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a Journal of fact
hope and courage

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THE END
OF THE
WORLD

IMPRESSIONS
OF BRITAIN
—IRELAND

THE NARROW
WAY AND
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Contents of the Golden Age

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL

END OF FLORIDA CONVICT-LEASING SYSTEM	538
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POLITICAL—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

REPORTS FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS	545
From England	535
From Canada	535

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY

HARD ROW OF THE FARMERS	530
-----------------------------------	-----

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANY

THE ENDS OF THE WORLD	515
Amundsen the Ambitious	517
Stefansson the Enthusiastic	517
The MacMillan Expedition	518
The Antarctic Continent	522
IMPRESSIONS OF BRITAIN (PART X)	523
Ireland Being Destroyed	524
Where the Trouble Began	525
A Century of Horrors	525
Influence of Rome	526
FOUR INTERESTING CITIES	528
New York Idolatry	528
Washington Wisdom	529
Santa Rosa Timber	529

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

CHURCHMEN THEMSELVES BLOCK PROGRESS	529
PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN EUROPE DYING	531
THE INEVITABLE COMING TO PASS	532
Messiah's Kingdom Now Due	532
CHRISTENDOM A MISNOMER	534
THE NARROW WAY AND OTHER WAYS	539
Christ's Mission on Earth	539
Return of the Redeemed	541
MY HEART-GARDEN	542
STUDIES IN "THE HEART OF GOD"	543

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The Golden Age

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The Ends of the World

NO, READER! This is not a religious article. We could make it one easily enough, however. We could take for a text 1 Corinthians 10:11: "They are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." We could show that the Apostle must be referring to "time-worlds," because the Scriptures speak of "the world that was," "the old world," "this present evil world," "the world to come," and the "world without end," all of which have to do with our earth; and we could call attention to the fact that he uses the word "ends" and not "end," a distinction which some people have never noticed.

But in this article we are about to discuss the literal ends of the literal world, not some convulsion or convulsions which are forever to dispose of this planet—for no such convulsions will ever take place—but the only ends which a whirling sphere can properly be said to have, the top end and the bottom end; in other words, the arctic and antarctic regions.

The reason for writing this article at this time is that the ice barriers at both ends of the world are melting, the ice fields about the antarctic continent are lessening; the Gulf Stream has recently torn a great hole one hundred and thirty miles deep into the arctic ice field, and the "scientists" who do not believe the Bible, and who therefore are unwise, are trying hard to establish the Darwinian theory, making monkeys of themselves in the effort to explain unscientifically what the Bible explains perfectly.

The true explanation of the polar ice-caps is very simple. When our first parents were placed in Eden, the earth was swathed in a band system of moisture similar to that which now envelops Saturn. Such a thing as rain was then unknown, "the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, . . . but there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." (Genesis 2:5,6) This

created a hothouse condition, in which the temperatures in all parts of the earth were equalized, a condition extremely favorable to plant and animal life, and the only possible explanation of the abundant evidences of such life near the poles.

When this hothouse canopy was broken in the days of Noah, and descended upon the earth in a torrent of water for forty days, then the sun began to shine directly upon the equatorial regions, making them exceedingly hot and withdrawing the heat from the poles, where, accordingly, the flood took the form of a snow-storm, piling the snow mountain deep. Mastodons, antelopes, and other habitants of southern climes have been found embedded in the ice of the polar regions with freshly eaten grass, undigested, frozen stiff in their stomachs. Some of these creatures were so well preserved, after 4,400 years in this gigantic ice-box, that the flesh was eaten when they were discovered.

The Polar Ice is Thawing

UNITED STATES Consul Ifft, of Bering, Norway, in a report in the fall of 1922, states that the Arctic ocean is so appreciably warmer that seals are retiring to recesses of the polar ice-cap, far from the usual hunting grounds, ice masses are disappearing, glaciers are melting, and fish never before known so far north are appearing in increasing quantities.

Doctor Hoel, geologist of the University of Norway, shortly before the publication of Consul Ifft's report, returned from an expedition which went as far north as 81 degrees, 29 minutes. This in itself is farther north than any other explorer of the arctic regions had gone one hundred years ago. Doctor Hoel found that there was scarcely any ice in the region which he visited, that the Gulf Stream there was warm at a depth of two miles below the surface, and that well-known glaciers, formerly projecting great masses of ice into the sea, had disap-

peared, leaving moraines of earth and stones. The waters about Spitzbergen last summer were twenty-three degrees warmer than ever before known. (The coal mines of Spitzbergen, far above the arctic circle, are now producing coal for European markets.)

Vast shoals of whitefish formerly found in the waters about Spitzbergen have gone to colder waters. Herrings and smelts, never before seen so far north, have come with the warmer waters. In some localities the Eskimos are complaining that their clothing is too warm for them.

The Arctic ocean is a great basin, deepest at the pole. The warm waters of the Gulf Stream and the Japan Current are flowing into the basin north of Norway and through Bering Strait; and the cold water is flowing out of the basin on both sides of Greenland, down past Labrador, and back into the Atlantic at the east of Newfoundland. Explorers report from various points that the edge of the Arctic ocean has of late been remarkably free from ice, and it is evident the whole ocean is warming up. The waters of the Arctic ocean are extremely pure, shells being distinctly visible at great depth.

The actual shrinkage of the ice-belt in the Arctic is estimated as one hundred and thirty miles in twenty-five years. Thousands of observations, taken all over the northern part of the world, show that the whole climate, winter and summer, is one and three-tenths degrees warmer now than in 1897. The Swiss, Alaskan, and Himalayan glaciers are also shrinking, as well as those of Greenland.

The coldest part of the north is not at the north pole. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the central polar sea was sixty-three degrees below zero, while it has been seventy degrees below at points in North Dakota and nearly that in New York state. The greatest cold ever actually recognized on a thermometer was ninety-three degrees below zero, at Verkhoyansk, Siberia.

Thawing Assists Exploration

THE arctic circle is 8,640 miles long, more than a third as long as the equator, and is everywhere 1,408 miles from the north pole. Norway and Alaska each project three hundred miles into the Arctic ocean; Siberia about the same,

except in one place where it projects about six hundred miles; while Greenland and some of the islands to the north of Canada project nine hundred miles into it. This leaves the north pole, as far as known, in the center of an ocean at least one thousand miles in diameter, and at present one of the most difficult points on the earth's surface to reach.

During the period of arctic exploration two hundred ships and four thousand lives have been lost in arctic waters and \$100,000,000 have been expended on the voyages. The following is a list of the points farthest north reached by various explorers, and shows how slow was the progress until recent years, when the ice began to thaw out:

Date	Explorer and Expedition	Degrees, Minutes and Seconds of North Latitude	Miles from N. Pole
1607	Hudson	80° 23'	667
1773	Phipps	80° 48'	637
1806	Scoresby	81° 12' 42"	587
1827	Parry	82° 50'	503
1875	Markham and Parr (Nares)	83° 20' 26"	463
1884	Lockwood (Greeley)	83° 24'	458
Apr. 7, 1895	Nansen	86° 14'	261
Apr. 25, 1900	Cagni (Abruzzi)	86° 34'	238
Apr. 21, 1906	Peary	87° 6'	201
Apr. 6, 1909	Peary	90°	0

After Peary's seventh arctic expedition, in which he ventured far out upon the polar sea, and came within 201 miles of reaching the pole, it was freely predicted that no one would ever be able to reach it; for it was by the barest margin that he and his party regained the northern edge of Greenland. However, three years later he achieved the ambition of all arctic explorers for three hundred years, his success being due to the fact that he had a practical plan, made the most elaborate preparations, and accommodated himself to Eskimo conditions.

When within about one hundred miles of the pole Peary turned back Captain Barrett, of Newfoundland. For this act a swift retribution followed. Another party, Dr. Frederick Cook, reaching civilization two weeks ahead of Peary, boldly announced that he had reached the pole by a lone one-man dash. This man, cornered by reporters, hired two old sea-captains to

manufacture evidence for him. But he failed to pay them promptly, and they exposed his whole plan. Dr. Cook succeeded for a time in deceiving the Danish Government, and virtually the whole world. Peary died broken-hearted and unpopular; but there is no doubt that he really accomplished what thus far no other man has achieved. A statue at Washington has recently been unveiled in his honor.

Amundsen the Ambitious

ONE of the most ambitious and successful of all arctic and antarctic explorers is Captain Roald Amundsen. In 1903-1906 he sailed a vessel through the famous Northwest Passage from the south of Greenland to Nome, Alaska, a trip made for the first time by McClure in 1850-1853. On this trip he revisited the magnetic pole, 1,400 miles north of Winnipeg and 1,200 miles south of the north pole, discovered by Parry in 1820.

In 1910-1912 Captain Amundsen sailed in the "Fram" (the ship made famous by Nansen in his arctic expedition of 1895), went down to the antarctic, sailed clear around the antarctic continent, landed on the edge of Ross Sea, and made a sudden dash for the south pole, which he reached on December 14, 1911, a month ahead of the ill-fated Scott expedition.

In 1918, following the route opened up by Nordenskiöld in 1878-1879, Captain Amundsen traversed the Northeast Passage from the northern part of Norway to Nome, Alaska, where his ship, the Maude, arrived in 1920. Thus he has the unique distinction of having circumnavigated the antarctic continent and the arctic ocean, as well as having been the first to visit the south pole. It would seem that this would be sufficient to suit the ambitions of any man, but a look at his picture explains it all. He has the eagle-shaped nose that turns back at no obstacle and that is out to win or die!

The task that is now engaging Captain Amundsen's time and energies is the preparation for a flight by aeroplane from Point Barrow, Alaska, via the north pole, to West Spitzbergen. This expedition is financed by the Norwegian Government. He has taken two planes with him; the flight, 1,950 miles, will begin some time this season. Experienced aviators and explorers think he has about one chance in six of escaping with his life, on

account of the heavy fogs which hover above stretches of water at a low altitude, the roughness of the ice for landing purposes, and the length of the flight. However, Amundsen is a careful man, always studying arrangements for supplies far ahead; he may possibly succeed.

Meantime, the arctic is warming up more and more every year, wireless has made communication easy, the Northwest Passage has become a reality and will in time be a much-traveled route. Even now, if the necks of Melville and Boothia peninsulas were canalized, there would be almost a straight channel from Hudson Strait to the north shore of Alaska; and by the time the canals could be cut, the route could probably be used every summer for trade between England and North Pacific ocean points, cutting down the present journey by several thousand miles.

Stefansson the Enthusiastic

AN ENTHUSIAST respecting the countries that lie to the north of the Canadian mainland is the explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, sent out in 1908 and again in 1913 by the Canadian Government. The last time he went out, he was gone five years; and when he returned came back with maps of 100,000 square miles of land and sea hitherto marked "Unknown" on the maps. One of his discoveries was an island almost as large as England that other explorers had overlooked in their wanderings to and fro over the top of the world. This island, Wrangell Island, seems to be well named; for when Stefansson returned, claiming the island on behalf of the British Empire, American government officials claimed the same island on the ground that it was taken possession of by American official explorers in 1881.

Mr. Stefansson declares that the arctic regions are in reality a boundless stock range, capable of raising herds that will feed the world. This stock—the reindeer, caribou, and musk ox—finds abundance of food on the tundras, or between them, and needs neither barns nor haystacks. He demonstrated his faith by his works, his expedition having lived off the country, instead of taking along enough food to last until his return to the base from which he started.

As to the snowfall, Mr. Stefansson states that in the northern part of Alaska and Canada

along the edge of the Arctic ocean, the snowfall is so light that if one scattered one hundred walnuts on the ground in the autumn one would be able to count ninety of them sticking out of the snow at any time during the winter. This being the case, if the Eskimos living in those parts really want to see some snow, they had better come down into the United States. During this last winter we have had five months of sleighing in New York state and parts of Pennsylvania, with the snow over the tops of the fences in many places. On April 1st, 1923, at Rome, N. Y., the temperature was eight degrees below zero. Some sixteen years ago, at Tamarack, in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, there was a snowfall of seventy-four feet. But nobody wishes the Eskimos such hard luck as to have to face such a snowstorm as that. Maybe they could not endure it. The reason why the Californians stand it is because they must.

As to the weather, Mr. Stefansson says that in the Klondike gold rush more prospectors died of summer sunstroke at Dawson than perished of winter cold; and that the coldest temperature ever recorded at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, is fourteen degrees less than has been recorded at Havre, Montana, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway. He thinks the American School Geography the most widely read bit of fiction in the United States.

As to natural resources, Mr. Stefansson says that he found fertile valleys filled with all sorts of life at points far above the arctic circle. He mentions that on Banks Island, four hundred miles north of the arctic circle, he counted 250 specimens of vegetation; and that on the northern shore of Alaska, 200 miles north of the arctic circle, there were 750 specimens of vegetation, with a summer temperature occasionally running higher than 100 in the shade.

Mr. Stefansson reports discoveries of coal, oil, etc.; and on his return to Vancouver, B. C., incorporated in that city an Exploration and Development Company which will endeavor to realize on some of his discoveries. He thinks that within a decade or two the whole northern territory will be crossed and recrossed by a network of aviation routes, that great numbers of little-known and supposedly uninhabited islands will become the homes of prosperous, contented, and happy men and women.

The MacMillan Expedition

IT DOES not fall to the lot of every arctic explorer to be successful; and it is no discredit to Captain Donald B. MacMillan, who started out in 1921 to circumnavigate Baffin Land, that he failed to reach the Fury and Hecla Strait, the narrow, and therefore frequently ice-bound, gate that has closed the Northwest Passage and closed life itself to so many brave explorers of the past.

But Captain MacMillan carried on for ten months an uninterrupted observation of terrestrial magnetism, took meteorological and tidal observations, counted 121 days of sunlight and thirteen days of moonlight north of the arctic circle, and reported 770 varieties of flowers in the same latitude. This is all well worth while. He was greatly impressed with the clearness of the arctic air, which often causes travelers to attempt to accomplish between breakfast and supper journeys which require three days. Mirages, also, are frequent, due to unequal strata of temperatures in the air.

Captain MacMillan found in Labrador the same terrible conditions among the Eskimos as we have mentioned in a recent article on Alaska. Whole towns of Eskimos were wiped out by influenza and their bodies eaten by dogs. At Hebron the discoverers of the village fought off the dogs with firearms, knives, and oars, and put them to flight only after a desperate battle. In some towns there were survivors; in others not one person remained alive. In one instance a faithful pet dog defended a little child from the pack of wild dogs until the little one was rescued.

The missionaries in this district buried 121 of these influenza victims in one hole thirty-two feet square and six feet deep. Dozens of others were taken to the edge of the ice and dropped into the sea. In one village the mangled remains were gathered in one huge pile near the center of the village, oil was poured upon the pile, matches were applied, and a huge funeral pyre closed the ghastly story. Captain MacMillan's full story was known before his return to civilization, having been sent by wireless.

Arctic explorers have some weird experiences. In the fall of 1919 fourteen sailors in an arctic expedition barely saved their lives when their ship was wrecked on a reef in Hudson Bay. They rowed fifty miles against time and through

a heavy gale, reaching a returning fur-trading vessel just in time.

In the fall of 1921 an arctic explorer sailed into Nome from the frozen north and tried to enlist in the World War to fight on the side of France, not knowing that the war had then been over for more than three years. Captain Bernard of the latter city is planning an eastward trip through the Northwest Passage during the coming season.

Greenland—Iceland—Norway

THESE three countries are all connected, in the sense that they were settled by persons who speak the Danish language, descendants of the old Vikings. Greenland is oddly named; the largest island in the world (ten times larger than the State of Pennsylvania), granite in formation, it is covered with an ice-cap hundreds of feet deep, deposited at the time of the flood. (In summer Greenland does get green on the edges, in certain places.)

We know that Greenland's ice-cap came suddenly; for there have been dug up there the fossil remains of palms, breadfruit trees, cinnamon trees, giant sequoias, climbing vines, poplars, willows, eucalyptus, and magnolias, showing that there was once a tropical climate where now is located one of the world's greatest refrigerators. Near the eastern shore of Advent Bay, Greenland, there are coal deposits of great extent and superior quality. From its vast ice-sheet come the icebergs that float down into Baffin Bay and Davis Strait every spring.

This year, on account of the rapid warming of the Arctic ocean by the Gulf Stream, the Greenland climate has been the warmest known; and as early as the middle of March more bergs had broken loose and come sailing down into the track of Atlantic ocean-liners than have been known in any year since the Titanic went down in the spring of 1912, with a loss of 1,500 lives.

In the summer of 1922, in the thawing out of a mass of ice on the eastern coast of Greenland, a man was found, clad in armor of the eighth or ninth century, grasping a spear in one hand and a shield in the other, and wearing a helmet. The body, which had doubtless been preserved in the ice for at least a thousand years, was embalmed and taken to Copenhagen, Denmark.

Iceland is also misnamed. Although it touches

the arctic circle it has a warm, pleasant climate in summer, and is a healthful place of residence the year around. Europeans are finding it a pleasant summer resort and are visiting it in increasing numbers every year. The climate at sea level is about the same as that of Scotland. In some winter seasons the temperature at sea level never falls to zero; and it is fifteen degrees below zero at New York city more frequently than it is at Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland.

There are but two places in the world where railways run to points north of the arctic circle. One of these is a line which runs from a point on the Gulf of Bothnia in Sweden to Afoten fiord on the coast of Norway, a tourist line in the summer and an ore line all the year. The engineer blows his whistle as the train crosses the arctic circle. The second line is about seven hundred miles long, straight north from Petrograd to Kola on the Arctic ocean; the last two hundred miles of this distance is north of the arctic circle.

Siberia and Canada

THIS subhead should logically be "Siberia, Alaska and Canada"; but having so recently discussed Alaska it cannot be treated here, more than to say that there is now in operation in Alaska, within 175 miles of the arctic circle, a flour mill which supplies local needs and obtains its wheat from crops grown in the neighborhood, crops which mature in ninety days from the time they are planted.

Siberia, coldest spot in the north, is gradually thawing out. An interesting proof that this is so is that of the mammoth, uncovered near Khabarovsk, with flesh so fresh and well-preserved that the natives ate it. This flesh had remained frozen solid since the days of Noah, when the great snowstorm overtook the giant creature.

The soil in the vicinity of Toronto, Canada, shows the gradual warming up of the northern regions since the flood. Several feet down there are the stumps of tropical trees, orange trees, and pawpaws; above are the bones of musk oxen, now found a thousand miles to the north. Northern Canada will yet be a great treasure house. Without doubt it has great coal and oil deposits in addition to those already discovered at Fort Norman and elsewhere.

Fort Norman is far down the Mackenzie river, in latitude 65 degrees north, very near to the arctic circle. Reports of oil discoveries there have caused a rush in that direction, with prospects of an air service to help out the transportation, now confined to many hundreds of miles navigation by slow river boats. Fort Norman is at the outlet of the Great Bear Lake. Look it up in the old geography.

Reports have several times drifted in to civilization of the discovery, somewhere to the west of Fort Norman, of a valley four miles wide fed by hot springs, which has a summer climate the year around. This valley it is claimed is very fertile and is swarming with geese, caribou, deer, and pheasants. Its development has been retarded by the World War, but is now about to be undertaken.

Before the flood there was timber all over the northern end of the world. Forests of fossil trees, with the stumps still standing, have been found in areas where now there is no timber, showing the great change which the flood produced. In the treeless areas there is tundra everywhere, a species of reindeer moss capable of supporting millions of these hardy creatures.

The plants peculiar to the frigid zone have roots which are as long and penetrate as far horizontally as in more temperate climates, but the dry winter winds stunt the limbs. In summer the surface thaws out to the depth of two or three feet, but beneath is said to be frozen to a depth of two hundred to three hundred feet.

Of flesh foods in the far north fat reindeer is said to be the best. Next to the fat reindeer is the wolf, whose meat is lean, streaked with fat and has the flavor of fine lamb. There are many kinds of fish-eating animals and birds in the arctic regions. The polar bear may truthfully be said to make his living more on the sea than on the land.

Notes on the Eskimos

SCATTERED the most widely of any peoples, and living in a climate which varies from intense cold in winter to intense heat in summer, the Eskimos manage to make the best of their environment. In the period of midwinter darkness they take long journeys to visit their friends, and on arrival have a good time singing, dancing, and story-telling. It is said that an Eskimo laughs as much in a month as a white man does in a year. In the summer the

long sunlight periods take away all sense of time; and the people eat when they are hungry and sleep when they wish, without reference to what elsewhere are the hours of the night.

The Eskimos are said to be fragrant, especially in the summer time, but it is claimed that this fragrance is not exactly that of new-mown hay. The reason may be that the only use the Eskimos make of water is for drinking purposes, it never seeming to have occurred to them that water would be as good for the outside of their bodies as for the inside. This is not true of all Eskimo tribes, however; in some districts they are now beginning to use soap in small quantities.

The food of the Eskimos is almost entirely flesh food. In the north of Greenland the diet has been exclusively meat for at least a thousand years. About fifty percent of the food has been eaten raw, and much of it in a putrid condition. Food experts who adhere strictly to a vegetarian diet are advised to remain away from North Greenland.

Captain Joseph Bernard, of the John Wanamaker Expedition to the Eskimos, who makes his headquarters at Nome, Alaska, and is said to have covered more mileage in the arctic than any other man living, and who is about to undertake an eastward trip through the famous Northwest Passage, has been making anthropological collections among the Eskimos for twenty seasons. Three thousand of his specimens have been forwarded to the University of Pennsylvania. He has found evidence which seems to prove conclusively that the Eskimos all came from northern Siberia.

He found the northern Alaskan Eskimos courageous and independent. During the influenza epidemic, far down each trail a man was stationed with a gun, who turned back every man, whether white or Eskimo, who tried to enter the country, and thus kept the disease from invading the north coast. These north coast Eskimos have been under the influence of Protestant missionaries; they are considered brave and trustworthy. They are reported as rapidly dying off, consumption making great inroads among them.

According to "The New Standard Dictionary," Robert E. Peary in "The North Pole," page 49, gives the following bit of information regarding the origin of the Eskimos:

"There is a theory, first advanced by Sir Clements Markham . . . that the Eskimos are the remnants of an ancient Siberian tribe, the Onkilon . . . driven out . . . by the fierce waves of Tartar invasion in the Middle Ages. . . . I am inclined to believe in the truth of this theory for the following reasons: Some of the Eskimos are of a distinctly Mongolian type, and they display many Oriental characteristics. . . . There is a strong resemblance between their stone houses and the ruins of the houses found in Siberia. As a general rule the Eskimos are short in stature, as are the Chinese and Japanese. . . . The women are short and plump. They all have powerful torsos, but their legs are rather slender."

Antarctic Exploration

MUCH more attention has been paid to the arctic than to the antarctic because the explorers of both regions have chiefly come from the north temperate zone, because of the efforts to find a northwest passage, because there is human life to the very edges of the Arctic ocean, and because there is in the arctic a much greater variety of bird and animal life.

In a general way the top of the world is an ocean, and the bottom of the world is a continent. From whatever direction ships approach the south pole, they encounter floes of pack ice, flat-topped, with perpendicular walls, and often measuring many miles in width and length, and are stopped finally by ice-capped land.

Access to the north pole was gained from the Atlantic ocean side of the pole, but access to the south pole was gained from the Pacific side, and these seem to be the natural channels of approach. The Arctic ocean is open to the Atlantic and, except for Bering Strait, is closed to the Pacific. The Antarctic continent is at present seemingly unapproachable except from one direction; namely, from Ross Sea, which lies straight south of New Zealand.

In 1773 Captain Cook sailed out of Cape Town, and within the next three years sailed around Antarctica, touching the continent at four points, three of them within the antarctic circle; but apparently he was unable to effect a landing anywhere. In 1842 Captain Ross, the discoverer of Ross Sea, sailed about three hundred miles along the face of the continental ice-wall, but at that time it was everywhere so high and steep that a landing was deemed impossible. Since then conditions have made landings possible, and it was from the opposite ends of

this three-hundred-mile journey that the two successful expeditions to the south pole set out.

Serious attempts to reach the south pole may be said to have begun with Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition of 1907-1909, which reached within ninety-seven miles of the pole. Three magnificent efforts were his. He was with the successful but ill-fated Scott expedition in 1912; and he died and was buried on South Georgia Island, the nearest approach to the antarctic continent on the Atlantic side, on his third exploration trip, at the close of the year 1921.

Amundsen and Scott

IN HIS discovery of the south pole Captain Roald Amundsen came into Ross Sea from the west, via the Cape of Good Hope, in 1910, and left for the east, via Cape Horn, in 1912. He started out from Europe with the avowed intention of, if possible, beating Captain Scott in reaching the south pole, the announcement of the latter's intended trip having been already made. It was thus a race for the south pole, widely noted as such in the newspapers of the time. Captain Amundsen reached the south pole on December 14, 1911, remaining there four days. It is located on a plateau 10,260 feet above sea level. On the route from Ross Sea to and from the pole Captain Amundsen and party passed between two mountains each 16,000 feet in height, on a glacier which separated the two. On the way they experienced the terrible winds and bitterly cold weather for which the antarctic continent is famous.

Captain Scott's expedition was a success, in many respects a success of the highest kind; but he did not reach the pole until thirty days after Amundsen had departed. On his arrival at the pole he found the proof that Amundsen had been there. This was a very great disappointment; for his expedition was even then short of fuel oil, a thing upon which the life of every man in the party depended. There were five in the Scott party of discovery; they were frozen to death one by one on the return trip, their bodies being found by the searching party six months later under command of Captain Atkinson.

The writer recently saw Captain Scott's diary in the British Museum, the journal wherein he bravely but pathetically describes his disappointment on reaching the pole, the deaths of

his companions, and finally the calm announcement that he, too, was about to freeze to death, his fuel having become exhausted and his hand no longer able to write because of the intense cold.

One of his party, showing the courage and the real greatness that marks the Scott trip as a success, when he knew that there was not fuel enough to provide for so many as the party contained, excused himself and deliberately "went out for a walk" with the temperature some fifty or sixty degrees below zero, knowing when he started out that he was going out to freeze to death, but in the hope that thereby some of the rest of the party might be able to fight their way back to the ship. His body was found also. On their way to the pole the Scott party passed Mount Markham, 15,100 feet high.

The Antarctic Continent

IT IS too early, by perhaps a hundred years or so, to give any description of the antarctic continent. The most that can be said about it is that its general outlines are now fairly well known. It is conjectured that Alexander Land, Victoria Land, Graham Land, Enderby Land, and other lands sighted by explorers, represent the borders of the continent; and that its area is approximately four million square miles, or about two thousand miles in diameter. The high mountain peaks and volcanoes, the names of several of which are known, and their heights measured, tend to establish the continental theory, although there are vast areas within the antarctic circle which have never been visited by man.

Climatic conditions there at present are extremely severe, although the ice is melting on each side of the continent at the rate of a mile a year; and when the Lord gets ready to turn some warm current against it, the rate of melting will be greatly increased. The antarctic continent will not be inhabited and developed until some time after the arctic regions, for the

reason that its elevations are higher and that it has its winter at a time when the earth is three million miles farther from the sun than when it is winter at the north pole. The ice-covered land areas, the great ice-floes, and the heavy fogs all unite in producing extreme cold. Even in summer the mean temperature is slightly below freezing, so that, to all intents and purposes, there is now resting on the antarctic continent virtually all the snow that fell there at the time of the flood and that has fallen since. This must all melt before normal conditions will maintain, and may take several hundred years, or a hundred at least.

There are no human beings in Antarctica; a very few explorers have ever survived a winter there. There are numerous varieties of whales, thirteen species of seals, eleven species of fish, most of them new to science, great numbers of penguins, and eight other kinds of birds, with some insects, mosses, lichens, and grasses. The existence of land animals is doubted, although it seems to be implied in dispatches from the Cope expedition, now in the antarctic, regarding furs. It may be that the furs referred to are sealskins. The Cope dispatches refer to discoveries of oils and minerals, all of which coincides with our knowledge that at the time of the flood the whole earth was rich in vegetation.

We have often wondered why the so-called "scientists" waste their time and fill the newspapers with drivel as to how the earth a few million years ago was tipped around in such a way that the present equator was at the poles and the poles were where our equator now is. How much more it would be to their credit if these wise men would read, ponder and accept the sane, sensible explanation of the present condition of the polar regions as contained in the first chapter of the Sixth Volume of Pastor Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures." They must come to the truth eventually; and if eventually, why not now?

"Oh, a happy time is coming
By the prophets once foretold!
It is promised in the Bible;
It was sung by bards of old.
Lo, the morning light is breaking,
And the day is drawing nigh.
Yes, a glorious time is coming soon;
We shall hail it bye and bye.

"Oh, the happy time is coming
When the cry of war shall cease,
And the standard of the nations
Be the olive branch of peace!
Underneath his vine and fig tree
Man shall never be afraid,
In the glorious time that's coming soon
In its calm and quiet shade."

Impressions of Britain—In Ten Parts (Part X)

TWO days were set aside for a visit to the north of Ireland. The trip was looked forward to with great interest, partly because at that time it was supposed to be unsafe. The ship from Liverpool to Belfast was supposed to sail at 10:00 p.m., and reach destination next morning; but it was held up by fog, and did not get out of the Mersey until 5:00 a.m.

"The Island of Sorrows" presented anything but a sorrowful appearance when the beautiful shores in the neighborhood of Donaghadee first came into view, about 1:00 p.m. Though it was late in November, the hillsides were brilliantly green with the verdure for which the Emerald Isle is famous.

Ireland is more moist than Great Britain proper, and its temperature is still more moderate. In winter it rarely falls below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and in summer the hottest is about 62. The gardens produce until Christmas. In Belfast, on November 17th, sweet peas were growing in profusion out of doors, as were also thousands of young lettuce plants, unprotected. Chrysanthemums also grow out of doors, and open plumbing is exposed without any fear of freezing. The frequent and prolonged rains or mists sometimes cause the loss of harvests. On account of the fact that the changes in temperature are not extreme, some boys and girls go barefooted late in the year, possibly all winter (but their feet did look blue with cold).

Belfast the Militant

IRELAND is a garden spot of the earth. It does have some bogs, and it does have some mountains; but for all that, it is estimated that about four-fifths of the island are tillable, being mostly a rich, deep loam. It is particularly beautiful in the neighborhood of Belfast, needing only the proper administration of proper laws to convert it into a paradise. An item of interest to a stranger is to see the one-horse market carts, hundreds of them, all painted the same rich salmon color. Apparently the farmers make it a rule to keep their carts freshly painted.

Residents of Belfast are grieved at the conditions which prevailed there last summer. They acknowledge that both Catholics and Protestants are to blame for the reign of terror; and they are in fear of a recurrence of the murders, fires, and bombing outrages which

were for weeks visited in swift succession, alternately, by one side against the other. In November the city had become quiet, although in that same month sixteen of the citizens were publicly flogged for carrying concealed weapons.

The American was walking with a friend from the Post Office to the hall in which the lecture was to be given. It was shortly after dark; the way was down a rather dimly lighted street; half way down the block four men were standing in a group; on near approach they proved to be armed guards, jealously watching for the least intrusion upon the peace of the city.

As the American approached the party, he suddenly remembered that it is not considered healthy to have your hands in your pockets when walking through a district that is under martial law. He removed his hands from his overcoat pockets; as he did so, the muzzle of one of the rifles instantly came down, merely to make sure. If there had been a weapon in the American's hands, he would probably have been turned into a colander in less than a minute.

The next day the American was riding through the streets in an automobile. The party overtook a squad of four soldiers patrolling one of the main thoroughfares in a motor lorry. There were four pairs of sharp eyes scrutinizing everything within sight. The automobile overtook the lorry and passed it. The American had his hands crossed in his lap. One of the guns came down so as to make sure there was nothing hidden under the crossed hands.

Ulster a Storm Center

OUR readers all know that Ulster is one of the storm centers of the world. It is a Protestant stronghold in what is, taken as a whole, the most pronouncedly Roman Catholic country of northern Europe. Chalked on a wall near the city in letters two feet high were the words, "No Surrender." Asked what it meant, a citizen replied that it is Ulster's battlecry; it will never surrender to Roman Catholic domination, no matter what happens.

The Ulster people are aggressive and determined in a manner and to a degree not found and not required elsewhere. Pastor Russell's ancestors came from Ulster; more than half of all the American presidents have had Ulster ancestry; the Mayflower was built in Ulster.

Tradition has it that the first invaders from

Scotland agreed that whoever would be first ashore should be made king. As the beach was neared, a man of iron nerve drew his broadaxe, cut his left hand off and threw it ashore before any man could land. He was given the rulership which he coveted. The incident is characteristic of Ulster. If looking for trouble and in doubt where to find it, our advice is that you go to Ulster and try to start something.

A sample of Ulster's nervous condition may be seen in the experiences of a Unitarian who was distributing tracts in Belfast, in October, in front of a Presbyterian church door. Now it happens that the Presbyterian church is the backbone of Protestantism in Ulster, and any attack upon its teachings is likely to be construed in the nature of an attack upon Protestantism, and therefore upon militant Ulster itself. Although the man stoutly denied that he had given provocation or made himself objectionable in any way he was knocked down, kicked while down, and seriously injured by those whom he was trying to reach with his message.

In the same city only a few weeks previously a group of armed men entered a cooper shop. Each employé was asked the simple question, "Catholic or Protestant?" Four answered "Protestant," and were shot and killed instantly in their tracks. Every such attack was repaid by something in kind.

Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary of the British Empire, charged that the disorders in Ulster were due to the organization there of two divisions of the Irish Republican army and the continuous efforts of these men to break down the Ulster government and bring it under Dublin rule.

Ireland Being Destroyed

THE perplexing and distressing political and religious problems of Ireland are destroying it. Even Belfast, the largest and most prosperous city, feels the strain to a great degree. Belfast has the largest linen mill in the world, the largest shipyards (all the ships of the White Star line are built there), the largest tobacco factory, and in two other respects is said to stand at the front of the world's cities.

But Ireland as a whole is on the down grade. In 1841 the population was 8,196,597. Seventy

years later it was reduced to about half, or only 4,390,219. In 1860 there were twice as many boats and twice as many hands engaged in the fishing industries of Ireland as there were fifty years later. In 1868 there were 4,000 employed in the cotton industry; forty years later the number thus employed was but 800.

Where have all these people gone? Come over to America, and we will show you. They are here by the millions; and through their peculiar training in politics and religion, obtained in Ireland itself, they are running the country, even though greatly in the minority. It is estimated that the Irish population of the United States, including those with Irish grandparents and great-grandparents, is nearly double that of the mother country.

The thing that has brought Ireland to where it is, is misrule—the attempt to force the political and religious ideals of one people upon another. And in this instance the attempt at coercion was made upon a people that are singularly hard to coerce. Oddly enough, the natives of Ulster do not like the English; and still more oddly, they have no more use for Americans than they have for the English.

It is not generally known that as early as the sixth century Ireland was recognized as the seat of Western learning, from which missionaries of the Christian faith were sent out all over Europe. For three centuries thereafter the Irish were considered the wisest men in Europe. The Irish people know these things; they know that their kings were once wise and powerful men, and that the people were happy and contented, a thing they have not been since the only English pope, Adrian IV, sat on the Papal throne.

To be sure, Ireland had some troubles during those centuries. What country had not? But it was unusually free from the struggles in which the rest of Europe was embroiled. There was an invasion of Ireland by the Norwegians and Danes toward the close of the eighth century, but the Irish people absorbed their invaders—made Irishmen of them. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (white strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (black strangers), names which survive in Fingall and MacDougall or MacDowell. The prefix "Mac" means "son of" and the prefix "O" means "grandson of."

Where the Trouble Began

THE troubles of Ireland began when Nicholas Breakspear of St. Albans, England, was elected to the papedom. He entered into a political deal with Henry II of England, whereby the latter was authorized to invade Ireland and take possession of it, although it was at the time a wholly Catholic country. The invasion itself took place in 1155; and there began the long period of confiscation of lands, and the attempt to wrest from an entire people their hereditary rights, which has marked Ireland's history for centuries.

In the reign of Edward III, 1327-1377 A. D., the Kilkenny Act was passed, forbidding intermarriage between English and Irish, forbidding the use of the Irish language, and forbidding the assumption of Irish names by persons of English blood. This Act inevitably led to great bitterness of feeling.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the greater part of the island still remained unconquered by the English; but in 1603 the work begun four hundred and fifty years earlier was completed, and within the next twenty-five years 1,400,000 acres of Irish land were taken away from their owners and distributed among English colonists. The hatred engendered by these robberies is in the blood of the Irish people to this day. One of the black spots of history is the rapacity and greed exercised by those in power, be they governments or individuals. A sense of justice for others in weaker stations of life has been sadly wanting.

In 1649 the island revolted from British rule; and Cromwell, the lord lieutenant of the territory, with great cruelty subdued it in nine months. All the possessions of Catholics were confiscated, 20,000 Irish were sold as slaves in America and the West Indies, and 40,000 more found relief from slavery only by enlisting in the service of foreign rulers.

Forty years later, in the reign of William III and his successor, laws were enacted making it a crime for Catholics to teach or to have their children taught by Catholics, or even to send them abroad where they would be educated in Catholic schools. These laws, which remained in force for a hundred years, resulted in great illiteracy among the Catholics and intensified their hatred of English rule.

A Century of Horrors

THROUGHOUT the century succeeding the reign of William III, oppression followed oppression. All Irish, regardless of faith, were required to pay tithes for the support of the Church of England; penal laws were passed against those who professed the Catholic religion; priests were forbidden to travel outside of the county in which they lived; no Catholic could hold office, or acquire landed property, or marry a Protestant. The absentee landlords lived in England. They toiled not, neither did they spin. If a tenant made improvements they raised his rent; if he refused to pay he was evicted. The natural result of these unjust practices and laws was that secret societies were formed and an underground method of devising ways and means to get along was put into effect, which is ruining the country at this very day. During the American Revolution, and from that time until now, the Irish have been allowed to own landed property, to erect schools, and to observe their own religion.

With the progressive enlightenment of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the laws affecting Ireland have become less rigorous in some respects; and yet some very unjust regulations have been made. For example, at the behest of English woolen manufacturers a law was passed forbidding the sale of Irish wools abroad and their sale in England only upon the payment of an excessive duty. The direct object and effect of this law was the killing of the Irish woolen trade.

The organic "union" of Ireland with England was accomplished by chicanery. In the year 1800 a bribery fund of \$8,000,000 was used in buying up the rotten boroughs which had a majority of seats in the Irish House of Commons. On May 26th of that year the Act providing for the legislative union of the two countries was passed; and the Irish parliament thus legislated itself out of existence.

In the year 1903 a great and earnest attempt was made to undo wrongs which had been perpetuated for centuries. A fund of \$500,000,000 was provided, from which loans were made to farmers at a low rate of interest, enabling them to purchase their farms. This law also required the absentee landlords to sell at a reasonable price. Surely a step in the right direction, but prompted by self-preservation.

The Secret Government

WITH the close of the World War the campaign for self-determination of peoples which spread all over the world reached Ireland, also; and there was a revival of the government by secret societies which has prevailed to a greater or less extent throughout the centuries of British occupation. All of our readers are familiar with the Sinn Fein movement and the outcome.

A number of assassinations, laid at the door of the Sinn Fein, caused the British government in the summer of 1920 to make the fatal mistake of issuing instructions tantamount to granting the British troops then in Ireland leave to take the law into their own hands. The campaign of lawlessness thus begun has not ceased, even though British authority in Southern Ireland is a thing of the past.

The two years from the summer of 1920 to the summer of 1922 were terrible years in Ireland. The Irish people were fighting for liberty by the peculiar methods of ambush and assassination in which they have been trained by the conditions under which they have lived for hundreds of years. The money was supplied from America, where bonds to the amount of \$9,000,000 for the formation of an Irish Republic were sold openly while America and England were at peace. At length the situation became so intolerable to the British Government that its policy of force was abandoned.

Some time in the early summer Lloyd George summoned the Irish chieftains to London, and there entered into an agreement with the leader of the Irish army, Michael Collins, that Ireland should remain within the empire but be a free country like Canada. The matter was put to a vote of the Irish people, and by a large majority they approved the compact.

But a branch of the secret government refused to approve the treaty or to be bound by it; and since then the Irish government has been forced to fight for its own existence against some of the men who helped bring it into being. Mr. De Valera, the original head of the proposed Irish Republic, is the leader of the irreconcilables. In the meantime, the situation has become complicated by the out-and-out recognition of the Collins government by the Papacy and the threat to send to hell all who adhere to De Valera.

A Reign of Terror

MR. DE VALERA and his friends have seemed determined to celebrate their proposed advent in hell by having an "orthodox" one here in advance. In July men supposed to belong to his faction ambushed a funeral party, killing one man and imprisoning eight others.

About the same time they seized and destroyed the great wireless station at Clifden. It is not known what possible motive could have inspired such an act of vandalism. Shortly afterward the Kerry cable offices were raided, and the cables put out of commission. Near Tralee a work train was captured, the crew was taken off, a full head of steam was turned on, and the train at sixty miles an hour was allowed to run until it dashed into a station and wrecked itself, and the station as well. This is not warfare; it is not patriotism; it does not show common sense; it is anarchy.

The new government has had a stormy time. Its president, Arthur Griffith, died on August 12th; and only ten days later Michael Collins, the military head of the nation, was ambushed and killed at Bandon, County Cork. Organized murders have been common. In the latter part of October three lads between sixteen and eighteen years of age were found riddled with bullets in a disused quarry outside of Dublin. The murdering of boys is not war.

Newspapers in some sections have been compelled to close down entirely, fearing to publish information of any kind. Emigration continues to take out of the country a people that dare not even use their own roads or work their own fields. Experience, capacity, industry, and ability have become discouraged.

Influence of Rome

THE Roman Catholic church seems to be losing its hold on Ireland. De Valera's forces have been in open defiance of the Pope's expressed wishes. In Dublin, in October, a company of one hundred Catholic women and girls hissed Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Byrne, and a score of other bishops at a reception at the Mansion House. Nothing of the kind ever happened before. At this writing, the church is using all its influence with De Valera and his followers to induce them to discontinue their campaign of brigandage and to accept the Collins government. Reports seem to indicate some

possibility of its success. If successful, the church's hold upon the people will likely be strengthened; but if the De Valera campaign goes on and gains headway and finally overturns the government, the church will be in a bad way indeed.

In 1901 the religious census of Ireland was:

Roman Catholics	3,310,028
Protestant Episcopal	579,385
Presbyterians	443,494
Methodists	61,255
Other Faiths	56,703
Jews	3,569

In the six counties that go to make up the present Ulster government it is estimated that out of a total population of 1,250,000 the total number of Roman Catholics is 407,000.

Wherever the Roman Catholic church has a foothold, it lays claim to great power over those who remain in subjection to it. An illustration was furnished recently in Liverpool: The Reverend J. I. McKinley, a Roman Catholic priest of that city, upon receiving from his parishioners a gift of 500 guineas (\$2,500) in cash, a set of cloth-of-gold vestments, a gold watch and a gold cross, made the statement, "I used to tell the police during riots that with one little finger we could control more than they could with all their forces." Apparently he thought that the rioters were nearly all Catholics; possibly so.

The Return to America

BOARDING the ship at Liverpool for the return journey to America, the traveler carried in his hands two packages, on each of which an "official" pasted an ugly red label marked, "Inspected and Passed." As he did not do a particle of inspecting the traveler wondered what was back of it. His wonder increased when he found that two packages which a friend had carried aboard for him did not have the label. He inquired of the ship steward, and was informed that there was no cause for anxiety, that the pasting of the ugly labels means nothing at all, not one thing. It merely provides a job for one of Uncle Sam's political henchmen; but it brings the country into contempt. Probably if the matter is looked up, it will be found that that label-paster gets a fine salary, his whole duty consisting of smearing labels on baggage which would look much better

without them. Why the United States should go so far out of its way to make itself ridiculous in the eyes of people who travel is a hard thing to comprehend.

The return journey, second class, afforded an opportunity to get acquainted with some very fine people. One of these, an unusually witty and widely-read native of Manchester, England, will be long remembered. Acknowledging that his countrymen, like Americans, are often misunderstood, he quoted from some scamp of an author who has unjustly said:

"Everybody loves an Irishman, but nobody respects him; everybody respects a Scotchman, but nobody loves him; and when you find somebody that nobody either loves or respects, mark him well. He is an Englishman."

Just before the boat cast off into the Mersey an aviator, advertising a popular magazine, performed the splendid feat of writing the name of the magazine in letters hundreds of feet high across the face of the sky. The writing which was in smoke was perfectly legible—exceedingly well written, in fact. All the letters of the word "Answers" were perfectly formed.

The day before the boat reached New York a splendid specimen of whale was leaping and rushing around in the ocean about a mile away, being plainly visible for several minutes. On some of his leaps he showed fully two-thirds of his length out of the water; and as whales grow to be sixty to seventy-five feet long, and this was evidently of full size, it was a sight worth seeing.

Shortly before arrival at New York there was an entertainment given by the passengers, the proceeds of which go to the seamen's fund. The star singer, a young Scotchman, did very well with his first part on the program. When the time came for his second appearance, he could not be found at first. Finally he was located in the barroom, where he had gone to gather more courage. The result was a scream. He sang, "I stood on the bridge at midnight"; but you knew instinctively that if he did, it was only because he was hanging on to something. The ship swayed, but the singer swayed more. The audience began to laugh softly; and the maudlin singer began to weep. But he kept on singing with a time and a tune all his own. The pianist struggled bravely through the first verse, but was doubled up with laughter thereafter, hitting a key now and then just to show

that she had no hard feelings, but with no possible way of knowing how to accompany a man who was crying and singing and drawling out his screams all at once.

As the ship came up the harbor, late in the evening, docking at 11:00 p. m., New York presented a beautiful sight. The young Irishmen,

of whom there were about fifty on board, were overjoyed and tramped the deck in a solid company singing loudly together some of their old-country songs and manifesting their joy in every possible way at being so near America, the paradise of the Irish race—as well as other nationalities reared in a measure of slavery.

Four Interesting Cities

THE day's news discloses four interesting cities; Vienna, New York, Washington, and Santa Rosa, California. Probably there are others, but not for the purpose of this article.

Vienna is interesting because Walter Finkler, a young student in the Biological Experimental Institute, succeeded in removing the heads of *Hydrophilus* and *Dytiscus* beetles and grafting the heads of *Hydrophilus* upon the bodies of *Dytiscus* and vice versa; and because some of the beetles were left headless and lived in that condition for three or four days. Beetles *Hydrophilus* which had been provided with *Dytiscus* heads no longer swam, as good *Hydrophilus* beetles were made to do, but went through the water with a treading motion, showing that a land beetle's head is no good on a water beetle's body. We might have known that, anyway. Female beetles provided with male heads began courting normal females. This seems to show that the real reason why males court females is because their heads are not right. Or does it?

The same article reports living eyes successfully grafted upon rats, toads, and fish, previously made blind. This seems, in part, like a fish story, but is vouched for by E. G. Boulenger, at an address before the London Zoological Society, reported in the London *Daily Telegraph*. Having stood sponsor for London probity, the question that now troubles us is as to whether in some way the reporter of the Belfast item on page 468 has found a place on the staff of the *Telegraph*.—1 Timothy 5:20.

New York Idolatry

NEW YORK is interesting because the Reverend Doctor William Norman Guthrie, pastor of the Episcopal church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, has just held a public service, not in praise and honor of the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth, but in worship of the sun.

The following is part of this remarkable service:

"Hail to thee, beautiful God of every day! Beautiful is thy arising in the horizon of the sky. Beautiful is thine arising, O living Aten, Orb of light, O first beginning of life! When thou arisest in the eastern horizon thou fillest every land with thy beauty. Thou art beautiful to behold, great glistening high above the earth; thou art Ra, the Sun-God, and thou carriest all away captive. Thou bindest them fast with thy love."

Then there was a prayer to the sun-god, in which he was addressed as "Amen-Ra, Lord of the thrones of the earth, Ancient of Days, Up-stayer of things that are, Foremost of the Gods, Lord of truth and righteousness, Begetter of the Gods, Maker of men and beasts and herbs." Then a lady read from "The Gospel of Osiris" an account of the doings of Osiris, Isis, Seth, and Horus, as the same are recorded more at length in the article entitled "Mythology and the Bible" which appeared in THE GOLDEN AGE, Numbers 43 and 44.

Doctor Guthrie explained that his object in drawing "upon the past treasures of spiritual experience" was to show their "harmony with our own religion," and then says: "Their confessions of faith were in many ways very similar to ours." The Doctor was right in all this. Those old fellows in the long ago worshiped the devil outright, as the article in THE GOLDEN AGE abundantly proves; and it is as well that the Doctor and all the ecclesiastical organizations designed and built according to plans and specifications furnished by the devil should come out openly and admit that they are idolators, pure and simple, without God and having no hope in the world. There is no place for the Lord Jesus Christ in all this nonsense. Neither He nor the apostles nor prophets nor anybody else in the Bible, except idolaters, worshiped the sun in any way. The Doctor would be strong for the trinity, oh, yes. Without doubt he thinks that Jesus was on the cross and was

the sun up in the sky, ninety-two million miles away, at the same time. But why dally with such gibberish? It is of interest only as the prattling of infants or the incoherent jargon of imbeciles. It shows pretty well, however, what the so-called "churches" have become since they helped to pull off the stunt of making the world safe for democracy.

Washington Wisdom

WASHINGTON is interesting because it is the habitat of America's wisest men. On the night of March 14th, 1923, there was a joint meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Biological Society of Washington, and the Botanical Society of Washington at the Interior Department. There were scientists present from the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Carnegie Institution, and the Johns Hopkins University. They were examining some specimens of the Pleistocene epoch dug out from an excavation in the vicinity; and although they were in some doubt whether the specimens were 20,000 years old or 200,000 years old, they had finally agreed that they were 30,000 years.

This was all very well until a disturber of the peace, a very aged man, arose and said that he knew the exact spot where the flora had been uncovered, for there used to be a small creek

running through the spot in which he and other Washington lads used to bathe, fish and hunt; and that he was quite positive that the 30,000-year-old specimens were in the immediate neighborhood of 29,930 years younger than they were supposed to be. And this is all for Washington scientists at this time.

Santa Rosa Timber

SANTA ROSA, California, is interesting, not because it is the home of Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, for Mr. Burbank has fallen very much in our estimation since he came out as a confessed atheist, but because in that place Mr. Burbank has, by means of crossings, improvements and selections, been able to produce a walnut tree which not only yields good walnuts but, more important still, grows walnut timber ten times as fast as any walnut heretofore known. Now it happens that walnut timber is one of the best timbers known; and this discovery, if it accomplishes all that is claimed for it, settles the problem of reforestation, settles the timber supply question, and proves, as Burbank says, that the sunny places of the world, the deserts, will be the most valuable spots on the earth's surface, because in those places the heat and energy of the sun can more quickly be turned into food and building materials for man than in any other parts of the earth.

Churchmen Themselves Block Progress

TO BE zealous for Christ does not mean activity in persecuting those of other Christian beliefs, but it does mean energetic loyalty in representing Christ as seen in the fruits and graces of the holy spirit. The statement has been made that the friends of Christ are Christianity's greatest enemies. The truth of this statement is being hurled into the teeth of Christians—Christians in name only. In St. Louis, Frederick S. Fleming said:

"The great danger in this dangerous age to the cause of Christianity comes not from men who are not Christians, but from the very ones who are in the camp of Christ. A weak-kneed man often causes more trouble than a wicked man; and the Christian who is lukewarm and half-hearted is a stumbling block in the progress of the church."

But he missed the mark widely, and shows

that he, too, knows neither the Scriptures nor the power of God, by saying,

"We must come square on our life job, and know that God is master in His own house, which is the world. We must know that God is always in the world controlling it with His immanence, and that our Christian prejudice is part of His plan."

With that thought in mind there is nothing for Dr. Fleming to do but go out and compel the world to be sectarian—to compass sea and land to make proselytes, and when they are made to have them worse off spiritually than they were before. (Matthew 23:15) He does not see that the "god of this world" is Satan (2 Corinthians 4:4), and that Christ is the Head of a house of sons who are not of the world, and that there are other "sheep" besides the church of this Gospel age which are also to be brought into the fold.—John 10:16.

Hard Row of the Farmers

ONE of the great burdens, and one of the menacing problems, is the transportation question and the excessive freight charges, which are throwing the entire machinery of our economic system out of plumb. Whether this is caused by the deliberate cunning of the financiers or is the outgrowth of a system which is top-heavy and which is proving itself inadequate for present business needs, or whether the whole is based upon a false premise, we do not know. We incline to the belief that all of these are factors which should be taken into account by the physicians of industry. But these being financial theorists who are selfishly lining their own pockets, it is useless for us to expect any cure from this quarter.

A high and respected authority, Mr. Theo. H. Price, ex-member of the United States Railroad Administration, recently made an address, from which we gather the thoughts contained in the following paragraph:

From his observation and from visiting many business men in the Northwest he found these men agreed that the serious domestic problem was the railroad problem—the high cost of transportation and the difficulty of getting freight moved with promptitude. The farmers are suffering because they cannot get their crops marketed; and when they do, the ruinous freight rates make it unprofitable to ship. The merchants are hampered by delays in deliveries of goods bought and sold, and freight rates are restricting them to comparatively narrow territory. In other words, both farmers and merchants have their capital tied up in undelivered goods. A Middle Western manufacturer cannot compete with an Eastern manufacturer in the East, nor can the Eastern firm compete with the Western firm in its own territory; but the Eastern company can sell cheaper on the Pacific coast than the Western company because the Eastern concern ships by water through the Panama Canal at less than one-half of the rail rate. Consequently, each manufacturer has things his own way in his respective territory.

Thousands of Cars Needed

IN NOVEMBER thousands of cars were needed and unobtainable in the Northwest for grain and other farm products; 20,000 cars were needed to move the potatoes from the Red

River valley. But few of the cars wanted could be furnished.

The fault is not wholly that cars cannot be had. There are hundreds and thousands of cars, box-cars and coal-cars, that are standing empty on the side-tracks in many places. Many of these cars are out of repair. The railroad strike of last year put out of use a great deal of the rolling stock, and even now the shops are not working full capacity; for the effort is being made to break the backs of the unions. Also, the watered stock of railroads for which dividends must be paid is sapping the roads of capital which should otherwise be used in making new rolling stock.

But, after all, may not the railroads be doing the farmers a favor by not furnishing them the needed cars? In *THE GOLDEN AGE* No. 92 we had an item of interest to all potato growers in the Northwest, stating that a man sold 13,000 pounds of potatoes and that after all charges were deducted he received a check for \$4.84. Now we know of two more cases which disclose the fact that the Shark family is spreading itself like a green bay tree.

Mr. N. P. Nelson, living near Leal, North Dakota, shipped a carload of potatoes weighing 42,000 pounds to market, through the Minnesota Potato Exchange. He received the grand total of \$1.30. A facsimile of the bill of charges and the check were printed in *The Iowa Homestead*. The potatoes came to \$336.00. The commission firm got \$42.00; inspection charge \$4.00; freight \$180.60; freight investigate \$28.20; heater detention \$2.00; scale (we presume for balancing the scale) \$.28; there was a deduction for "option" of \$29.40; a deduction for inferior quality of \$21.00; and a shrinkage charge of \$27.22. We say that these are rotten—not the potatoes, but the charges. The "freight," "freight investigate" and "option" charges all went to the railroad. The "option" charge was the guarantee the railroad gave that the potatoes would not be harmed in transit. The "commission" and the deduction for inferior quality and shrinkage we understand all went to the "Minnesota Potato Exchange."

Mr. H. A. Nottingham, Avon, Colorado, is now a wiser man; for he sold 30,570 pounds of spuds and received the munificent sum of 47 cents, according to an article in *The Denver*.

Post, which also gives a facsimile of bill of charges. The wonder is that he was not robbed of the 47 cents. His potatoes were sold at a good price—\$1.50 a hundredweight, bringing \$458.55. He was robbed, beaten, manhandled, harpooned, and killed to the following tune: Freight (to Texas—a neighboring state) \$290.42; transit charges \$10.70; switching \$3.60; all of which evidently went to the railroads; commission \$32.50; freight on shrinkage \$7.92; deduction on quality \$76.43; storage \$30.83; all of which probably went to the commission men; insurance \$.83; straw \$1.85; inspection \$3.00—totaling \$458.08, netting Mr. Potato Grower FORTY-SEVEN CENTS.

In each of these cases the producer had to own or rent portions of a taxed-to-death earth, plow it, furnish seed potatoes, which are usually bought at a premium, plant the measly things, keep the weeds out, bug them in the hot sun, dig them, sack them, haul them, put them into a car. Somewhere in the train of events he had to dicker with the buyers, and in the end wait three or four weeks for his check. And do not forget that to plant, harvest, and haul a carload of potatoes takes some hired help.

How much better it would have been had these farmers been put next to this bunco game, and kept their spuds and fed them to the hogs! By turning the swine into the potato fields they could have saved the harvesting and hauling charges, and the hogs would have been "in clover" rooting for tubers. (But the packing companies would then probably have gotten the

hogs on about the same terms that the potato exchanges got the potatoes.)

Is there a Remedy?

IT IS a twentieth century stunt to contract for produce and ship to distant points and give the producer the remains. It was but a short while ago that grain, vegetables, and fruits were sold freight on board shipping point. It was customary to ship only live stock subject to the market fluctuations, shrinkage, etc. But when the meat-trust combines began to get control of all food products, the meat-trust methods of handling live stock were injected into the food products.

The farmer should not sell a pound of live stock, of grain, of vegetables, of fruit, without knowing what his goods are going to bring f. o. b. shipping point. Let the middlemen, the buncoers, fight it out with the transportation companies. It is reasonable for the farmer to take all responsibility while the commodities are in his possession, and for the commission firm to assume responsibility until it makes delivery, and the merchant to take the responsibility after he is the possessor.

Our opinion is that there is very little, if any, relief from our economic system for the next three years. The real relief is coming from the Messianic kingdom, which is to be a righteous government under Christ, earth's new Ruler. Chronologically, the governments of earth began to crumble in 1914, and shall continue to crumble until the new order is introduced, after 1925.

Protestant Churches in Europe Dying

DR. ADOLF KELLER, secretary of the Federation of Protestant churches of Switzerland, says that the Protestant churches in Europe are coming to a standstill and may perish. Churches in Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Belgium, and Switzerland are said to be in dire need. His report makes the plea for aid, forgetting that God has said that all the gold, all the silver, and the cattle on a thousand hills are His, implying that no one need beg for Him. All things come from Him originally, and only of His own does man ever give Him. The

report further says, according to dispatches:

"Many institutions, schools and charitable organizations are in imminent jeopardy of being closed or passing into other hands. The evangelical press and evangelical literature are rapidly disappearing. Thousands of professional men, clergymen and their families, widows of the clergy and aged pastors are plunged into direst want. Evangelical minorities in many places are enduring persecution. The supply of candidates for ordination has fallen. European Protestantism is faced with a great crisis. Help must come or the Protestant churches will perish."

The Inevitable Coming to Pass

THE preacher business has been a good business—if we may be excused for reckless use of words. It is becoming quite noticeable that such expressions as “time-serving clergy” and “ease-loving preachers” are often used these days. The preacher business started early in ancient Babylonia. The “priests of Baal,” really the devil’s agents, have a very prominent place in the Scriptures. Baal was the sun-god, and was adored by the Moabites. God instituted in the nation of Israel a true priesthood, which served the divine purposes. The “priests” in other nations were imitations and counterfeits. In God’s arrangement for both Israel and the church the number of priests is limited; they are confined to certain restrictions and qualifications. But in the devil’s arrangement the more “priests” the better. Any one with brains, a pious look and sanctimonious manner is good material for the preacher business. The theological seminaries “make” preachers not necessarily unlike the method by which the butcher grinds out his links of sausage.

We are firm believers in the fact that there are now in the earth a few persons who are disciples of Christ and have His spirit in them. These know God and His plan, and they teach the truth. There is also a much larger number who teach the doctrines of devils and the precepts of men—theories not founded on the Bible—not backed up by correlative subjects and inharmonious with the contexts.

It is for each to ascertain to his own satisfaction the line of demarcation between the good priests and the bad priests. As a hint to aid in arriving at an unerring conclusion: Search the New Testament for a distinction between the followers of the Lord Jesus, and give us the chapter and verse where we may find mentioned the two classes—clergy and laity. No one is to rule over and dominate any of the Lord’s disciples; those who do so are called Nicolaitanes in Revelation 2:6, and the Lord’s opinion of them may be found in the same verse. A respect for the divine arrangement is a healthy state of the Christian’s mind, but none are commissioned to “lord it over” another or to use coercive measures.

We will quote some extracts from an article on “What’s Wrong with the Ministry?” by a noted Bishop, in *The New Republic*, with comments:

“During the last ten years, and especially since the war, a panic has gone through the churches at the decrease in the number of candidates for the ministry, and in the younger clergymen. . . . Now that the ranks of the ministry have been thinned, there is great danger lest those in authority call in men of second and third class ability—pious, no doubt, but better suited to be mechanics and clerks than parsons.”

Evidently the thought conveyed here is that if a person is expert in handling a screw-driver or in weighing a pound of coffee he is disqualified for the preacher business. What does the Bishop mean by second and third class ability? Is it that only the first class are in preacher-dom? But he admits that “a college degree does not make a big character.”

“What the racked and bewildered world of today needs is leaders. The ministry needs them, too. And the question before the churches today is: How are these men to be found and equipped?”

It is an impossibility to find and equip them; for there are none. Satan’s organization has been exercising itself practically without restraints. Its fruit has ripened, and the results—war, famine, revolution, corruption, crime, loose morals, and selfishness—abound. We have reached the end of the age, God’s protecting hand has been raised, and the contending forces are permitted to batter the bulwarks of society until the whole scheme of civilization crumbles into the dust! Out of the ruins towers the kingdom of God, so long prayed for. The great trouble has been that the people had too much reverence for the “divine right of kings” and the “divine right of the clergy,” while there has been no such thing. Satan rules by usurpation, and the “overseers” he has set up rule the same way.

Messiah’s Kingdom Now Due

GOD had a typical kingdom in Israel. Zedekiah, the last king, was dethroned; and of him the Prophet said: “Remove the diadem, and take off the crown; this shall not be the same. . . . I will overturn, overturn, overturn it: and it shall be no more, until he comes whose right it is, and I will give it to him.” (Ezekiel 21:25-27) Other scriptures show that the One “whose right it is” is Christ; and that the time intervening in which the gentiles have dominion under Satan as god, is 2,520 years—from 606 B. C. to 1914 A. D. The dissolving of the “kingdoms of this world” began with the World War,

and no peace conference nor any reconstructive legislation can stop the trouble and perplexity in the world. See Rev. 11:15-18; Daniel 2:44.

That the preachers do not know these things is proof to us that they have been disconnected, telephonically speaking, from the great central station of Almighty God. "Babylon is fallen, is fallen"—churchianity is rejected, is rejected.

That the theological seminaries are unreliable the Bishop admits:

"It is patent to all that the theological seminaries have in the past been too free in admitting young men to membership and that some Bishops and others who have had the responsibility of commending them have been too lenient in passing almost any pious, well-meaning young man."

This is a vain attempt to shift the responsibility from the "leaders" to the lack of calibre of the young men seeking the preacher business. The Bishop does not shift it entirely; for he says: "One other reason for the lack of sufficient leaders in the ministry is faulty methods of selecting candidates."

We are confident that this work is done by the power of Satan; for God never commissioned any one to select candidates for Him. Jesus said: "No man can come to me, except the Father which sent me draw him." (John 6:44) If Jesus had not the power to say: "I will be God's priest," without being invited by God through the power of the holy spirit, what right has any man to "make" Christians, to say nothing of making them expositors of the Word! Jesus was sent by God into the world to save the world from sin and death, and He took no honor to Himself to be made something to which He was not called. (Hebrews 5:4,5) The disciples were commissioned to witness to the world, and not to convert the world; the conversion of the world awaits the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth. Those who "make" or "grind out" converts irrespective of the leading of the holy spirit only make them worse—by deceiving them and giving them false standards of righteousness.—Matthew 23:15.

The Bishop says:

"It is not the fault of the people that they are ignorant, but the fault of the Church and of the clergy themselves that they have not taken the trouble to tell the story, and in such a way as to get it under the skin of the young men."

A frank admission, indeed, if true. But the church referred to is the church nominal; and

its clergy have not known the story to tell—they know neither the Scriptures nor the power of God. To get the message under the skin needs the old hell-fire and brimstone theology, the hard-hearted doctrine of election, the badness of God, and the awfulness of the judgment day! These all are the devil's doctrines. Satan incites through fear, always. Hold up the bogey man, preach a scare-crow religion; and you'll get it "under the skin." The only method or manner in which God draws disciples to Christ is through love. There is a freedom, a liberty, a peace of mind, a reasonableness in the doctrine of love not found anywhere outside of the Bible. God is love; His message is one of "good tidings unto all people"; His messengers are kind, liberty-loving. They hate no one, are forbearing and tolerant; but they do have righteous indignation against error and sham religions posing as Christian.

Here is one type of preacher the Bishop laments over:

"The other young man has never known doubt, or questioned; he accepted his mother's theology, and later his Sunday School teacher's theology, and his minister's. He is docile, pious, but without force of mind or character. He is found to be orthodox; he always will be orthodox. He is passed by the examiner."

What is his fault? He lacks force of mind; i. e., he is not dynamic, he lacks coercive power, he is not hypnotic—his congregation goes to sleep, the shingles fly off the roof of the church, and the nickels fail to jingle in the collection basket! Ah, some tale of woe, this! What a shame that God has not given us a Billy Sunday for every thousand of our inhabitants!

Preachers in Bad Repute

A FEW days ago I asked a young friend," said the Bishop, "to find out what men and women on the street think of ministers; and he found out. . . . Here is what they say about the Church: 'The ministers are clever at sliding through; they don't believe what they say.' Says a tradesman's wife: 'They keep telling you what you mustn't do; that you can't do this and that—play cards, go to the theater. They talk about charity and won't give a man a cent or a job. I had enough of them when I was a girl.' 'Ministers aren't interesting,' adds an automobile man, 'everything they tell me I know already. The minister never comes into my shop to see me; and I am glad of it.' 'Ministers are fakers,' says a Syrian shoemaker. A manager of the machine works does not hesitate to say: 'Ninety-nine percent of the ministers are wishy-washy. They are preaching for

money.' The director of an economic foundation expressed his sentiments: 'Ministers, especially Episcopal ministers, don't give me anything in their sermons; they fall back on stock phrases; they don't define terms, but just keep on talking. They talk on the price of coal or industrial and economic conditions which they don't know anything about.' A medical student adds: 'Ministers aren't modern; they lack moral courage to speak the truth.'

The Bishop gives the theological "cemeteries" away in the following story:

"Here then is the chance for the ministers; here is the opportunity for the churches and especially for the theological seminaries. A layman said to me a while ago: 'Our minister is quite a scholar; he is as dry as dust as a preacher; he is no pastor. The children run away from him, and he is scared of them; he would make an excellent professor in a theological seminary.'

We are wondering where this preacher's alibi will come in. Perhaps he expects leniency for exposing the gang, or for putting contracted words into the mouths of those less learned than himself. He laments the condition of the "Church of Christ," and hopes that these days of her delinquency will soon pass. Let him know that the Church of Christ is not visible to the

naked eye; and that all the churches of every kind which are visible to the naked eye are parts of the "Synagogue of Satan"—are of him, have his spirit (transformed), and teach his doctrines, and not the doctrines of Christ in their simplicity and truth.

The church of Christ is not made of stone, brick, mortar, pews, and a bell, but of members in particular of the body of Christ—disallowed and unrecognized indeed of men, but known of God, and those who have the spirit of Christ as they may come into contact with each other. "The things of God knoweth no man, but [by] the spirit of God"; if we have not the spirit of Christ we are none of His; "nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity"; for it is written, "I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and will bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent. . . . Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?"—1 Corinthians 2:11; 2 Timothy 2:19; 1 Corinthians 1:19, 20.

"Christendom" a Misnomer

THAT "Christendom," meaning Christ's kingdom, as applied to the present time, is an unjustifiable use of the word is evidenced in a recent speech of Dr. M. F. Burns of New York, before the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cleveland. "The more systematically and scientifically we investigate the present economic and industrial institutions of this country the more we are convinced that many of these institutions are non-Christian, some un-Christian, and a few are anti-Christian," the Doctor is reported to have said. He proved his point by saying that he had a friend who had made a net profit in the last twelve months of \$5,000,000. Upon inquiry he learned that his friend employed 15,000 women and girls who earned from \$8 to \$15 a week, and was not concerned whether they could live virtuously on that or not; that he was living well within the business ethics which the church has built up during the last 2,000 years. When asked the question what he would do if his minister should show him up in a sermon on Social Justice, he replied, smilingly: "I suppose

we would have a change of ministers at the coming session of the conference."

The minister continued with wise counsel:

"Have we, as the greatest of all the nations, the passion for moral equity and social justice to re-adjust and re-create industry so as to accord with the principles and teachings of Jesus? In some way we must make good our claims of democracy in industry as well as in political life. Somehow, coöperation must displace the old competition and conflict. Finally, national brotherhood must be inaugurated."

This statement denies, and rightly too, the universality of the brotherhood of man at present. International and universal brotherhood is coming under the Messianic reign. Competition and conflict shall be done away. Why is he not posted and telling his preacher brethren (or why do they not inform him) that such things that he sees to be the need of the world are coming when the kingdom of the Lord is established in earth; and why can he not know the approximate time for the ushering in of this great event and thus encourage his brethren!

Reports from Foreign Correspondents

From England

THE Easter holiday season, always very welcome to the English people, because it is the first break in work since the Christmas holidays, has been very much enjoyed. The railways report an exceptionally busy time, equaling in volume of traffic that of pre-war days. As the railway fares are still high and out of proportion to ordinary values, we may say that the railways did well to themselves. The weather was not unfavorable anywhere. Indeed, in the south of England it was sunny and warm; and the crowds, especially those who got to the seaside, had a very refreshing and enjoyable holiday. Those who find their chief excitement and enjoyment in watching the crack football players got what they wanted—except when their favorite club lost the game, and incidentally their friends' money.

Although there is much money being spent in pleasure, and the life of the great city seems almost luxurious, there is a good deal of quiet suffering; and very many people are living on the borders of the poverty line. Authentic information through a personal friend relative to miners' wages in one district of South Wales is that even when working on full time the utmost a miner can earn is thirty-six shillings, or \$8.50, per week. But it is almost impossible for a man to get a full week's work, and the average would be three-fifths to three-fourths of that sum.

At the present time there are several labor disputes going on. The East Anglia farmers and the farm laborers have a quarrel. The laborers have struck for a living wage. Also a builders quarrel is in progress, and 400,000 men are involved in it. In South Wales 40,000 miners in the Rhondda Valley are on strike over a union dispute; and there is apparently a well-settled purpose on the part of the members of the National Union of Railway Workers to resist the drop in wages intended by the railway companies as soon as present agreements lapse. These things, coupled with the slackness of general trade and the enormous loss of the European markets, keep commercial life at a low ebb, and tend to dishearten both capital and labor.

Though nowadays there is not so much looking and longing for the liberty, freedom, and success, which the Britisher has always asso-

ciated with the great United States of America—and that great country has heartened many broken sons of Europe into a new life—and though now the western continent does not call as once it did, many from here would like to enter into its life and its privileges of getting on.

The political world is quiet at present, and there is nothing special doing amongst ecclesiastics. At this season of the year it is the custom in England for the religious organizations to hold their yearly meetings. We look with interest to what the leaders will have to say about the world situation as viewed from their platforms. What they think will be reserved for expression in other places.

From Canada

THE political situation in Canada shows little activity, the main points at issue being the signing of the "Halibut" treaty with the United States by Canadians, without recourse to the mother country. This is a step that is hailed by one party as being a definite advance toward complete nationhood, and by another as again proving the old contention that Canada does not need any longer to remain tied to the apron strings of England, but can be the arbiter of its own destiny without her capable guidance.

The signing of the treaty revives the old arguments about Secession, an issue that has received stimulus from the present deplorable condition of the Western farmer; and it is freely stated in certain sections that should the West again be faced with a Reciprocity issue, the result would be a great deal different from the issue of the Laurier administration. Certain Western newspapers, prominently amongst them the *Manitoba Free Press*, deprecate the possibility of any breaking away from the East, interpreting all such talk as a gesture on the part of the West to obtain consideration from the Eastern magnates. However, when one considers the tremendous number of American immigrants that make up the farming communities of the Prairie Provinces, it is not hard to believe that, should the matter come to a definite vote, England would experience considerable difficulty in keeping the West within the Empire.

A news item in the *Toronto Globe*, of March 20th, headlines its report of the vote on decora-

tions: "The man's the man, remains standard for all Canadians. House of Commons, by huge majority, defeats Return to Decorations. No titles and ribbons."

Canada is perhaps the first country in the world to refuse to accept titles or honors, when such are available. However, the recent revelations of the methods used in the bestowing of such honors at the hand of the King, and the "pork-barrel" tactics employed in the obtaining of them by profiteers who are prepared to contribute to the party funds at election time, do not add to the savoriness of such recognition of merit. Canada is well satisfied to be represented by plain "misters," where such have a deep sense of the responsibility resting upon them.

The Prohibition problem remains as intricate as ever. The Saskatchewan Legislature was recently treated to some strong expressions of opinion with regard to the conditions extant in the Province.

That the Prohibition enforcement is virtually at a standstill is a notorious fact. Everywhere the evidence accumulates that the law is being broken with impunity. It does not seem to enter the consciousness of our lawmakers that instead of attacking the bootlegger as the provider of the illicit whiskey, the more effective work would be done by framing a law that prevented the rich and influential consumer from providing a market for such liquor. If there was no demand, there would be no supply; and the "churches" which today pour wrath upon the head of the vendor might be better employed in putting a ban upon the members of the congregation who secretly (and in many cases not so secretly) lend their consent to lawbreaking by consuming the bootlegger's product.

An editorial in the *Toronto Globe* of March 23, with the heading "The Spring Migration," provides some interesting reading in connection with the conditions in agricultural circles. It says:

"There is a real emigration movement of agriculturists from the Prairie Provinces, which has been brought about by crop failures, a great reduction in the price received for cattle and cereals, and in certain of the newer settlements by lack of transportation facilities. Farmers who leave the country because of these or other adverse conditions are not likely to return very soon, and their departure is a loss that we do well to regard as serious."

More and more light is being thrown on the condition of the West; and the fact can no longer be disguised that a state of serious alarm is evident amongst the financial element, who stand to lose a great deal of money through the curtailment of farm activity. Western Canada is losing a considerable percentage of its farming element. Considering that it is practically ninety percent dependent on the farmer for its prosperity, anything that interferes with this source of income is serious. More "Commissions" are being projected for further elaborate and costly investigations into the grain traffic, and at the time of writing the freight tariffs have been under review. That any good will result is hardly to be expected, in the face of past performance, as the policy of those moguls that hold the farmer in their grasp is a case of "what we have we hold."

The Labor sky is threatening storm clouds, as usual; and Labor is beginning to refurbish its ancient weapon, the strike, for further use. From East and West come the rumblings. The Eastern miner threatens strike, as does the Western miner; and the poor little General Public counts the pennies left after paying the recent winter's coal bills, and listens scowlingly to the advice of the wiseacres who counsel the buying of next winter's coal now. Each year adds to the feeling that we are living continually under a régime of "emergency" measures, with no permanent settlement in sight. The building trades are at a standstill, the few permits that are issued only pointing more clearly to the paucity of real business. Some newspapers have editorially commented on the exodus of the skilled worker to the United States, and have deplored the condition, asserting that this undoubtedly means high prices for what building is being done, because of the shortage of labor! Evidently it is considered that bricklayers and carpenters are different from other mortals in that they can subsist on promises all winter in the hope of a few months' work in the summer; and that therefore, because they are patriotic to the extent of desiring the Canadian financier to get his labor at as cheap a price as possible, they will resolutely turn their eyes away from good wages and steady work to the south of the line, and struggle along on casual employment, shoveling snow, or some other interesting task, until the magnates are

pleased graciously to hand them a steady job.

Steel workers in the Maritime provinces are no exception to the rule, and already are making demands that threaten a further dead-lock in this field. The ruling of Judge Galt, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is an illegal organization operating in restraint of trade, and that this international body has no standing in Canada, will not do anything to improve the present strained relationship between organized labor and the powers that be. Organized trade-unions have received some very severe jolts in the past few years in the West, and the feeling of animosity is growing to the point of a further outbreak.

J. F. Woodsworth, Labor M. P. for Centre Winnipeg, speaking in London, Ont., recently said, according to the *Toronto Daily Star* press report:

"It seems a strange state of affairs that the ministerial alliance should be content with suppressing the sale of a few candies or apples on Sunday and do not do something to prevent large manufacturers from keeping their factories open on the Lord's Day. I have been in a steel mill in Nova Scotia, where the men are working eleven hours on the day shift and thirteen on the night shift for seven days a week; and if they get off work on Sunday they must make up for it by working the full twenty-four hours the next Sunday. It is a wonder to me that the Lord's Day Alliance does not exert its strength in an endeavor to shut such plants on Sunday and thus allow the employes a day of rest." [Blast furnaces, once blown in, cannot be economically closed down on Sundays.—Ed.]

We dimly suspect that Mr. Woodsworth's "wonder" is not so innocent as it appears; for it has always been a patent fact that the prohibitions of the Lord's Day Alliance are never aimed at making the Lord's day a real day of rest, by curtailing all activities. The Sunday golf fiend chases the elusive "pill" across the festive green on the Lord's day, as of yore. But the average laborer doesn't play golf; so there's no good reason for stopping it.

The factories run, as do the automobiles of the wealthy; and the bootlegger plies his stealthy trade. But woe betide the poor mother who tries to buy a few candies for her kiddies.

Under the heading "The New Evangel and the Collins Gas Engine," the Rev. C. B. Pitcher, B. A., B. D., pitches it strong to prospects in

predicting this invention will make back numbers of steam, gasoline and even electricity. The *Toronto Saturday Night* in its financial section gives some very illuminating highlights on the activity of a local divine:

"For the first time we see Old Dobbin shaking in his shoes and numbering his days; and the noisy snorting tractor shall find a corner in some museum, where it only marks a step in progress," says the Rev. C. B. Pitcher, B. A., B. D., who not very long ago was, and perhaps still is, resident Presbyterian minister at Clan Brassil, a small centre some five miles from Hagersville, Ont. His enthusiasm for the gospel seems of late, however, to have given way to a greater enthusiasm for the Collins Gas Engine. [Here follows a list of what this wonderful engine will accomplish.] He finishes strong with an exordium which must have been written after being inspired by a study of St. John's vision, on the Isle of Patmos, of a new heaven and a new earth. It runs thus: 'Even the most sceptical can scarcely help being convinced and one of these days when we see the Collins Gas Engine ploughing our fields and hauling our farm machinery, . . . when we go to church and market and see the world a little by utilizing the same power; . . . we shall surely behold one of the great wonders of the ages and like him of old we shall surely exclaim: "What hath God wrought!"'

"As we read, we can almost imagine a financial pulpit, an evangelical salesman, exhorting his hearers to untie their purse strings while yet it is time, in order that the proper missionaries might carry the gospel of the Collins Gas Engine to the uttermost parts of the earth."

The Financial Editor follows with a patient consideration of the claims made on behalf of the engine, and conveys a distinct warning to possible investors.

However, to try to follow God and Mammon at one and the same time is not confined to ecclesiastical gas-engine sellers, as the following advertisement will indicate:

"Rev. E. DeWitt Johnston, D. D., and Party, Evangelists—One or two open dates. A record of twenty-five city and circuit campaigns in Ontario. Address Croton, Ont., or phone 544B, Thamesville, Ont."

We insert the ad. free of charge, but we are almost tempted to make a wager that this is more than Mr. Johnston will do! Is this evangelist business still handled on a percentage basis? Or is the indemnity so much per soul saved? We have wondered.

Another pastor evidently does not find the pasture where he is at present located particu-

larly good. The *Christian Guardian* for February 14 displays the following:

"Pastor seeks charge of small church in or near Toronto, sound in Bible doctrine, specially trained for efficient administration in Sunday School and departments. Apply Box 221, *Christian Guardian*."

Great is the power of the ubiquitous want-ad! We can only hope that the pastor is indeed sound in Bible doctrine, and is not too much befuddled with dark-age creeds—a vastly different matter.

The proposed revision of the Psalms of David as recorded in the daily press is causing some comment, most of which seems, so far, to be in favor thereof. A cursory glance at the suggested changes leads one to the opinion that at last the hard shell of the nominal church is beginning to crack, and a little light seeping into the dim chambers where the old credal fetishes are still kept. Pastor Russell's industrious attack on the brimstone hell is receiving tardy recognition, although even yet the clerics do not admit his instrumentality in ridding the world of this dark-age incubus; however, the manifest desire to get away from the phraseology of the King James Bible that still conveys the hell-fire idea is a sign of progress that we are glad to welcome.

The following from the *Toronto Globe* of

March 24 issue, under the caption "Outlook of the Church," is interesting. One cannot help but think back to the days when our gallant patriots took inoffensive Bible Students and maltreated, fined and jailed them for having in their possession copies of the Holy Scriptures or of hymn-books, as was done in many cases during the Great War. We wonder, however, how long it would be before the paid capitalist agitators would be preaching the same balderdash from their pulpits and rostrums, should there be another war! It reads:

"There is considerable food for thought in a striking article that appears in the current issue of *The Christian Century* on 'The Church and War.' If war is ever to be abolished, the writer contends, it must be by the refusal of the Church to participate in it. Such a thing as a righteous war the writer regards as a contradiction in terms. There are sufficient Christians in the world today, he believes, to abolish war if they would refuse to share in it. 'For my part I will not go to war,' he says. 'It is not that I do not love my country; I do. It is not that I count my life too dear to sacrifice it for the safety and liberty of others; I do not. But war is not a method of adjusting international disputes any more than a fist fight is a method of adjusting a dispute between individuals, or lynching a method for adjusting a public scandal. To condemn war in time of peace and support it when it is going on is as illogical as condemning the liquor traffic and patronizing it, or condemning gambling and taking a hand in the game.'"

End of Florida Convict-Leasing System

ON APRIL twentieth, with but one dissenting vote, the Florida Legislature put an end to the leasing of convicts to the lumber companies of that state, which means that no more men will be flogged to death in the prison camps of that commonwealth. Readers of *THE GOLDEN AGE* will be glad to know that this victory for the cause of humanity is directly traceable to the article "A Hebrew in Christian Florida," by Isaac Herman Schwartz, which appeared in our issue Number 78.

In December, only a few months after the whipping to death of the negro Ned Thompson, and the attempt to kill Schwartz by the same method, the whipping boss of the \$800,000 Putnam Lumber Company of Jacksonville whipped to death a 22-year-old boy, Martin Tabert, of North Dakota. Tabert's relatives had just sent

\$75, to pay his \$25 fine for stealing a ride on a freight train; but Tabert was dead, flogged to death, and the money was returned to the mother marked, "Returned by request of sheriff. Party gone."

Readers of *THE GOLDEN AGE* put the matter before the authorities. The governor of North Dakota demanded the arrest and trial of the whipping boss; and he has been indicted for murder. Attorneys and judges from North Dakota visited Florida and lectured to large audiences, urging the abolition of the convict-leasing system, and reading to them from the Schwartz article in *THE GOLDEN AGE*. After eighteen days of debate in the Legislature, the matter terminated as above, in the interest of justice and humanity. Relatives of Tabert have sued the Putnam Lumber Company for \$50,000.

The Narrow Way and Other Ways

"Narrow is the way that leadeth unto life and few there be that find it."—Matthew 7:14.

OUR Lord uttered these words at the first advent, hence just at the close of the Jewish age and at the opening of the Gospel age. We are not to expect that the narrow way will continue in the future indefinitely. The way of righteousness is narrow at the present time because this Gospel age is a part of "this present evil world," or dispensation, during which Satan is the prince or ruler. The Golden Age belongs to the new dispensation, after the establishment of Christ's kingdom and the binding of Satan and the annulling of his blinding influence. In that glorious day the way of righteousness will not be narrow and difficult, but easy, and the way of unrighteousness will be hard, a difficult way; for all the influences then will be favorable to righteousness and contrary to sin, whereas now the general influences are favorable to sin and unfavorable to righteousness. It is this that makes the Christian way a narrow and difficult one.

Christ's Mission on Earth

LOOKING back we perceive that this narrow way to life did not exist in the Jewish age and previous ages. It may be a surprise even to Bible students to notice that there was no way of life at all previous to the coming of our Lord to be the redeemer and life-giver. To this thought agree the words of the Apostle that "Christ . . . brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." (2 Timothy 1:10) That is to say, that although God had impliedly promised a future life in the promise made to Abraham and in the various promises of restitution "spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets," nevertheless He had not shown how it would be accomplished and by whom it would be accomplished. But when the Lord Jesus died for the sins of the whole world it manifested the divine love and sympathy for the world; it showed how God could be just and yet be the Justifier of all who would believe in Jesus and obey Him; it brought to light Jesus as the great Seed of Abraham and God's gift of immortality to Him and to the overcoming church, His bride; and it brought to light the future everlasting life opportunities to be granted to the world through the glorified church during the Golden Age.

Since this subject is clearly seen by but few,

let us pause to examine the testimony of Scripture respecting any offer of life everlasting, either by a narrow way or by any other way, prior to our Lord's advent and His proclamation of the gospel. Previously God's dealings had been only with Abraham and his seed, the Israelites. All others, as the Apostle declares, were without God in the world—aliens, strangers, foreigners from the commonwealth of Israel. (Ephesians 2:12) Evidently, then, there was no way of life open to the world prior to the redemptive work of Christ. The law given to Israel did indeed give that nation a different path or course from the remainder of the world. It was a narrow way and they thought it to be a way of life, but, as the Apostle explains, they found it to be a way of death. (Romans 7:10) The Apostle most distinctly declares that the law covenant justified none of them, conducted none of them to life everlasting. Hear him: "The law made nothing perfect." (Hebrews 7:19) "By the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in God's sight" (Romans 3:20), combating the Jewish notion that somehow or other the giving of the law to their nation justified them.

Must Obey the Law

THE Apostle points out that not he who receives a copy of the law nor he who hears the law is justified by it, but only he who obeys it—he who does the things required by the law. (Romans 2:13) The Apostle points out again that the difficulty lay not in the law given to Israel, which was holy, just, and good. (Romans 7:12) The difficulty lay in the Jews themselves; they were like all other people of the world, fallen, sinners. Our Lord corroborated the Apostle's statement that none of the Jews were justified by the law, saying, "Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law?" (John 7:19) The apostle Paul again declares: "A man is not justified by the works of the law . . . for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified." (Galatians 2:16) And again he says: "That no man is justified by the law in the sight of God is evident." (Galatians 3:11) The sum of the whole matter is that while the Jews had a blessing in the way of divine instruction through the law, yet, because unable to keep its requirements,

they were specially condemned by it; and this special condemnation that was on the Jews more than on the other nations of the world is in the Scriptures called the "curse of the law."

Our Lord's redemptive work was not only necessary to relieve the world of mankind from the incubus of original sin entailed through Adam, but additionally upon the nation of Israel for the cancellation of the special curse or sentence upon that nation through its failure to comply with the terms of the law covenant. Hence the Apostle says of Christ: 'He was made a curse for us' [the Jews].—Gal. 3:13.

The Apostle explains that the giving to Israel of the law covenant with its typical sacrifices, "which can never take away sins," was merely a foreshadowing of the better hopes built upon the better sacrifices of this Gospel age. (Hebrews 10:11) The narrow way belongs exclusively to this Gospel age, and not to any time previous nor to any time future. It began with our Lord Himself, who was the forerunner in this way, and who has invited the Gospel church to walk in His steps—His steps of self-denial, of self-sacrifice.

Narrow Way of Life

THIS way is a sacrificial way, a narrow way, because of the evil and fallen conditions everywhere abounding. To walk with the Lord in holiness of will and, as far as possible, in holiness of life means to be so different from humanity in general as to be thought peculiar, to be more or less shunned by the children of this world. It means more than negative opposition to the world, too; it means to take a positive stand for the Lord, for the truth of His Word, for righteousness in general.

The whole world has been begotten once to life as children of Adam; but Adamic life having been corrupted and forfeited at its very fountain, the result is that the world is a dying world, physically, mentally and morally, all the natural tendencies being toward sin and death. This way or tendency of the world our Lord described as the broad road which leads to destruction. Unless they are rescued from it by Him the result would eventually be destruction for all, not eternal torment, but destruction, as our Lord declared.

The way of the Lord in this present time is made narrow and difficult and hard to find

because the Lord seeks only a very choice class at the present time, the little flock to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the kingdom. The self-sacrificing, nevertheless, in the present time, not only appeals to a small proportion of those who enter it and who would run with patience in it the race set before them in the gospel, but also serves to develop in them faith, obedience, gentleness, meekness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly kindness, love, and thus to "make them meet [fit] for the inheritance of the saints in light," the kingdom inheritance, as joint-heirs with Christ to bless the world of mankind.—Colossians 1:12.

There is no other way of life open at the present time than this narrow one, hence it behooves all who name the name of Christ and aspire to become members of His consecrated band to sit down and count the cost before making the consecration so that there may be no looking back after once they have put their hand to the plow. These are said to be begotten again, begotten not of the will of the flesh, not of man, but begotten of truth. (John 1:13; James 1:18) These who walk in the narrow way are Scripturally called "new creatures in Christ Jesus."—2 Corinthians 5:17.

A Change of Nature

FOR these is provided in God's plan a total change of nature, so that in the resurrection, instead of returning to their former estate or being perfected as human beings, they will be perfected as new creatures, as spirit beings. The resurrection of the overcomers of the church is described in 1 Corinthians 15:42-44. The Apostle declares respecting their death that they are sown animal bodies, and respecting their resurrection that they are raised spiritual bodies; sown in weakness, raised in power; sown in corruption, raised in incorruption; sown in dishonor, raised in glory. It will thus be seen that the narrow way of this Gospel age has attached to it exceeding great and precious promises that by these we might become partakers of the divine nature—spiritual nature.

The very fact that the Golden Age is provided in the divine plan, the very fact that Christ and His church associated with Him as the Seed of Abraham are to bless the world, all the families of the earth during the Millennium, the very fact that all this will be after

Satan shall have been bound, implies that the way of life in the future will not be so narrow, so steep, so rugged, so difficult to find and so difficult to walk in as is the narrow way of this Gospel age.

Respecting the way of life in the future, during the Golden Age, the Prophet expressly declares that it shall be a broad highway instead of a narrow way or a by-path. Instead of being full of stumbling stones and difficulties and trials he declares that all the stumbling stones shall be gathered out; instead of having besetments from the adversary who goeth about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour and from many ravenous beasts in human form, he declares that no lion shall be there nor any ravenous beasts, and that nothing shall injure those who seek to go up on that highway of holiness. Let us quote his words from that chapter which so graphically describes the blessings of the Golden Age and which opens with the declaration: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

The Way of Holiness

THE quotation reads: "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it: but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men though unwise, shall not err therein. No lion shall be there nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon, it shall not be found there; but the redeemed shall walk there; and the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—Isaiah 35:8-10.

All who in the narrow way have learned what it means to "fight the good fight" against the world, the flesh and the devil under present conditions and who additionally have attained a reasonable measure of growth in the knowledge and grace of the Lord, will be glad indeed to know that in the divine plan the world of mankind when called to human perfection, to restitution of all things spoken by all the holy prophets, will find the way an easier one than do those who now are pressing along for the heavenly prize.

The way in which the world will be invited to walk toward God and toward holiness, the

"highway" of holiness leading up to perfection of character, will be in many respects similar to the highway of holiness that was open to Adam and Eve before they sinned. Although they were perfect as far as organization was concerned and therefore perfect in good character as far as character is a matter of creation, nevertheless it was necessary that they should pass through trials and testings that would develop and prove their obedience to God and loyalty to principle. It was in this very testing that they failed and came under the sentence of death; and God's provision through Christ is that they and all their children (except the elect) should have the opportunity of returning to full perfection of human nature and along a very similar path to that on which they originally fell.

The divine arrangement for our first parents in Eden was not a narrow way of sacrifice and painful dealings with the world, flesh and devil, but quite to the contrary. They were perfect and surrounded by everything necessary to their comfort and prosperity, and the whole test, therefore, was respecting their loyalty and obedience to God and His regulations. The world similarly, during the Golden Age, will be freed from battlings with the adversary, who will be bound, restrained. Then, freed from the besetments of the world now prevailing, they will still have the weaknesses of the flesh to contend with and to overcome and to get rid of, but they will have compensations along this line through the grace of Christ, the great Redeemer and Mediator whose grace will be sufficient for them.

Return of the Redeemed

WHAT joy it brings to our hearts to think of the wonderful provisions of the Messianic kingdom, and the highway that shall be there for the return of all the redeemed of earth from the broad road in which they were going down to destruction, to the highway opened up through the merit of Him who so loved the world as to give Himself a ransom for all.—1 Timothy 2:5, 6.

But now returning to the narrow way of this present time. It is not for us to decide whether we would prefer human restitution with the world, requiring a period of one thousand years for perfecting, or whether we would choose to be begotten of the spirit and have a shorter

trial in the present life and experience the change in the resurrection. God has given us no choice in the matter. During this age, only one class is called and that is the church, as the Apostle says: "Ye are all called in the one

hope of your calling." No other invitation that God has ever given or ever could give would be so great, so grand, so wonderful as this call to be heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord as the bride, the Lamb's wife.

My Heart-Garden *By a Subscriber*

(The writer of this exquisite allegory has recently passed away; the fruits of her heart-garden have all been gathered.)

IN THESE days of gardens and garden-making, when many of us are cultivating the flowers our grandmothers cared for and loved, and when what to grow and how to grow them are matters of daily increasing thought, you may be interested to know how a garden was laid out and planted by one who could not even see the flowers.

This garden lies in a darkened room; no sunshine falls upon it, no pale moonlight floods its fragrant flowers; and even the breezes must be tempered ere they are welcomed. But it grows and thrives, and gives a world of pleasure.

Come and walk with me through this garden of mine. There we will enter through the wide gate of Imagination. Let us wander down the central path. It is firm and hard because it is made of Grit, and on both sides there are lovely flowers in bloom. There is a large bed of Patience, the coloring is always soft and gentle. There is a bed of beautiful bright blossoms of Hope. Nearby are the sturdy plants called Courage, climbing high on steadfast poles; and that dear little vine running close to the ground in and out among the flowers is known as Cheerfulness. In that southerly corner there is a small hotbed of beautiful flowers called Smiles, which, as you well know, often have to be forced. Down at the end of the path trickles a tiny fountain, which sings a trusting little song and in whose shining pool I wash away my fears and tears.

See what a high fence I have built around my garden! It is made of Determination, with good stout posts of Perseverance. This protection is absolutely necessary to keep out the Grumble Vine, an annoying, persistent weed doing no end of harm, which grows just outside and which is continually trying to creep in. It runs along on a sort of network of its own devising; and once it became so strong that it actually broke down a portion of the fence and crept into the garden. I repaired the break with a good piece of Pluck, and cut down the vine. Alas! the root is always there, however; although if I am watchful the tendrils rarely get above the barriers.

Outside my garden grows a large tree, in appearance something like a weeping willow. It is called the tree of Discouragement, and often casts a shade over my beautiful flowers.

Occasionally just at nightfall a big black bird comes and sings in the branches. It is known as the Complaining Bird and makes its nest in the swamp of Self-Pity. It has a dreary, depressing, mournful note to which I try to pay no heed. It does not come very often; and if I refuse to listen, it flies away.

The only implement I use in my garden is an Iron Will.

Let me gather you a nosegay of Patience, Hope, Courage, and Cheerfulness. You will see that I always tie the blossoms together with a string of good Resolutions. You, too, can enter through the gateway and make a garden of your own; but you must plant the flowers yourself.

PROGRESS *By J. G. Whittier*

Never on custom's oiled grooves
The world to higher level moves,
But grates and grinds with friction hard
On granite boulder and flinty shard.
The heart must bleed before it feels,
The pool be troubled ere it heals.

Ever by losses the right must gain,
Every good have its birth of pain;
The active Virtues blush to find
The Vices wearing their badge behind,
And Graces and Charities feel the fire
Wherein the sins of the age expire.

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.



¹⁸⁴All the human race, then, from Adam until now having been born imperfect, it follows that if any ever get full life and the right to life he must get it through the loving Jehovah God. Unless God had made some provision for the redemption of man from death and the lifting up of him again to the condition of life, the time would come when there would be no people on the earth. We remember that Adam lived nine hundred and thirty years; and now a man scarcely lives to be half a century old. The race has been degenerating for centuries, growing weaker and weaker, and ultimately all would come to that condition in which they would be unable to transmit even the spark of life, and the earth would be depopulated. Hence we see our utter dependence upon God; and if we find the great Jehovah has made a provision for us to live, that ought to fill our hearts with gratitude; and as we further examine His great plan it should fill our hearts with boundless love for Him. And surely that provision would bring joy to the heart and enable one to see that such provision constitutes one of the strings upon the great harp of God.

Redemption Foreshadowed

¹⁸⁵At the time that Jehovah entered the judgment or sentence against man He vaguely hinted at a time coming when man should be released from that judgment. Satan, one of whose names is the old serpent, was the first inducing cause of sin. And God at that time said to him: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head." (Genesis 3:15) This foreshadowed the fact that ultimately Satan should be destroyed, and that the same would result as a blessing to man.

¹⁸⁶But we must remember that the judgment of God entered against man must stand forever. It could not be reversed or set aside or annulled, for the reason that Jehovah cannot deny Himself. Nor could any of His creatures have faith in Him if he changed His mind. While it is true that this judgment must stand forever, it is equally true that God could make a consistent

provision for having the terms of the judgment met by another, equal to Adam; and this is exactly what we find the Scriptures to disclose that He did.

¹⁸⁷Jehovah desired that man should understand the necessity and reason for providing redemption, that when man does understand it he will rejoice in the loving-kindness manifested by God toward him. For this reason God caused certain pictures or types to be made by His people.

¹⁸⁸On the night that Jehovah led the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt He caused a lamb to be slain and its blood sprinkled upon the doorposts of the house and the people to eat that lamb, and arranged that at midnight the death angel would pass through and smite the firstborn of every house where the blood did not appear upon the doorposts. The firstborn here pictured the church, about which we shall see later, and which first must be saved before the blessing can come to the world in general. The lamb pictured the one who should be the ransom or redeemer of mankind. The blood pictured the life poured out to provide a redemptive price.—Exodus 12:3-17.

QUESTIONS ON "THE HARP OF GOD"

Is mankind wholly dependent upon God's provision for life? ¶ 184.

If God has made full and complete provision that man shall live in happiness, what effect should that have upon men's minds and hearts? ¶ 184.

At the time God sentenced man to death did He foreshadow a provision for man's release? and if so, how? Give the Scriptural proof. ¶ 185.

Did God here foreshadow the ultimate fate of Satan? and if so, what is that fate? ¶ 185.

Could the judgment Jehovah entered against Adam be annulled or set aside? and if not, why not? ¶ 186.

Could God consistently provide for a substitute to meet the terms of that judgment? ¶ 186.

Is it Jehovah's desire that men should understand the necessity and reason for redemption? ¶ 187.

Why did God cause certain types and pictures to be made by His people? ¶ 187.

What was pictured there by the firstborn? ¶ 188.

What was pictured by the lamb, and also by the blood? ¶ 188.

PRESENT DAY MARVELS PROPHESED B. C.

Note these events. They were topics of interest among the prophets of old:

- 2045 B.C.** Job was foretelling the wonders of the Radio.
—Job 38: 35.
- 732 B.C.** Irrigation as a benefit to mankind was prophesied by
Isaiah.—Isaiah 35: 1-10.
- 625 B.C.** Railway trains were in the visions Nahum was given.
—Nahum 2: 4.
- 539 B.C.** Daniel saw the benefits of learning, and told of the
increase of knowledge in store for man.—Daniel 12: 4.

These men were speaking under inspiration, and in the Bible was recorded what was shown them of earth's future.

Other prophets, viz., Jacob, Moses, Samuel, David and Solomon, spoke of things future for the earth.

The Bible is a storehouse of knowledge. It helps you comprehend the significance of these events; for the Bible does not stop by just accounting for these wonders, but tells of what they are the forerunners.

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