now 590 broadcasting stations in the United States; and, owing to new inventions, powerful stations now operate side by side without any conflict of waves. It is not now necessary for a broadcasting station to stop at a given time to avoid trespassing upon the time of another. It is astonishing what has been accomplished in the two years during which broadcasting has been in operation. Cardinal Dubois in France and Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor Wilson R. Stearly, of Newark, N. J., are complaining that the broadcasting of church services is cutting down church attendances; that at first it was a distinct advantage to the church, but that now it threatens its ruin. The Cardinal and the Bishop Coadjutor are right; the church nominal has had its day. The searchlight was turned upon it in 1918; its shame and nakedness were exposed to all men. The Lord, by His own methods, is bringing it down to the dust.

Some sadly misinformed persons speak and write as though they thought the findings of astronomers are about on a par with the wild guesses of evolutionists. They forget that astronomy is a mathematical science; and that the accuracy of its findings has been proven

to the second, again and again, by eclipses and other astronomical events taking place at just the time calculated, and visible in just the area calculated. The astronomers who have returned from the wilds of Northwest Australia, where they went last year to study and to photograph the total eclipse of the sun, which was visible only in that part of the world, report a complete confirmation of Einstein's theory that the light from a star is bent by the gravitational influence of the sun. By means of the spectro-scope, the 100-inch telescope, and other modern astrophysical apparatus it is now possible to determine with accuracy the brightness of suns, their temperature, their weight, their diameter, their density, their composition, their distance, their angular motion, and their linear motion in miles per second, and whether approaching the earth or receding from it.

Great things are expected of the new Diesel-engine automobiles which are in process of construction at what used to be the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and is now a branch of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. Tests which have been made show that the new engine will haul a Ford fifty miles on a level road for a total fuel cost of two and one-half cents. The fuel burned is a light oil, the same as that now used in navy submarines.

A despatch from Paris announces the discovery of a solvent of hard resins, making possible the recreation of varnishes similar to those used by ancient violin makers and artists. This process has been lost for about two hundred years. From the same city comes announcement of the perfection of a new movie machine which makes two hundred and fifty photographs per second and which will film the flight of a bullet. A St. Louis invention performs the work of ten mail clerks, handling two enclosures, inserting them in an envelope and sealing the envelope ready for the post in one operation.

Caring for the Sick

THE Beth Israel Hospital in New York has installed radio receiving sets beside every one of the 150 beds. The object of the radio is to take the minds of the patients from off themselves, and thus to reduce their wakefulness, nervousness, and pain. It is believed that this installation will greatly reduce the amount of narcotics used in this hospital.

Commissioner Simon, of the New York Narcotic Squad, says that he has never met a drug addict who is religious and has never known of a lasting cure unless the addict became soundly converted. How evidently this shows that man cannot live in the enjoyment of all his faculties without the blessing of fellowship with his Creator!

The United States is tobacco mad, the annual rate of consumption per person having grown to eight and one-half pounds, while the number of cigarettes consumed annually has arisen to the enormous total of 60,000,000,000, or about 550 for every man, woman and child in the country. The Government's income from the sale of the dirty stuff is \$300,000,000 yearly. Does anybody suppose that the use of all this tobacco is of any benefit to any of these people? Tobacco causes blindness, heart and kidney trouble, ruined teeth, and a breath that smells like a glue factory or a fertilizer plant. It is expensive in itself, and it causes many expensive fires.

England has something serious to worry about if reports be true that in the Lyceum Union Spiritualist Sunday schools there are 13,340 children between the ages of ten and eighteen who are training to be spirit mediums. In other words, here is an army of active and intelligent young persons who are placing themselves in the hands of demons, to be used as the demons will.

Instances multiply where adrenalin hydrochloride, injected into the heart muscles of infants born dead, or of persons who have died suddenly, has resulted in the heart's resuming work. None of the persons resuscitated have any stories to tell of experiences in heaven, hell, or purgatory. Science is gradually proving the Bible true and the theologians untrue.

The New York Department of Health every year treats about six hundred persons who have been bitten by animals supposed to be mad. The number of such animals actually having rabies is about fifty percent; but as three-fourths of these cases are out of the city it limits the number of persons bitten annually in New York city, by animals known to have rabies, to about seventy persons. Of patients treated for rabies only eight deaths from rabies have occurred in six years; this is out of 1,504 cases.

In the city of New York, in March, 1923, the

number of deaths was 7,724. Among the number were seventy-five suicides and twenty homicides. Where there were more than 100 deaths from any one cause the causes were as follows:

Organic heart diseases.....	1,612	20.9%
Pneumonia	1,334	17.3%
Tuberculosis	583	7.5%
Cancer	554	7.2%
Bright's disease	489	6.3%
Violence	387	5.0%
Congenital debility	345	4.5%
Influenza	336	4.3%
Diseases of the arteries.....	320	4.1%
Children's diseases	220	2.9%
Appendicitis	101	1.3%
Other causes	1,443	18.7%
		100.0%

The Health Commissioner, Frank J. Monaghan, calls attention to the dangers to which vacationists are exposed. Many vacationists return to the city with typhoid fever, due to the fact that the country water supply is not so pure as that to which the city dweller is accustomed. The old oaken bucket that hangs in the well sounds well in poetry; but it has too many microbes in it to suit a city dweller that is accustomed to getting absolutely pure aerated water out of an iron pipe.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

THE unusual disturbance under the bed of the Pacific Ocean, and extending down through Mexico and South America, continues. We say unusual because this area has always been more or less volcanic and subject to earthquakes; but the phenomena this Spring are more pronounced than usual, and scientists are anticipating the possibility of new lands being heaved from the ocean bed.

After showing signs of increased activity for several days Mount Etna belched forth on June 17 with alarming vigor, terrorizing the inhabitants for many miles and destroying homes and growing crops and vegetation in every direction. Many small villages dot the slopes of Etna, and the people fled from their homes as immense clouds of smoke and blazing cinders were hurled hundreds of feet into the air. The eruption was accompanied with a series of loud explosions and deep rumblings, and at times violent earthquakes shook the ground.

The whole top of the mountain glowed with white heat, and five streams of running fire streaked down the mountainside; and while the spectacle was majestic in its wonderful boom of fire-works and racing rivers of lava the people scrambled for safety. One stream was estimated at a mile in width and thirty feet deep, rolling, plowing, destroying everything in its wake. Rapidly these flaming waves rolled toward the villages at Etna's base. Heroic efforts were made to save the towns by digging trenches and diverting the oncoming flow of liquid fire; but the intense heat and the rain of ashes made these noble souls flee for their lives.

For three days the mountain increased its flow; new craters were opened up; nearly 50,000 people were made homeless; many people were crazed by their losses. The whole threatened territory became a praying country; superstitious ideas brought to their minds Dante's Inferno and the "end of the world."

Why cannot people be taught the truth that these convulsions of nature are but evidences that our earth is going through its preparatory stage, making it eventually the peaceful habitation of man, where nothing shall hurt nor destroy, instead of looking upon them as the burning up of the earth? Why have they not been taught that Dante's visions were merely the dreams of a misguided and fevered brain which was crazed by the doctrines of demons, who have always delighted in tormenting the human race!

Volcanoes, like other troubles, sometimes bring blessings in disguise. It is well known that ashes make one of the best soils for growing plants. The slopes of Mount Vesuvius are said to be beautiful beyond compare, and have always been so in the area covered by the ash fall. Of course there is a difference between an ash fall and a flow of hot lava, molten rock.

T. Alexander Barnes, a returned traveler, describes the crater of the great Kilimanjaro mountain, in Africa, as twelve miles wide, a veritable garden of Eden, and probably the richest game preserve in the world. The crater is thickly carpeted with clover, flowers and shrubs and is filled with elephants, rhinoceroses, ostriches, tigers, leopards, and lions, besides small game of all kinds. His estimate was that not less than 75,000 beasts are living contentedly within this crater.

One of the most beautiful lakes in the United States is Crater Lake in Southern Oregon. An idea of the size of this volcano when it was doing a regular volcanic business may be judged from the fact that the crater covers 249 square miles. The edges of the crater project 1,000 feet above the water level, all around the lake.

Yellowstone National Park has mud volcanoes and hot-water volcanoes galore. The Park has more geysers, hot-water volcanoes, than all the rest of the world put together. The Giant Geyser spouts for an hour at a time, throwing the water over 250 feet in the air. The Old Faithful Geyser throws out its stream of steam and hot water at exact intervals of sixty-four minutes; it is always on time; it never varies. The Sawmill Geyser and the Lion Geyser make noises corresponding to their names. In other national parks are the two largest and oldest living things in the world—the General Sherman Tree, thirty-six and one-half feet in diameter, and the General Grant Tree, thirty-five feet in diameter.

Rome to Rule the World?

THE *Impero*, organ of the Fascisti (Roman Catholic) movement, which has destroyed Italian liberties, comes out with the statement:

"Rome must rule the world of reason. We are convinced that the world's welfare and prosperity will thereby be advanced in the highest degree. We aspire, we dream, we prepare for a new era of Roman supremacy. It is necessary to draw a sharp line between those born to rule and those born to obey."

Where did we hear that stuff before? Sounds like some corpse of the dark ages trying to push the lid from off his coffin. A despatch from Rome says that the Pope is putting in a Fascisti army in place of the old army which went on strike for shorter hours last summer.

Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Evangelical churches in Europe, reports that the middle classes, which have heretofore supported the Protestant churches of Europe, have almost vanished, and that as a consequence the churches are passing through their most critical hour since the Reformation, many of their activities having already come to an end and the remainder being threatened with extinction. This is playing directly into the hands of Rome; and as a consequence the pro-Roman

press is boasting that the Pope today has more real power than ever before in history.

For the first time since the Reformation a British sovereign has visited the Pope at Rome. At the same time he conferred upon the Anarchist Premier Mussolini the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. This may have been acceptable to Mussolini, making it unnecessary for him to take one. We cannot say as to that, but we can say that it was a poor piece of business all around. The British Minister to the Holy See accompanied King George on his visit to the Pope. Why not have a British Minister to the Methodists, a British Minister to the Presbyterians, etc.? There is not a bit more sense to it.

Although the British press knew that the sentiment of the people of England was against this act of recognition of a bogus church by a monarch, yet all the appeals from the Protestants all over the country sufficed not to obtain recognition, showing that it had been determined beforehand to carry through the program willy-nilly. The London *Times* is accused of suppressing a cablegram from a quarter of a million Canadian Protestants who protested against the visit being made. On the other hand there are ostensible patriots in England, such as Lord Halifax, who boldly advocate the complete surrender of the English Church to the Pope.

Papal pretensions spread. The first Roman Catholic Apostolic Delegate to South Africa landed there the last day of April. This man's job will be "to report upon ecclesiastical affairs, effect consolidation and advancement, secure unity of command and concerted action," and to do such other things as are appropriate to a vicar of the Vatican. Incidentally he mentions that "at present there are about twenty such delegations, and the heads of states are pleased at this facility for communicating with the Vatican at Rome."

Going Up! Going Down!

NEWs comes from Spain, supposedly the most Catholic country in the world, that the country is in a ferment which may result in a break between the Vatican and the Government. The new ministry, headed by Marquis Alhucemas, elected on a program guaranteeing freedom of religion, has received peremptory orders from the Archbishop of Saragossa that

it must either break its election pledges or face a war between the church and state in which all the priests will do everything possible to knife the government under the fifth rib. At the same time we are told that a Fascisti movement is in the air. Of course; of course. It is in the air everywhere. It is the final manifestation of Roman Catholic activity, the anarchistic stage.

On March 31st the Roumanian Government passed an act prohibiting all Roman Catholic congregations in Roumania, ordering all Franciscan, Capuchin, and other monks to leave their monasteries, and requiring numerous Catholic schools and hospitals to be closed. It is supposed that these stringent measures were taken at the instance of the Greek Catholic Church, which is the predominant church in point of numbers in Roumania.

The Catholic Church in France has been the

backbone of the French invasion of the Ruhr. It looks now as if that invasion would be a financial failure; and if failure be admitted, the Radicals and Socialists will come back into power and Catholicism will be in for a hard time. Moreover, the French Catholic clergy and the German Catholic clergy are at loggerheads over the matter; and the Pope is reported as much concerned over their harsh language to each other.

The action of the Soviet Government in putting to death Vicar General Butkiewitch, of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, for treasonable communication with the enemy in war time and organization of forcible resistance to levy on church property for famine relief, in spite of protests from the Pope and the governments of Great Britain and the United States is said to have had the desired effect of putting the churches out of politics.

Reports From Foreign Correspondents

From England

WHILE there are no great or outstanding events to note or report since last writing, there are happenings which may mean much to the welfare of this country and to Europe, or even to the world. Mr. Bonar Law's sore throat developed into a condition which made it necessary for him to relinquish the office of Prime Minister of Britain; and in present circumstances almost anything politically could result from that happening. For the moment it appears as if the Conservative party will carry on without much outward change; for there is outwardly little rivalry showing in respect to the leadership—though everybody knows there is much rivalry not revealed. Had Lord Curzon not inherited his earldom, and therefore not by law been prevented from appearing in the House of Commons, it is almost certain that he would have been sent for by the King and have become the leader of the Government. He is a bigger man than Mr. Baldwin. Under his leadership there would almost certainly have been an increase of reactionary politics, whether of attempted acts of Parliament or of orders in council; for as recently stated in THE GOLDEN AGE this country, ostensibly ruled by Parliament, is really ruled by the inner privy council. Then

there would have come revulsion of feeling, and perhaps a hardening of the opposition of the growing Labor vote. Now, with a more moderate man, as Mr. Baldwin, in power there is not the same danger of immediate advancement of Labor opposition. Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill have expressed themselves as more fearful of peril to the British Empire and its constitution through Laborites than from any other direction.

The tasks before the Government are great, and may well be considered terrifying. As the complexity of the political situation grows, the ability of the men called to deal with it lessens. The trade figures seem rather good on report, and the politicians try to make the most out of them. But there are at least 1,100,000 persons out of employment, and millions are living just on the poverty line. The country certainly holds together, but there seems no road out of any of its difficulties. It is like a top in its spin just when it is slackening. Forty millions of people must create some trade, and there is always some overseas demand; but the trouble is that there is no outlook, and that there can be no forward confidence, which is the foundation of all trade. But the people seem to be heedless of the situation and its peril, and are taking as much pleasure out of life as their circumstances

afford. It is pleasurable to see them getting the fresh air and such relief as their limited means allow; and one feels some tolerance even when their pleasures and excitements are gained in no better way than through the close atmosphere of the picture house. But there are on the increase both in London and in other great centers those degrading pleasures, the dancing saloons and night clubs which destroy body and soul, making and gaining their appeal to the people. These cater for those who will indulge self at any cost to themselves or to any one else, or at the cost of the welfare of the community among whom they live. At the great football final played recently in the new London stadium the two clubs took away between them £16,000 (\$80,000) as their share of the profits.

The churches are in about the same condition as the country, but theirs perhaps can be more definitely defined. Their spin is nearly ended, and they have gotten to the reeling stage. No doubt when they lose some more of their momentum they will give the final roll, as the boy's top does; and then they may become somewhat dangerous to anyone in their vicinity. The I. B. S. A. lectures have been telling the country that Satan's empire is falling, and the clergy do not like to have the people told this. They deny the statement, and act as if they are glad to deny it. Probably they have an inward

feeling or fear that after all their empire is in some way dependent upon Satan's great organization. The church organizations have been holding their annual meetings in London, and have been encouraging themselves because after many years of loss of membership they are able to report some increases. They cannot, however, keep up with the increase of the population, even though the increase is less than normal; and so their outlook is but poor. They seem to have gotten past their yearly wail about the loss of spirituality in their churches. They more frankly turn to material things; for now their congregations are only to be converted to the good works which are their means for amending the world.

In one of the large meetings a reverend gentleman rather boldly stated that the attitude of the ministers had been all wrong when they urged the congregations to support the World War and when they themselves became such active recruiting agents. The audience gave hearty applause. The newspaper man who reported said that it is a very different thing to applaud under such circumstances. He wondered what the clergy would do if again they were called upon by the Government and by sentiment. No doubt the clergy would again take the popular way; for they no longer represent their professed Master, Jesus Christ.

Reporting Judge Rutherford's Lecture

MAY 6th Judge Rutherford gave his now famous lecture, "Millions Now Living Will Never Die," in the auditorium at St. Paul, when about 3,800 gained entrance and about 3,000 were turned away. In the neighborhood of \$1,200 was spent by the I. B. S. A. in advertising the lecture in the newspapers of the Twin Cities. Good reports of the lecture were furnished to five of the papers, some of these promising a good writeup. The lecture was easily the biggest piece of news for the day; but the writeups of the lecture were very short, from two to about eight inches, single column, each. This is the result of the edict of "higher ups" who own or control the metropolitan press.

Evidently, in the audience sat Mr. Wm. F. Markoe, special correspondent of the *Daily*

American Tribune of Dubuque, Iowa, which is said to be the only Catholic daily newspaper in the United States. The report is so manifestly fair that we publish it in full. His "barque of St. Peter" is the Catholic Church, and his "Vicar of Christ at its helm" is the Pope; but who should object to little things like that? The article carried a two-column head and is as follows:

"The half-page display advertisements in the secular press announcing the above lecture by Judge J. F. Rutherford in the St. Paul Auditorium recently, claimed that 13,000 persons had listened to him in Royal Albert Hall, London, while 10,000 had been turned away; and that 10,000 also had been turned away from Carnegie Hall [rather, Hippodrome] in New York.

"That these statements are true is not hard to believe,

for the St. Paul Auditorium was packed to the highest seats in the top gallery, and the first announcement from the stage was that on account of the thousands who were unable to gain admission, another lecture by Benj. H. Boyd, of New York, would be given at 8 p. m. on the 'March to Armageddon.'

"That Judge Rutherford, who is not a clergyman but a lawyer, puts up a clever argument strongly buttressed with scriptural texts from every book in the Bible, if not every chapter and page, cannot be denied. His Bible knowledge seems prodigious and his familiarity with texts really remarkable.

"His claim, however, that there were probably more Catholics than Protestants in the vast audience was emphatically refuted by the fact that when invited to sing the hymn, 'All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name,' the entire audience rose to its feet and joined heartily in the congregational singing which is thoroughly characteristic of Protestant worship, but practically unknown in a majority of our Catholic churches in this country!

"A study of the sea of faces revealed many types of foreign physiognomy, including the white, black, brown and yellow races, but not one that anyone would instinctively set down as Catholic. It was a conglomerate gathering stamped with the unmistakable characteristics of honest, earnest, sincere, old-school, Bible-reading Christians.

"The lecturer disclaimed any ulterior motives in getting his message to the people, declaring his only desire being to induce his hearers to read and rely on the divine promises, and thus fix their hearts and minds in these latter days of the 'distress of nations.' He indulges in no controversy, but discusses truths that are common to Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

"Like one who has discovered the key to a Chinese puzzle, he gathers the scattered fragments, and pieces them together in a perfect fit, till the whole map or picture is complete. He finds the present abnormal conditions prevailing in the world clearly foretold by the prophets of the Old and New Testaments. He recognizes their fulfilment in the World War, famines, pestilences, revolutions, anarchy, and the return of the Jews to Palestine. He has the 'year,' the 'day' and the 'hour' all figured out with remarkable accuracy; and everything happens exactly on schedule time as planned by God and foretold by his prophets centuries ago.

"He sees the world today under the dominion of three great forces which have linked hands for their own selfish interests and are exploiting the people while governments are powerless to curb them. They are commercialism, or 'Big Business' and 'Profiteers,' statesmanship, or 'Big Politics,' and 'ecclesiasticism,' or a faithless clergy who are supported by the first two forces, and preach everything but the gospel of Jesus

Christ. He flays a false clergy, though lauding their office as the most exalted on earth.

"His analysis of the late 'Interchurch World Movement' is rich. 'It is,' he says, 'what its name really implies; to wit, the world moving the church, or the church moving in the way of the world.' 'The movement is really organized in the interest of big business and political forces.' He quotes a writer who says: 'We are proud of the large sums of money we are able to raise by our mass movements,' acting all the time as if silver and gold could take the place of spiritual power and the grace of God.

"He describes the impotence of the League of Nations and various Peace Congresses in the words of Isaiah 8: 9, 10—'Gather yourselves together, O ye people, and be OVERCOME, and give ear, all ye lands afar off; strengthen yourselves, and be OVERCOME, gird yourselves, and be OVERCOME. Take council together, and it shall be defeated; speak a word, and it shall not be done; because God is with us.' He declares: 'The inducing cause of the League is admittedly fear; faith in God and His promises is entirely ignored.'

"The old order of things ended legally in 1914 at the beginning of the World War, exactly as, and at the time, the prophets foretold it would. A new era will be established in the Jubilee Year, 1925. (Convening of Vatican Council?)

"It is impossible to give an adequate idea of this lecture which is attracting so much attention in these latter days of which 'both David and the Sibyl sing,' when the world seems to be tossed on the waves like a ship without chart or compass, and even the stars are hidden behind dense clouds.

"The lecture as printed in pamphlet form of 128 pages, including seventeen pages of references to Scripture texts, is worth perusing, not so much for the supposed proofs of the lecturer's thesis, 'Millions now living will never die,' as for its remarkable record of the concrete and specific fulfilments of prophecies in this age. Our Lord Himself declared: 'As in the days of Noe, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be: for as in the days before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, even till that day in which Noe entered into the ark, and they knew not till the flood came, and took them all away: so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.'—Matthew 24: 37-39.

"The barque of Peter, like Noe's ark, is the only craft truly that rides the mountainous waves securely, with the Vicar of Christ at its helm, against which our Lord Himself has promised: 'The gates of hell shall never prevail.'

"All those who wish to live forever, will do well to take passage on this second 'ark' whose safety has been insured by Jehovah Himself.

"Blessed is he that readeth and keepeth the words of this prophecy; and keepeth the things which are written in it: for the time is at hand.'—Apocalypse 1: 3."

The Plan of the Ages

THE Bible is the grandest of all books; it is God's plan-book and revelation to man. We will very briefly scan its pages. We affirm that rightly translated it is true, though we will concede that each has the right to decide this for himself. If any cannot accept its inspired message, this does not militate against its infallibility, and the reason may be apparent in what follows.

Man was created mentally, morally, and physically perfect. Such a wonderful being does not exist today. He was placed on trial, not to see whether God should take him to heaven, but to test his fidelity to his Maker; if loyal, he would have everlasting life on the earth. He disobeyed and began to die. In a dying condition he did not have the virility to transmit an undying life to his offspring, hence they were born dying and under condemnation. St. Paul affirms that 'by one man's disobedience sin entered into the world and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.' This is the cause of our aches, pains, diseases, loss of eyesight, hearing, speech, and is the reason why some people hate each other. All the asylums, penitentiaries, and graveyards are the direct result of mankind's being condemned in Adam, the first man.

God loves His earthly, cast-off, rebellious children; for He recognizes that personally they are not fully responsible for their misdeeds. He saw in advance the course the world of mankind would take; so He arranged for a wonderful redemption, and formulated a plan for our recovery which would be the most conducive to our eternal welfare—teaching us the undesirability of sin and the reasonableness of keeping ourselves in the love of God, and the happiness that would result thereby.

That plan spans seven thousand years, divided in a general way into seven 1,000-year days. The first six are work, labor, trouble, and sorrow days; the last one is a day of rest, in which Edenic perfection with its joys and blessings of health and happiness will be in a process of restoration. God made promise to Abraham to this effect: "In blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven, and as the sand which is upon the seashore. . . . And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." God dealt principally with the pos-

terity of Abraham because of this promise, until they rejected His Son, Jesus. St. Stephen, telling the Jews that God had not kept His promise with Abraham up to his day, was pointing to the future for the Abrahamic blessings which were to come upon all. Stephen suffered martyrdom for telling the truth.—Acts 7:2-5, 54-60.

Two Classes in Resurrection

ST. PAUL throws a flood of light on this question by telling us that the Abrahamic "seed" is a composite body, of which Jesus is the glorified "Head" and of which the glorified church will be the "body"—Christ the husband and the church His bride are made "one" in the heavenly marriage. This is the "star" seed-class in the above promise; for they share in a celestial resurrection. Christ and His bride become the Second Adam and the Second Eve. When the seventh-thousand or rest-day period shall have fully dawned then the billions of the human family, in the grave and out of it, shall be regenerated as the "sand" seed-class and they shall have their blessed portion here upon the earth; for they are to share in the terrestrial resurrection.

The Jews might have had the cream of the promise fulfilled to them and might have filled the celestial class to the full, no Gentiles being permitted to have the special favor. But as a nation the Jews rejected the offer and crucified the Holy One of Israel. It was necessary for Jesus to die in order to become a Redeemer; otherwise the world would have been without redemption and salvation. So God merely permitted the Jews to remain blind to their privileges and, because of their lack of faith and reverence, to exercise their own wisdom—as a lesson to show the futility of resting wholly upon human judgment. St. John says: "He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God; even to them that believe on his name: which are born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."—John 1:11-13.

None of the heavenly or star class were selected before the days of Jesus. He was the first. The apostles and first members of the church were Jews. Then God's favor was extended to the Gentiles; and "out of them" has

been taken a "people for his name." These are the other members of the church. It was not God's purpose to take all the Gentiles, nor all of any one family, for Christ's bride. He makes a selection, an election, of suitable characters for His purpose—elect and precious, the Apostle says. No injustice is done any one not chosen; it is God's business.

There is one sense only in which salvation is universal. The Bible says: "Jesus Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man"; "God will have all men to be saved." Jesus is a propitiation for the sins of the whole world; and He himself said: "I give my flesh for the life of the world." The proper thought is that as all have suffered the penalty of death because of one man's disobedience, so by the righteousness of one man and by His sacrifice, dying the Just for the unjust, the free gift of an offer of life is to come to all. It is expressed in familiar words: "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Everybody must, therefore, have one opportunity for believing in Jesus; or else He died measurably in vain. But Christ did not die in vain. As all who lived before Jesus' time did not, could not, believe in Him; as many millions have been born and have died since Jesus' day without hearing of the "only name given under heaven whereby we must be saved"; and as there are many living today who have never heard of Him, it stands to reason that there must be a day future when these people will hear the words of salvation.

How the World Receives its Blessing

WHEN we come to see the plain teaching of the Word of God that the "day of salvation" and the "day of judgment" and the "thousand-year reign of Christ" are all the selfsame day, what a flood of light illumines our poor, dull minds! For this day Jesus taught His disciples to pray, saying, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven." We should not let our minds become closed to the proper thought by the mistranslation of St. Paul's words, "Now is *the* day of salvation." Paul never wrote those words. Note first that the text, 2 Corinthians 6:2, is a parenthetical statement, and is quoted from Isaiah 49:8, and reads: "In *an* acceptable time have I heard thee, and in a day of salvation have I helped

thee." This unquestionably refers to the over-coming church of the Gospel age. This company must be chosen and raised from the dead to a resurrection glory in heaven. These, with Jesus, become kings and priests to reign with Christ a thousand years. Now notice particularly the last part of verse 8, which says: "I will preserve thee [Christ and the church made one], and give thee for a covenant of the people [the world of mankind], to establish the earth, to cause to inherit the desolate heritages." Here the Prophet says that the "thee" class is going to bless the world—the "heavenly" seed is to bless the "earthly" seed. "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

"God hath appointed a day in which he shall judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained," and "when the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." Is not that a glorious prospect? The judgments therefore are to be uplifting and not downcasting; they will be corrective, encouraging, and a blessing to all. The knowledge of the Lord is to cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. A new covenant will be made in which God will write His law in the inward parts of humankind, write it in their hearts, so that it shall no longer be necessary for a man to say to his neighbor or to his brother: "Know the Lord"; for they shall all know God from the least even unto the greatest. The ransomed of the Lord are to return from the graves and live upon the earth, come into harmony with the Lord, if they will, and thus shall "be accounted worthy to obtain that world [or age, or order of things], and the resurrection from the dead." These, explains St. Peter, shall be refreshed and have life-privileges granted unto them in the "times of restitution [or restoration] of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began." The world of mankind are to live on the earth forever, and not in heaven. "The righteous shall inherit the l-a-n-d, and dwell therein forever."—Psalm 37:29.

Presently, 'the tabernacle of God will be with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them . . . and shall wipe all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death.'—Revelation 21:3, 4.

The Light of the World *By John Dawson*

IN A recent article in the *Chicago Examiner* the Editor assembles the opinions of H. G. Wells, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Archbishop of York as to the why and the wherefore of the empty churches of Christendom. The Archbishop of York attributed the present wave of indifference to religion partly to the war, in which all of the ideals of Christendom were shattered. He said also that signs of indifference to religion are to be noticed in the literature, art, and music of the country. The Editor expresses himself thus:

"After all, religion is a big factor in the lives of most nations. The editor of a leading magazine in London is asking distinguished bishops and prominent laymen, leaders in thought and opinion, to give their views on the controversy raised by the Archbishop of York in England and Dr. Grant in New York."

One feature here which is, perhaps, unnoticed by the distinguished bishops and prominent laymen is that a man of the world—a magazine editor—is calling the attention of the higher-ups to the condition of things in the churches; and the higher-ups are frankly stating their own opinions. When Pastor Russell very gently and kindly called their attention to the approach of these conditions thirty or forty years ago, the higher-ups in the churches were ready to skin him alive. The modern church, so-called, has spent vast sums of money ostensibly to convert the world; but that it has made a miserable failure witness the World War. And now the unconverted world asks the high dignitaries in the church and prominent laymen for their opinions as to why the churches are half empty.

Who is the Light of the world? An old hymn said:

"The whole world was lost in the darkness of sin;
The light of the world is Jesus."

Many of the higher critics boldly and coldly announce from their pulpits that they no longer have faith in Jesus and much less faith in the Bible, the Word of God. Evolution and the survival of the fittest "have got 'em going." If they have lost faith in Jesus as the Light of the world, they cannot help but lose faith in prophecy; for "the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." (Revelation 19:10) The empty churches witness to the fact that the world is passing its judgment. While Jesus is

still the Light of the world, the churches have ceased to reflect that light.

Churchianity's Light is Cold — Lifeless

MR. WELLS in his comments says: "This is an age of great distresses, but it is also an age of cold, abundant light. People know more than was ever known before. As the Archbishop of York says, 'people are repelled at the mysterious chants and motions and incomprehensible sacraments. Until Christianity sheds these priestly and theological incumbrances it will encounter greater and greater difficulty in serving Him it claims as its founder—the Son of man.'"

Mr. Wells further says:

"I think religion is a larger thing than Christianity, and will go on, a growing power in the hearts of men, though they cease altogether to call themselves Christians. I would suggest that Christianity sell all that it has and follow after Jesus of Nazareth; that it scrap its theologies and organizations, and taking neither scrip nor purse, set out to find the lost kingdom of God."

We may remark here that Mr. Wells, in common with many other men prominent in the world of affairs, fails to distinguish between *Christianity* and *churchianity*; and also that the lost kingdom of God is just around the corner, so to speak. The trouble with the distinguished bishops is that instead of studying the Book of God, they have been studying the books of this world; and of the making of these many books there has been no end. The kingdom of heaven Jesus once likened to treasure hid in a field, which when a man had found, he sold all he had and bought that field. But do not think for a moment that the man found the hidden treasure without first digging for it, and digging deep. The sweetest water is deep down; and so the sweetest truths in the Bible are found only by hard and steady digging; and while the learned bishops and ecclesiastics have been indulging in their strifes over foolish questions and genealogies, etc., against which Paul warned them, like a thief in the night the Lord has quietly been selecting his jewels, and this work of selection is just about finished.

Jesus said: "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation, but is among you." (Luke 17:21, margin) It is gratifying to know that all the controversy in the world will not delay the establishment of the Lord's kingdom; and whether the parties to the world-wide controversy like it or not, "the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Heard in the Office—No. 9 *By C. E. Guiver (London)*

IT WAS obvious that Wynn did not like being defeated in his discussion with Palmer about the immortality of the soul, neither was he satisfied that the last word had been said. A few days later when opportunity offered, he opened the subject again. "Mr. Palmer," he said, "I have been thinking over what you said about immortality and it appears to me that you dealt only with certain points that suited your views and twisted the Scriptures to harmonize with them, but overlooked entirely many important passages upon the subject. The Bible says that at death the spirit returns unto God who gave it. Surely this passage proves that the soul exists after death? If not, how do you explain it?"

"Before answering your question," replied Palmer, "I would like to know what you think is the difference between the spirit and the soul?"

"There is none. Both terms refer to the same thing," quickly replied Wynn.

"It surprises me that so many Christians quote scriptures without taking the trouble to find out what they mean."

"What do you mean?" asked Wynn.

"I mean," replied Palmer, "that the words of Scripture are not used loosely, but have a definite meaning. There is a distinct difference intended in the use of the words spirit and soul. In the original two different words are used which must not be confused with each other. On questions of this kind the Bible explains itself. We must not go to it with preconceived notions and make certain passages mean what we want them to mean."

"The Bible explains this one just in the place where it would be expected to do so, even in the account of the creation of man. And its statement is simple and clear if we accept the matter as stated. The record is, 'God formed man of the dust of the ground.' This statement refers to man's body, which was made out of the elements of the earth. But more than an organism is necessary to make a conscious living being; and so we further read that God 'breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.' The body without the spirit is dead, and the spirit without the body is merely inanimate power. But the operation of the spirit of life in the organism produces a living soul. Man does not possess a soul; he is one."

"Let me illustrate it for you. If you take an electric lamp, no matter how exquisitely it may be formed it is no better than a piece of iron for giving light by itself; but immediately that marvelous invisible power called electricity is properly connected to the lamp, a brilliant light appears. And so with man: Immediately the mysterious and marvelous invisible energizing power of the spirit of life was placed in him, soul resulted. Man became an intelligent, sentient being; he became a living soul."

"The question then arises, What occurs when a person dies? The Bible answers it in the text you raise; and bearing in mind what we have seen of its teaching respecting man's creation, the words are full of significance. The body goes back to the earth, from whence it was taken; and the spirit returns unto God, who gave it. It is the spirit of life which God had breathed into the body of man which goes back to Him, and not the soul. The spirit had no consciousness before its contact with the body, but it produced consciousness by its operation; this same spirit leaving the body carries no consciousness with it to God. Consciousness has to do with the soul. What happens to the soul at death? It ceases to be. A soul is the effect of the operation of the spirit of life on a particular organism; and just as any effect ceases when the cause of its existence ceases, so it is in the case of a soul."

"When the current is switched off from the lamp, the light which was the result of its operation goes out. Whither does it go? It just ceases to be. So with the soul: When the spirit of life leaves the body, man becomes as he was before he was created—unconscious, non-existent."—Psalm 146:4.

"But," broke in Wynn, "why does the Bible say that the spirit goes to God who gave it?"

"Because when once the spirit leaves the body no power on earth can restore it again. Only God has the power to bring to life the dead; therefore the spirit is said to be in His hand."—Psalm 31:5.

"I cannot believe that man is unconscious in death," said Wynn.

"Assuming that the soul is immortal," said Palmer, "and that one is conscious in death, I would ask: What becomes of the soul when a person dies?"

"The souls of believers go to heaven and those of unbelievers go to hell," replied Wynn.

"I will not ask you for your proofs, but would further inquire: Do you believe in a resurrection?"

"Oh, yes!"

"What is the purpose of the resurrection?"

"To judge the living and the dead," answered Wynn.

"Do you mean to say that the more-alive-dead ones need to be judged a second time?"

"How is it the second time?" asked Wynn.

"If at death the good go direct to heaven and the wicked to hell, is this not a judgment? And if they are judged at death what purpose can there be for another judgment? Can it be possible that the infinitely wise God has made a mistake that He has to consider the matter a second time? Do the righteous need to be brought from their heaven of bliss and the wicked from their place of torment to see if some mistake has occurred? Why, the thing is ridiculous! There is another point: If the soul does not die, how can it be resurrected?"

"It is the body that is to be raised, not the soul," said Wynn.

"The body! Is the soul, which according to your theory is freer without a body than with one, to be reincarcerated? Do you call that a resurrection? The Apostle says: 'Thou foolish one, thou sowest not that body which shall be, but God giveth it a body as it pleaseth him!' What is the 'it' of which the Apostle speaks?

Why, the soul; for it is the soul that dies and it is the soul that is to be resurrected and given a body, such as divine wisdom sees best."

"If the soul is not immortal," said Wynn, "then there can be no hope of a future life."

"You have said that before, but it certainly is not true. The Bible declares that the hope of a future life depends not upon some inherent power in man but upon the power of God to raise him from the dead. The apostle Paul says that 'if there be no resurrection of the dead, then they which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished.' If a Christian at death goes direct to heaven, how could it possibly be said, if there be no resurrection, that he has perished! It would not matter one little bit to him whether there is a resurrection or not; he would be quite safe if he had already gone directly to heaven at death.

"You see by this how a wrong view makes void the Scripture, whereas the truth brings out the full meaning of all the words.

"When a person dies he is dead, whether he has been good or bad; and man knows of no power by which life can be restored; and if there be no resurrection he must remain in death forever; he has perished. How grateful we should be for the wonderful tidings that Christ has been raised from the dead, a proof that the dead must rise. On this basis there is hope, and the only hope of future life."

In Crazyland, on the Looney Pike (Author Unknown)

Have you ever been to Crazyland, down on the Looney Pike? There are the queerest people there; you never saw the like. The ones who do the useful work are poor as poor can be, While those who do no useful work all live in luxury. They raise so much in Crazyland, of food and clothes and such, That those who work have not enough, because they raise so much.

The children starve in Crazyland, to satisfy the greed Of plunder-sharks who only live to loaf around and feed. They work young girls in Crazyland upon starvation pay; And then they brand them when through want the victims go astray. They outrage working women, and they starve the working men; And if these steal a loaf of bread, they land them in the pen.

They breed disease in Crazyland; there are microbes everywhere, In poisoned food, polluted earth, and foul and fetid air. Most babies die in Crazyland from germs of filth and swill,

And preachers down in Crazyland proclaim it is God's will; For everything in Crazyland that ought to be abhorred, The crimes which men commit themselves, are laid upon the Lord.

The greatest god in Crazyland is Mammon, god of gold; The crazy way they worship him amazes to behold. They have big wars in Crazyland; they fight to beat the band, And slaughter for their crazy gold and love of Crazyland. The prophets down in Crazyland, they crucify and stone; In pulpits they put hypocrites, seat tyrants on the throne.

The robber class in Crazyland makes every crazy law, And runs the crazy system with club and fang and claw. And if a sane man cries against their crazy ways and deeds, The crazy priests and rulers yell, "He's bursting up our creeds!"

Just take a trip to Crazyland, down on the Looney Pike; You'll find the queerest people there; you never saw the like. They're wrong-side-to in Crazyland; they're up-side-down with care;

They walk around upon their heads with feet up in the air,

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



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



²⁰⁸Hence there were two reasons why it was utterly impossible for any of Adam's stock or offspring to redeem mankind: (1) Because all were imperfect and could not provide the price; and (2) if the price were provided, it could not be presented in heaven by any such.

²⁰⁹Thus is evidenced to the human race a condition of absolute helplessness. Thus we see that mankind was wholly without power to release itself from the condition of death, and that there never could be any hope of any one of the human family enjoying life everlasting in a state of happiness unless God, in the exercise of His loving-kindness, should make some provision. He had promised to make such provision. His great plan provided for such. It is first necessary, however, for us to see man's absolute extremity in order that we might appreciate God's opportunity for blessing mankind, and the great debt which the human race owes to Jehovah and His beloved Son for the provision made.

²¹⁰If a man found himself and his family in a dungeon and a million dollars were required to release him, and he had not one penny, but a friend of his appeared and provided the money and released him and his family, that man would owe a great debt of gratitude to his deliverer. He would feel much gratitude in his heart. He would surely love his deliverer and would be anxious to do anything he could for him. Adam and all of his family are either in the prison-house of death or under the effects of death; and if we find that the great Jehovah God has made provision for the release and deliverance of all such from the tomb, the prison-house of death, with a view to granting them everlasting life, liberty, and happiness, then such fact should bring joy to every one who learns of it.

The Great Ransomer

²¹¹The apostle Paul, having in mind these things, wrote: "We were children in bondage under the elements of the world: but when the fulness of time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law." (Galatians 4: 3, 4) How did God send His Son? Since a perfect man had sinned and the life of

a perfect man must be given as a sin-offering, it is now important to see if the Son of God whom He sent was qualified to meet the requirements of the law and be the ransomer or redeemer.

²¹²It is easy to be seen that Jesus when on earth could not have been merely an incarnated spirit being, because that would constitute a fraud, and God would not sanction anything wrong. He must be a man, perfect in every respect, equal and corresponding to the perfect Adam while in Eden. It is also easy to be seen that Jesus could not be part God and part man, because that would be more than the law required; hence divine justice could not accept such as a ransom. The divine law definitely shows that the ransomer must be exactly corresponding to Adam, a perfect human being. How, then, did God send His Son? And when God sent Him, was He part man and part God?

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

What two potent reasons, then, are there which make it impossible for Adam's children to redeem their brethren? ¶ 208.

Show how man's future happiness wholly depends upon the divine provision for redemption. ¶ 209.

Does man's complete extremity enable us to appreciate more highly the value of the ransom-sacrifice? ¶ 209.

If we find the proof to be conclusive that Jehovah has made provision for the redemption and deliverance of all mankind, how should that affect the mind and heart of every honest person? ¶ 210.

Was it important that Jesus should be qualified to meet the requirements of the divine law in order to ransom the race? ¶ 211.

Since ransom means *exact corresponding price*, had Jesus been an incarnated spirit being would He have been qualified to ransom mankind? ¶ 212.

If Jesus had been part man and part God, would He have been qualified to meet the requirements of the divine law? ¶ 212.

What does the divine law definitely require as to the qualification of the redeemer or ransomer? ¶ 212.

In GOLDEN AGE No. 97, page 555, paragraphs 7-9: These dates should read: "Abraham lived from 2008 to 2183. . . . Isaac was born A. M. 2108. Jacob was born A. M. 2168."

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